

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.2179, -6.1848,  
24.0422)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.2179, -6.1848,  
24.0422) contains.

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# Color

HunterLab(48.2015, -6.1740,  
23.9876)

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	92853E
RGB	146, 133, 62
RGB Percent	57%, 52%, 24%
CMY	0.4275, 0.4784, 0.7569
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.58, 0.43
HSL	51°, 40%, 41%
HSV	51°, 58%, 57%
XYZ	21.1111, 23.2338, 7.9293
YIQ	128.7930, 30.5390, -19.3250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

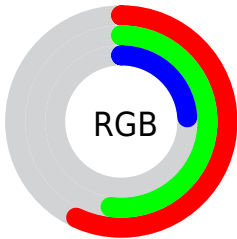
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	77, 146, 62
Decimal	9602366
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.31, -4.58, 39.43
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	55, 39.698, 96.625
Yxy	23.2349, 0.4038, 0.4445
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287792446 (0xFF92853E)
YUV	128.7930, -32.9289, 15.0905
Hunter-Lab	48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876

# Details

The HunterLab color  $48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999966$ . A complement of this color would be  $28.5155, 10.7606, -38.7827$ , and the grayscale version is  $46.8900, -2.5019, 2.5476$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $69.8886, -7.7793, 29.9243$ , and  $29.4862, -4.6794, 17.3879$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $47.4170, -5.9685, 25.6975$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $49.0332, -6.1556, 21.7052$ .

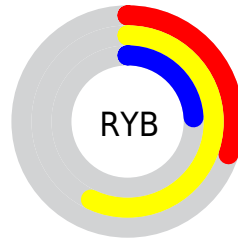
# Distribution



Red (57%)

Green (52%)

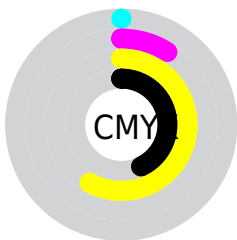
Blue (24%)



Red (30%)

Yellow (57%)

Blue (24%)

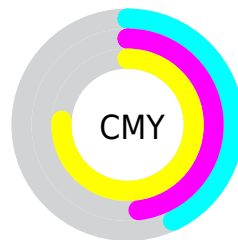


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (58%)

Black (43%)



Cyan (43%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (76%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876 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 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



48.2015, -6.1740,  
23.9876

48.2015, -6.1740,  
23.9876

163.9907,  
-14.2205, 47.8735

38.4280, -5.3835,  
20.7852

69.8418, -7.8187,  
29.9035

29.4212, -4.6084,  
17.3604

81.6233, -8.6710,  
32.6791

21.2545, -3.8465,  
14.0569

94.0015, -9.5442,  
35.3632

14.0253, -3.0901,  
9.8177

106.9490,  
-10.4383, 37.9719

7.6697, -3.0117,  
5.3688

120.4418,  
-11.3532, 40.5179

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

134.4586,

-12.2887, 43.0116

0.0000, NaN, NaN

148.9806,  
-13.2445, 45.4612

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.2015, -6.1740,  
23.9876

■ 48.2015, -6.1740,  
23.9876

■ 47.4170, -5.9685,  
25.6975

■ 49.0332, -6.1556,  
21.7052

■ 46.6746, -5.5435,  
26.8543

■ 49.9097, -5.9022,  
18.8387

■ 45.9731, -4.9156,  
27.4931

■ 50.8326, -5.4134,  
15.3866

■ 45.3060, -4.1226,  
27.7098

■ 51.8020, -4.6893,  
11.3535

■ 45.1433, -3.9204,  
27.7485

■ 52.8178, -3.7325,  
6.7495

■ 53.8795, -2.5473,  
1.5888

■ 54.9866, -1.1394,  
-4.1113

■ 56.1381, 0.4844,  
-10.3309

■ 57.3332, 2.3164,  
-17.0484

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.2026, 10.6516, 22.9014



48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876



48.2026, -20.0580, 21.0871

# Triad

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



48.2026, -6.1758, 23.9880



48.2026, -25.4590, -19.0433



48.2026, 30.0941, -10.9319

# Complementary

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



48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876



28.5155, 10.7606, -38.7827

# 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.



48.2026, 17.8216, -28.3757



48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876



48.2026, -14.5125, -34.0532

# Square

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



48.2026, -6.1758, 23.9880



48.2026, -30.1831, -0.9846



48.2026, 1.1356, -37.9445



48.2026, 33.1091, 5.9732



# Rectangle

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



48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876



48.2026, -26.2832, 16.4343



48.2026, 1.1356, -37.9445



48.2026, 26.8414, -17.0768

# Sweetspot

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



48.2026, -6.1758, 23.9880



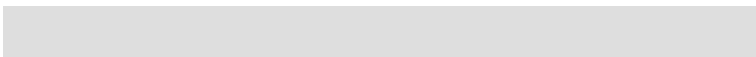
68.8285, -6.2072, 14.9714



31.7463, 28.1172, 7.2838



32.3556, -3.0177, 7.5282



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.



48.2026, -6.1758, 23.9880



62.6913, -7.7946, 34.6448



49.7565, -20.2763, 24.8737



25.6776, -1.9069, 3.6887



42.3792, -3.7277, 26.0486



5.0298, -0.9499, 3.0827



# Inverse Universe

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



28.5155, 10.7606, -38.7827



31.8056, 21.2102, -69.4595



27.7390, 23.0627, -40.6287



24.0194, -0.6578, -1.1809



15.4074, 29.1048, -82.0868



2.3793, 1.3137, -5.8098



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876 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 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

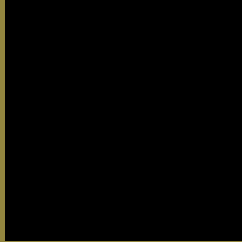
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.2015, -6.1740,

23.9876.

# 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

48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876

### Protanopia

48.2969, -5.8354, 24.0634

### Deuteranopia

48.0400, 3.2127, 23.6719



## Tritanopia

48.1548, 7.8196, 1.5876

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876

## Protanomaly

48.2969, -5.8354, 24.0634

## Deuteranomaly

48.1949, -0.4443, 23.9045

## Tritanomaly

47.9636, 1.6733, 12.0466

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876

## Achromatopsia

46.8536, -2.5000, 2.5456

## Achromatomaly

47.0490, -4.4690, 12.0714

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876 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(146, 133, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(146, 133, 62)  
}
```

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(146, 133, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(146, 133, 62) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876 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(146, 133, 62) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(146, 133, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(146, 133, 62)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(146, 133, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 133, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(146, 133,  
62) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.2015, -6.1740, 23.9876 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(146, 133, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(146,  
133, 62) }
```

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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