

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(43.4253, -5.4391,  
-2.1957)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(43.4253, -5.4391,  
-2.1957) contains.

<b>HunterLab(43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(43.4781, -5.5718,  
-2.1062)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6B7B82
RGB	107, 123, 130
RGB Percent	42%, 48%, 51%
CMY	0.5804, 0.5176, 0.4902
CMYK	0.18, 0.05, 0.00, 0.49
HSL	198°, 10%, 46%
HSV	198°, 18%, 51%
XYZ	17.1756, 18.9035, 23.8626
YIQ	119.0140, -11.7830, -1.2150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

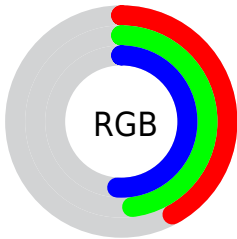
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	107, 116, 130
Decimal	7043970
CIE Lab	50.57, -4.28, -5.80
CIE LCh	51, 7.206, 233.579
Yxy	18.9042, 0.2865, 0.3154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285234050 (0xFF6B7B82)
YUV	119.0140, 5.4161, -10.5363
Hunter-Lab	43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062

# Details

The HunterLab color  $43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $42.2398, 1.6274, 6.5312$ , and the grayscale version is  $42.9398, -2.2912, 2.3330$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $64.3815, -6.8253, -1.7047$ , and  $25.3406, -3.9300, -2.6678$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $41.4685, -6.9353, -4.7644$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $45.5773, -3.9412, 0.5419$ .

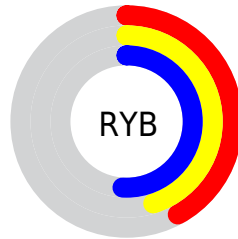
# Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (48%)

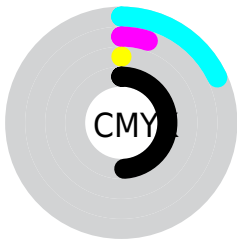
Blue (51%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (45%)

Blue (51%)

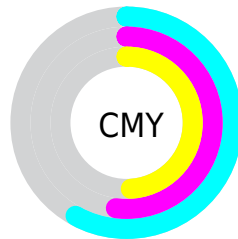


Cyan (18%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (52%)

Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062 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 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 43.4781, -5.5718,  
-2.1062

■ 43.4781, -5.5718,  
-2.1062

156.8182,  
-13.4034, 1.8716

■ 34.0604, -4.8075,  
-2.3049

■ 64.4765, -7.1631,  
-1.5319

■ 25.4415, -4.0600,  
-2.4361

■ 75.9644, -7.9903,  
-1.1687

■ 17.7047, -3.3253,  
-2.4879

■ 88.0635, -8.8391,  
-0.7600

■ 10.9653, -2.5932,  
-2.4450

■ 100.7444, -9.7095,  
-0.3089

■ 2.5230, -4.4152,  
-9.3892

113.9816,  
-10.6014, 0.1819

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

127.7526,

-11.5146, 0.7102

0.0000, NaN, NaN

142.0374,  
-12.4487, 1.2740

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 43.4781, -5.5718,  
-2.1062

■ 43.4781, -5.5718,  
-2.1062

■ 41.4685, -6.9353,  
-4.7644

■ 45.5773, -3.9412,  
0.5419

■ 39.5519, -8.0008,  
-7.4274

■ 47.7576, -2.0688,  
3.1725

■ 37.7350, -8.7394,  
-10.0842

■ 50.0144, 0.0196,  
5.7828

■ 36.0237, -9.1230,  
-12.7218

■ 52.3426, 2.3012,  
8.3709

■ 34.4228, -9.1270,  
-15.3249

■ 54.7373, 4.7556,  
10.9361

■ 32.9359, -8.7343,  
-17.8764

■ 57.1942, 7.3647,  
13.4784

■ 31.5641, -7.9401,  
-20.3600

■ 59.7093, 10.1127,  
15.9984

■ 30.2897, -6.8129,  
-22.7948

■ 62.2788, 12.9857,  
18.4973

■ 29.9990, -6.5439,  
-23.3698

■ 64.8994, 15.9716,  
20.9763

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



43.4790, -7.2989, 0.1986



43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062



43.4790, -2.9419, -3.2208

# Triad

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



43.4790, -5.5725, -2.1055



43.4790, 3.3388, 1.7714



43.4790, -4.5229, 6.9381

# Complementary

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



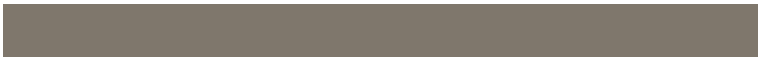
43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062



42.2398, 1.6274, 6.5312

# 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.



43.4790, -1.6991, 7.2988



43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062



43.4790, 2.8888, 4.4286

# Square

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



43.4790, -5.5725, -2.1055



43.4790, 2.2403, -0.8902



43.4790, 1.0264, 6.4091



43.4790, -6.7041, 5.3896



# Rectangle

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



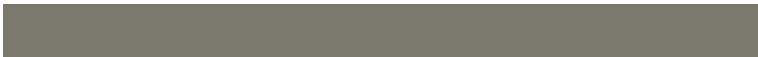
43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062



43.4790, -1.0098, -3.0917



43.4790, 1.0264, 6.4091



43.4790, -3.6193, 7.1979

# Sweetspot

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



43.4790, -5.5725, -2.1055



61.2192, -4.6187, 1.6217



45.0600, -11.2027, 6.6614



29.0458, -2.2642, 0.6743



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207



# Same Dimension

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



43.4790, -5.5725, -2.1055



56.6750, -8.1233, -4.1279



40.2966, -0.3393, -6.2493



21.6169, -1.9969, 0.0836



29.3958, -6.4390, -22.8423

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



40.8555, 7.3174, -1.8924



52.5110, 12.5541, -3.7160



45.3613, -3.6538, 9.7059



20.9543, 1.1879, 0.1146



22.9496, 42.4231, -9.3655

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062 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 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062 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

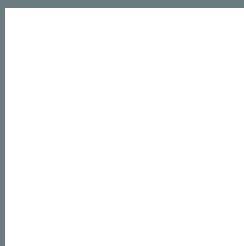
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062.

-2.1062.

# 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

43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062

### Protanopia

43.2958, -0.5724, -1.2977

### Deuteranopia

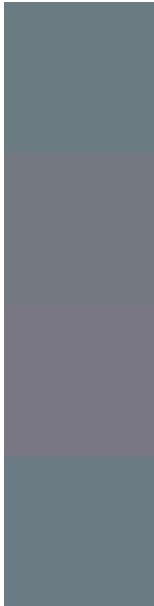
43.4434, 2.9057, -2.4847



## Tritanopia

43.5404, -5.2259, -2.9883

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062

## Protanomaly

43.2004, -2.2629, -1.9238

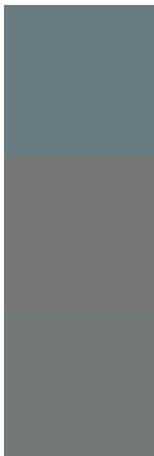
## Deuteranomaly

43.3883, -0.0699, -2.6080

## Tritanomaly

43.5091, -5.3995, -2.5454

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062

## Achromatopsia

42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

## Achromatomaly

43.0207, -3.2492, 0.6269

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062 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(107, 123, 130)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 123, 130)  
}
```

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(107, 123, 130) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 123, 130) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062 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(107, 123, 130) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 123, 130) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 123, 130)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 123, 130); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 123, 130);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 123,  
130) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 43.4781, -5.5718, -2.1062 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 123, 130) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
123, 130) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor