

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(47.4518, -14.0455,  
3.3830)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(47.4518, -14.0455,  
3.3830) contains.

<b>HunterLab(47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606)</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(47.4365,  
-13.9581, 3.4606)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	658A80
RGB	101, 138, 128
RGB Percent	40%, 54%, 50%
CMY	0.6039, 0.4588, 0.4980
CMYK	0.27, 0.00, 0.07, 0.46
HSL	164°, 15%, 47%
HSV	164°, 27%, 54%
XYZ	18.3516, 22.5022, 23.7982
YIQ	125.7970, -18.8420, -10.9540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

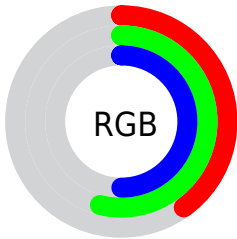
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	101, 122, 138
Decimal	6654592
CIELab	54.56, -15.13, 1.18
CIElCh	55, 15.177, 175.558
Yxy	22.5031, 0.2839, 0.3481
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284844672 (0xFF658A80)
YUV	125.7970, 1.0861, -21.7470
Hunter-Lab	47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606

# Details

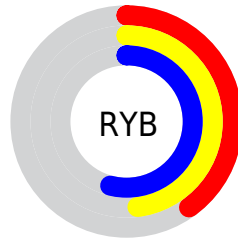
The HunterLab color  $[47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[39.8233, 11.0129, 2.3399]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[45.5994, -2.4331, 2.4775]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[69.1432, -16.8924, 4.8236]$ , and  $[28.8112, -10.9591, 2.3390]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[46.5573, -17.4729, 3.9842]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[48.4436, -10.0521, 3.0751]$ .

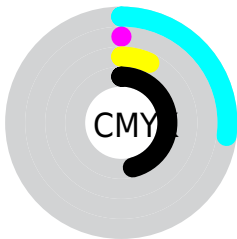
# Distribution



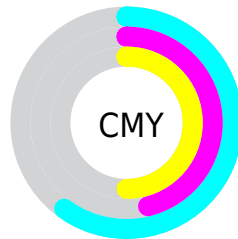
- Red (40%)
- Green (54%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Blue (54%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (46%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (46%)
- Yellow (50%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606 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 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.4365, -13.9581,  
3.4606

■ 47.4365, -13.9581,  
3.4606

162.8382,  
-26.4255, 10.1971

■ 37.7188, -12.5110,  
2.8663

■ 68.9755, -16.7727,  
4.7526

■ 28.7728, -11.0158,  
2.3075

■ 80.7106, -18.1572,  
5.4458

■ 20.6733, -9.4463,  
1.7870

■ 93.0446, -19.5346,  
6.1690

■ 13.5200, -7.7542,  
1.3071

■ 105.9499,  
-20.9088, 6.9209

■ 7.1026, -9.6626,  
1.0726

119.4022,  
-22.2830, 7.7006

0.0000, NaN, NaN

133.3801,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.6593, 8.5070

0.0000, NaN, NaN

147.8644,  
-25.0397, 9.3395

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 47.4365, -13.9581,  
3.4606

■ 47.4365, -13.9581,  
3.4606

■ 46.5573, -17.4729,  
3.9842

■ 48.4436, -10.0521,  
3.0751

■ 45.8031, -20.5680,  
4.6388

■ 49.5743, -5.7850,  
2.8280

■ 45.1730, -23.2259,  
5.4165

■ 50.8271, -1.1931,  
2.7195

■ 44.6633, -25.4389,  
6.3056

■ 52.1985, 3.6863,  
2.7468

■ 44.2680, -27.2120,  
7.2914

■ 53.6842, 8.8165,  
2.9055

■ 43.9784, -28.5657,  
8.3559

■ 55.2795, 14.1621,  
3.1896

■ 43.7759, -29.5659,  
9.4708

■ 56.9795, 19.6903,  
3.5921

■ 43.7167, -29.8623,  
9.8220

■ 58.7790, 25.3714,  
4.1055

■ 60.6727, 31.1790,  
4.7221

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.4375, -12.0673, 8.6180



47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606



47.4375, -12.9217, -2.6338

# Triad

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



47.4375, -13.9588, 3.4613



47.4375, 2.7774, -8.9657



47.4375, 4.4750, 11.0956

# Complementary

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



47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606



39.8233, 11.0129, 2.3399

# 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.



47.4375, 8.8331, 7.2658



47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606



47.4375, 7.8178, -4.3685

# Square

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



47.4375, -13.9588, 3.4613



47.4375, -3.4632, -10.3258



47.4375, 10.0868, 1.6859



47.4375, -1.5970, 12.6472



# Rectangle

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



47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606



47.4375, -10.6789, -6.3519



47.4375, 10.0868, 1.6859



47.4375, 6.2011, 10.0583

# Sweetspot

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



47.4375, -13.9588, 3.4613



65.6027, -8.4766, 3.7882



47.4642, -15.1634, 13.6018



30.9702, -4.3851, 1.8115



83.1908, -4.4389, 4.5199



31.6988, -1.6914, 1.7223



# Same Dimension

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



47.4375, -13.9588, 3.4613



62.2729, -21.3373, 4.9813



45.3469, -8.7574, -3.6502



23.8032, -3.2900, 1.3873



41.8620, -28.5750, 9.3614



3.4477, -2.1120, 0.2498



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8233, 11.0129, 2.3399



50.0924, 18.7459, 3.2625



41.5745, 5.8216, 8.1611



22.5152, 0.9105, 1.1850



22.5399, 39.1611, 10.2171



1.8956, 3.4056, -0.0106



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606 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 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

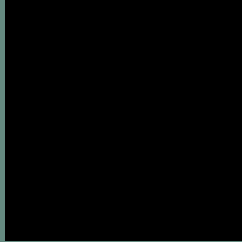
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

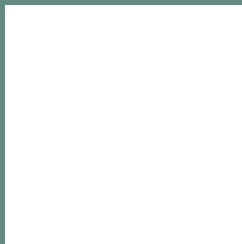
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# HunterLab 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606.



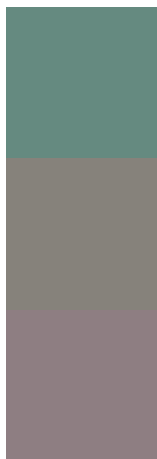
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 47.4365,

-13.9581, 3.4606.

# 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

47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606

### Protanopia

47.3958, -2.3873, 5.7218

### Deuteranopia

47.2061, 3.0182, 2.6159



## Tritanopia

47.3355, -8.6325, -5.0451

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606

## Protanomaly

47.3216, -6.9367, 4.7287

## Deuteranomaly

46.9705, -3.5426, 2.6648

## Tritanomaly

47.3450, -10.5666, -1.6000

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606

## Achromatopsia

45.6768, -2.4372, 2.4817

## Achromatomaly

46.1297, -6.6274, 2.5020

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606 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(101, 138, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(101, 138, 128)  
}
```

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(101, 138, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(101, 138, 128) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606 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(101, 138, 128) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(101, 138, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(101, 138, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(101, 138, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 138, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(101, 138,  
128) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 47.4365, -13.9581, 3.4606 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(101, 138, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(101,  
138, 128) }
```

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