

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.1989, -7.9055,  
-36.1586)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.1989, -7.9055,  
-36.1586) contains.

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# Color

HunterLab(48.1111, -7.7727,  
-36.3302)

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	2F8BC6
RGB	47, 139, 198
RGB Percent	18%, 55%, 78%
CMY	0.8156, 0.4549, 0.2235
CMYK	0.76, 0.30, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	203°, 62%, 48%
HSV	203°, 76%, 78%
XYZ	20.5979, 23.1468, 56.8082
YIQ	118.2180, -73.7710, -1.1550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

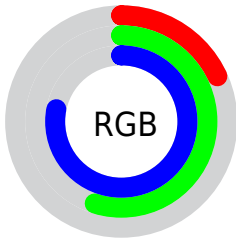
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	47, 104, 198
Decimal	3115974
CIE Lab	55.22, -6.67, -38.21
CIE LCh	55, 38.786, 260.104
Yxy	23.1476, 0.2049, 0.2302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281306054 (0xFF2F8BC6)
YUV	118.2180, 39.3325, -62.4582
Hunter-Lab	48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302

# Details

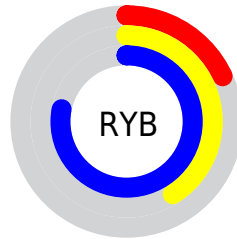
The HunterLab color **48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as dark muted azure. A complement of this color would be **47.4568, 25.8684, 26.3341**, and the grayscale version is **42.5226, -2.2689, 2.3103**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **69.6396, -9.5010, -37.8023**, and **30.2628, -2.1964, -33.0845** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **45.4059, -5.5432, -41.8814**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.0393, -9.2722, -30.7754**.

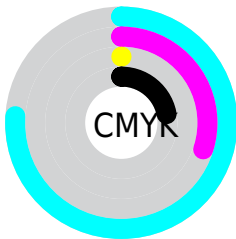
# Distribution



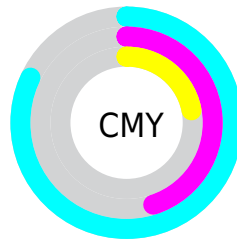
- Red (18%)
- Green (55%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (76%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (45%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302 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 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.1111, -7.7727,  
-36.3302

■ 48.1111, -7.7727,  
-36.3302

163.8542,  
-16.6749, -40.9705

■ 38.3438, -6.8543,  
-35.6959

■ 69.7392, -9.6409,  
-37.6309

■ 29.3443, -5.9418,  
-35.1601

■ 81.5151, -10.5962,  
-38.2443

■ 21.1855, -5.0269,  
-34.8850

■ 93.8882, -11.5672,  
-38.8169

■ 13.9652, -4.0949,  
-35.2829

■ 106.8307,  
-12.5546, -39.3438

■ 7.6048, -4.2257,  
-39.0881

■ 120.3186,  
-13.5589, -39.8228

0.0000, NaN, -NF

134.3309,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-14.5802, -40.2534

0.0000, NaN, NaN

148.8484,  
-15.6189, -40.6357

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.1111, -7.7727,  
-36.3302

■ 48.1111, -7.7727,  
-36.3302

■ 45.4059, -5.5432,  
-41.8814

■ 51.0393, -9.2722,  
-30.7754

■ 42.9212, -2.6057,  
-47.3996

■ 54.1787, -10.0687,  
-25.2586

■ 42.0270, -1.4037,  
-49.4998

■ 57.5171, -10.2095,  
-19.8103

■ 61.0405, -9.7526,  
-14.4523

■ 64.7343, -8.7586,  
-9.1976

■ 68.5851, -7.2862,  
-4.0516

■ 72.5799, -5.3898,  
0.9853

■ 76.7074, -3.1185,  
5.9168

■ 80.9570, -0.5156,  
10.7486

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.1119, -20.8484, -25.8729



48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302



48.1119, 8.5324, -34.0253

# Triad

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



48.1119, -7.7722, -36.3292



48.1119, 30.0657, 11.6760



48.1119, -24.0787, 17.9294

# Complementary

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



48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302



47.4568, 25.8684, 26.3341

# 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.



48.1119, -12.7483, 22.8689



48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302



48.1119, 18.9249, 20.1683

# Square

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



48.1119, -7.7722, -36.3292



48.1119, 31.8576, -2.7187



48.1119, 2.8637, 23.5257



48.1119, -29.4109, 7.4073



# Rectangle

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



48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302



48.1119, 19.0250, -25.7674



48.1119, 2.8637, 23.5257



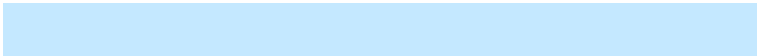
48.1119, -20.9207, 20.1290

# Sweetspot

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



48.1119, -7.7722, -36.3292



87.6142, -11.1470, -10.2304



64.8158, -47.5769, 26.9080



39.6785, -5.4491, -5.9044

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



48.1119, -7.7722, -36.3292



58.0385, -4.6798, -60.9668



29.0168, 30.6364, -90.7500



33.6820, -2.8458, -0.2733



34.1420, -1.5517, -39.3250



8.3058, -1.7259, -6.6559



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8798, 59.8619, -10.6939



49.4274, 87.3443, -9.7643



67.0892, -10.4446, 38.7794



32.7776, 2.0025, 0.4049



29.5241, 53.6400, -4.7904



6.5319, 12.0582, -2.5398



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302 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 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

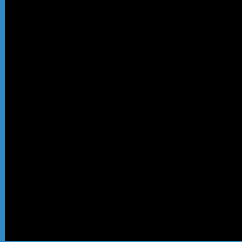
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302.



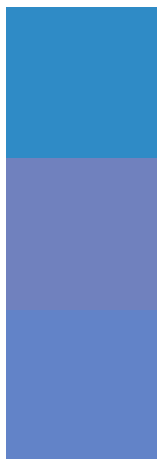
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302.



# 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

48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302

### Protanopia

47.8152, 5.2709, -30.8501

### Deuteranopia

47.9577, 3.8344, -37.9373



## Tritanopia

47.9858, -22.7820, -10.7982

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302

## Protanomaly

47.6445, -0.8139, -33.4397

## Deuteranomaly

47.7870, -1.2322, -37.6147

## Tritanomaly

47.7297, -17.7195, -20.0101

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302

## Achromatopsia

42.5634, -2.2711, 2.3126

## Achromatomaly

43.9359, -7.2486, -10.3042

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302 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(47, 139, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 139, 198)  
}
```

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(47, 139, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 139, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302 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(47, 139, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 139, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 139, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 139, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 139, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 139,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.1111, -7.7727, -36.3302 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 139, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 139,  
198) }
```

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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