

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.0503, 2.4708,  
2.3718)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.0503, 2.4708, 2.3718)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(48.2013, 2.3461,  
2.4473)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8F8185
RGB	143, 129, 133
RGB Percent	56%, 51%, 52%
CMY	0.4392, 0.4941, 0.4784
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.07, 0.44
HSL	343°, 6%, 53%
HSV	343°, 10%, 56%
XYZ	23.4116, 23.2337, 25.4409
YIQ	133.6420, 7.0600, 4.2120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

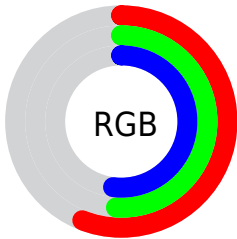
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	143, 129, 133
Decimal	9404805
CIE Lab	55.31, 6.04, -0.23
CIE LCh	55, 6.048, 357.812
Yxy	23.2347, 0.3248, 0.3223
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287594885 (0xFF8F8185)
YUV	133.6420, -0.3165, 8.2070
Hunter-Lab	48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[51.1632, -7.4195, 3.0892]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[48.6845, -2.5977, 2.6451]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[69.9081, 1.7968, 3.7099]$ , and  $[29.5035, 2.7177, 1.3720]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[44.1116, 7.7276, 2.2248]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[52.5031, -2.9063, 2.8579]$ .

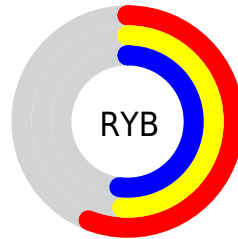
# Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (51%)

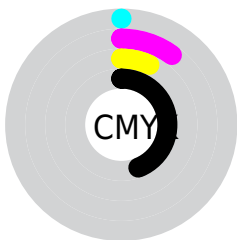
Blue (52%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (52%)

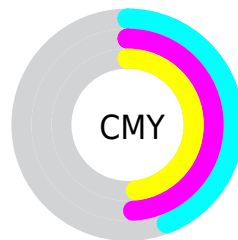


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (44%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (49%)

Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473 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 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.2013, 2.3461,  
2.4473

■ 48.2013, 2.3461,  
2.4473

163.9903, -1.4405,  
8.6625

■ 38.4277, 2.5235,  
1.9288

■ 69.8415, 1.8125,  
3.6030

■ 29.4210, 2.6333,  
1.4523

■ 81.6230, 1.4700,  
4.2337

■ 21.2543, 2.6624,  
1.0230

■ 94.0012, 1.0823,  
4.8974

■ 14.0251, 2.5927,  
0.6467

106.9487, 0.6524,  
5.5926

■ 7.6695, 3.0242,  
0.2927

120.4414, 0.1831,  
6.3178

0.0000, NaN, NaN

134.4582, -0.3235,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

7.0719

0.0000, NaN, NaN

148.9802, -0.8652,  
7.8538

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.2013, 2.3461,  
2.4473

■ 48.2013, 2.3461,  
2.4473

■ 44.1116, 7.7276,  
2.2248

■ 52.5031, -2.9063,  
2.8579

■ 40.2669, 13.2275,  
2.2276

■ 56.9849, -8.0289,  
3.4215

■ 36.7126, 18.7960,  
2.5021

■ 61.6246, -13.0344,  
4.1125

■ 33.5024, 24.3284,  
3.0960

■ 66.4035, -17.9379,  
4.9100

■ 30.6985, 29.6356,  
4.0486

■ 71.3066, -22.7545,  
5.7973

■ 28.3660, 34.4253,  
5.3728

■ 76.3213, -27.4987,  
6.7612

■ 26.5629, 38.3220,  
7.0304

■ 81.4374, -32.1833,  
7.7910

■ 25.3213, 40.9619,  
8.9129

■ 86.6462, -36.8198,  
8.8781

■ 24.5087, 42.5577,  
10.7602

■ 90.9907, -40.2125,  
8.9720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.2024, 1.5793, 0.1129



48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473



48.2024, 1.7699, 4.7175

# Triad

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



48.2024, 2.3448, 2.4481



48.2024, -4.8062, 6.5113



48.2024, -5.1192, -1.4266

# Complementary

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



48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473



51.1632, -7.4195, 3.0892

# 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.



48.2024, -6.7704, 0.4317



48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473



48.2024, -6.5923, 5.0065

# Square

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



48.2024, 2.3448, 2.4481



48.2024, -2.3901, 6.9907



48.2024, -7.3042, 2.7988



48.2024, -2.7587, -2.1943



# Rectangle

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



48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473



48.2024, 0.7104, 5.9038



48.2024, -7.3042, 2.7988



48.2024, -5.7738, -0.9043

# Sweetspot

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



48.2024, 2.3448, 2.4481



68.3471, -1.6072, 3.6203



48.1213, 2.6729, -2.3195



32.5189, -0.5146, 1.7125



85.4018, -4.5568, 4.6400



33.5864, -1.7921, 1.8248



# Same Dimension

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



48.2024, 2.3448, 2.4481



63.1277, 4.8977, 3.1774



48.8610, 0.3992, 4.9115



23.3406, 0.9732, 1.1888



23.0373, 40.0763, 10.0469



2.3271, 4.1909, -0.0911



# Inverse Universe

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



48.2024, 2.3448, 2.4481



63.1277, 4.8977, 3.1774



50.4635, -5.4721, 0.4674



23.3406, 0.9732, 1.1888



23.0373, 40.0763, 10.0469



2.3271, 4.1909, -0.0911



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473 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 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

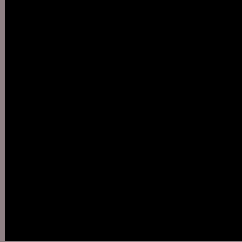
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.2013, 2.3461,



# 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

48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473

### Protanopia

48.2909, -1.5041, 1.5878

### Deuteranopia

48.1160, 3.4585, 2.3659



## Tritanopia

48.1691, 3.9301, 0.1543

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473

## Protanomaly

48.2413, -0.2959, 2.0010

## Deuteranomaly

48.0220, 3.1428, 2.2488

## Tritanomaly

48.1095, 3.6113, 1.0024

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473

## Achromatopsia

48.8260, -2.6052, 2.6528

## Achromatomaly

48.5202, -0.7713, 2.3239

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473 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(143, 129, 133)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 129, 133)  
}
```

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(143, 129, 133) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 129, 133) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473 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(143, 129, 133) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 129, 133) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 129, 133)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 129, 133); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 129, 133);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 129,  
133) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.2013, 2.3461, 2.4473 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 129, 133) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
129, 133) }
```

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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