

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(43.3861, -2.1788,  
-38.5071)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(43.3861, -2.1788,  
-38.5071) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(43.4591, -2.4682,  
-38.1719)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	387CBC
RGB	56, 124, 188
RGB Percent	22%, 49%, 74%
CMY	0.7804, 0.5137, 0.2627
CMYK	0.70, 0.34, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	209°, 54%, 48%
HSV	209°, 70%, 74%
XYZ	17.9157, 18.8869, 50.2783
YIQ	110.9640, -61.0720, 5.4880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

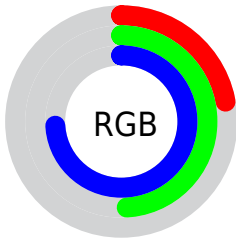
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	56, 101, 188
Decimal	3701948
CIE Lab	50.56, -0.19, -39.84
CIE LCh	51, 39.836, 269.727
Yxy	18.8876, 0.2057, 0.2169
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281892028 (0xFF387CBC)
YUV	110.9640, 37.9787, -48.2034
Hunter-Lab	43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719

# Details

The HunterLab color  $43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336699$ . A complement of this color would be  $49.4084, 15.3088, 26.2223$ , and the grayscale version is  $39.7335, -2.1201, 2.1588$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $64.4165, -3.3341, -39.8766$ , and  $26.2490, 0.9011, -34.7541$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $40.3281, 0.0918, -45.0964$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $46.8254, -4.3030, -31.4640$ .

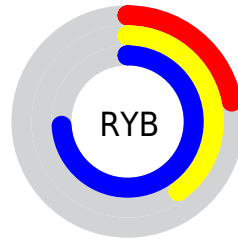
# Distribution



Red (22%)

Green (49%)

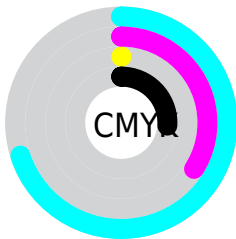
Blue (74%)



Red (22%)

Yellow (40%)

Blue (74%)

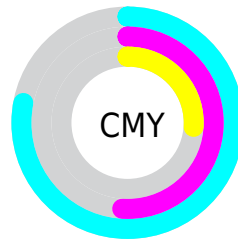


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (78%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the HunterLab color 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.4591, -2.4682,  
-38.1719

■ 43.4591, -2.4682,  
-38.1719

■ 156.7888, -8.5990,  
-43.2184

■ 34.0427, -1.9533,  
-37.5841

■ 64.4547, -3.6097,  
-39.4992

■ 25.4254, -1.4805,  
-37.1884

■ 75.9413, -4.2326,  
-40.1534

■ 17.6905, -1.0534,  
-37.2623

■ 88.0392, -4.8877,  
-40.7752

■ 10.9532, -0.6775,  
-38.5762

■ 100.7190, -5.5734,  
-41.3564

■ 2.4796, -0.4665,  
-102.3146

■ 113.9552, -6.2885,  
-41.8926

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

127.7251, -7.0318,

-42.3820

0.0000, NaN, NaN

142.0090, -7.8023,  
-42.8239

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 43.4591, -2.4682,  
-38.1719

■ 43.4591, -2.4682,  
-38.1719

■ 40.3281, 0.0918,  
-45.0964

■ 46.8254, -4.3030,  
-31.4640

■ 37.4489, 3.4104,  
-52.1901

■ 50.4036, -5.4757,  
-25.0029

■ 34.8591, 7.2929,  
-59.3142

■ 54.1738, -6.0574,  
-18.7951

■ 58.1168, -6.1193,  
-12.8337

■ 62.2156, -5.7275,  
-7.1035

■ 66.4552, -4.9410,  
-1.5847

■ 70.8225, -3.8107,  
3.7437

■ 75.3063, -2.3807,  
8.9032

■ 79.8968, -0.6882,  
13.9136

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



43.4598, -16.7475, -31.1911



43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719



43.4598, 13.9826, -31.4270

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



43.4598, -2.4677, -38.1709



43.4598, 27.6988, 14.5035



43.4598, -25.7946, 14.6685

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719



49.4084, 15.3088, 26.2223

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



43.4598, -16.5276, 20.8591



43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719



43.4598, 14.2730, 20.7909

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



43.4598, -2.4677, -38.1709



43.4598, 32.8574, 2.2260



43.4598, -2.1745, 22.6152



43.4598, -28.9694, 2.5048



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719



43.4598, 23.6850, -21.0789



43.4598, -2.1745, 22.6152



43.4598, -23.3616, 17.3325

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



43.4598, -2.4677, -38.1709



83.1201, -7.7986, -10.4239



61.7731, -41.6619, 20.3395



37.8329, -3.7021, -5.8115



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



43.4598, -2.4677, -38.1709



52.2445, 2.3037, -65.6213



27.4208, 31.6403, -85.4225



31.6484, -2.3005, -0.5319



29.0221, 5.5224, -48.1964



6.7855, -0.7240, -6.9184



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



38.6987, 51.2443, -4.4728



47.8392, 78.3507, -2.3977



67.8315, -16.1540, 38.2434



31.0100, 1.7391, 0.7403



28.0713, 50.2129, 1.5504

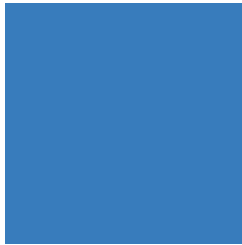


5.6731, 10.3623, -1.3496



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

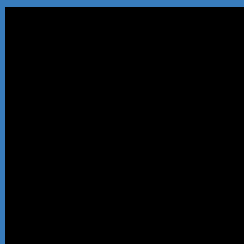
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

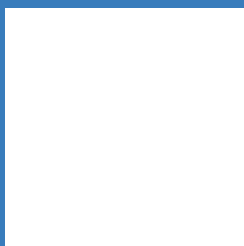
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719.



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719

### Protanopia

43.4461, 5.5307, -33.5271

### Deuteranopia

43.4752, 3.4947, -38.8070



## Tritanopia

43.4728, -20.0908, -9.5497

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719

## Protanomaly

43.2290, 2.1753, -35.5198

## Deuteranomaly

43.3190, 1.5368, -39.1742

## Tritanomaly

43.3528, -14.5477, -19.0247

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719

## Achromatopsia

39.8699, -2.1274, 2.1662

## Achromatomaly

40.7173, -4.5327, -10.5573

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(56, 124, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 124, 188)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 124, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 124, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(56, 124, 188) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 124, 188) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(56, 124, 188)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 124, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 124, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 124,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 43.4591, -2.4682, -38.1719 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 124, 188) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 124,  
188) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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