

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.5194, -2.6200,  
-6.4485)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.5194, -2.6200,  
-6.4485) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(48.5058, -2.5975,  
-6.4666)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7B8698
RGB	123, 134, 152
RGB Percent	48%, 53%, 60%
CMY	0.5176, 0.4745, 0.4039
CMYK	0.19, 0.12, 0.00, 0.40
HSL	217°, 12%, 54%
HSV	217°, 19%, 60%
XYZ	22.3609, 23.5281, 33.0686
YIQ	132.7630, -12.3340, 3.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

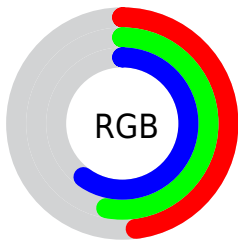
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	123, 131, 152
Decimal	8095384
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	55.61, -0.01, -10.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	56, 10.966, 269.951
Yxy	23.5291, 0.2832, 0.2980
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286285464 (0xFF7B8698)
YUV	132.7630, 9.4838, -8.5622
Hunter-Lab	48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666

# Details

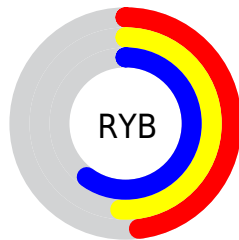
The HunterLab color  $48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $52.1106, -1.9649, 10.7548$ , and the grayscale version is  $48.3049, -2.5774, 2.6245$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $70.1619, -3.6797, -6.1753$ , and  $29.8202, -1.7752, -6.1352$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $44.7226, -2.0035, -11.8594$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $52.4059, -2.9121, -1.3671$ .

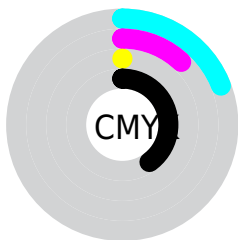
# Distribution



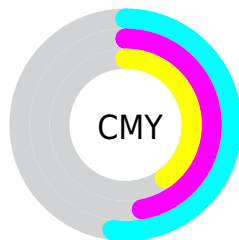
- Red (48%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (40%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666 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 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.5058, -2.5975,  
-6.4666

■ 48.5058, -2.5975,  
-6.4666

164.4479, -8.7946,  
-4.0819

■ 38.7100, -2.0745,  
-6.4580

■ 70.1859, -3.7572,  
-6.2864

■ 29.6793, -1.5916,  
-6.3761

■ 81.9857, -4.3879,  
-6.1106

■ 21.4862, -1.1533,  
-6.2119

■ 94.3814, -5.0504,  
-5.8832

■ 14.2271, -0.7649,  
-5.9589

107.3456, -5.7432,  
-5.6078

■ 7.8830, -0.4262,  
-5.9662

120.8543, -6.4651,  
-5.2875

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

134.8865, -7.2150,

-4.9250

0.0000, NaN, NaN

149.4234, -7.9918,  
-4.5224

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.5058, -2.5975,  
-6.4666

■ 48.5058, -2.5975,  
-6.4666

■ 44.7226, -2.0035,  
-11.8594

■ 52.4059, -2.9121,  
-1.3671

■ 41.0681, -1.0754,  
-17.5997

■ 56.4079, -2.9879,  
3.4820

■ 37.5610, 0.2486,  
-23.7418

■ 60.5028, -2.8612,  
8.1208

■ 34.2235, 2.0414,  
-30.3399

■ 64.6824, -2.5606,  
12.5826

■ 31.0822, 4.3825,  
-37.4357

■ 68.9397, -2.1101,  
16.8953

■ 28.1691, 7.3487,  
-45.0388

■ 73.2687, -1.5290,  
21.0825

■ 25.5203, 10.9929,  
-53.0968

■ 77.6644, -0.8335,  
25.1638

■ 23.1436, 15.2245,  
-61.5745

■ 82.1225, -0.0370,  
29.1559

■ 22.9334, 15.6250,  
-62.3947

■ 86.1051, -0.9798,  
32.5855

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.5068, -6.9049, -5.1509



48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666



48.5068, 1.8661, -5.1592

# Triad

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



48.5068, -2.5983, -6.4657



48.5068, 5.2448, 6.6238



48.5068, -9.9515, 6.6351

# Complementary

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



48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666



52.1106, -1.9649, 10.7548

# 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.



48.5068, -6.8924, 9.3273



48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666



48.5068, 1.8796, 9.3212

# Square

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



48.5068, -2.5983, -6.4657



48.5068, 6.4950, 2.6332



48.5068, -2.5833, 10.2645



48.5068, -11.0535, 2.6475



# Rectangle

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



48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666



48.5068, 4.3072, -3.0406



48.5068, -2.5833, 10.2645



48.5068, -9.1237, 7.7078

# Sweetspot

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



48.5068, -2.5983, -6.4657



71.1856, -3.9294, 0.1238



53.4672, -12.7892, 4.8288



33.7902, -1.8686, -0.1223



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



# Same Dimension

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



48.5068, -2.5983, -6.4657



62.2280, -3.1565, -11.6688



45.7146, 3.6051, -10.2954



25.2809, -1.4050, -0.6967



21.1327, 13.9900, -56.6144



3.6527, -0.3547, -3.7998



# Inverse Universe

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



47.5006, 8.3229, 1.2619



60.6763, 14.5823, 1.2905



54.9914, -8.1771, 13.5381



25.0190, 1.1709, 1.0084



24.1995, 42.5123, 7.3425

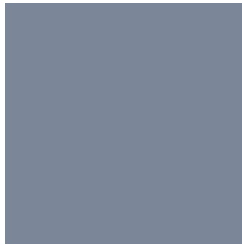


3.0705, 5.6035, -0.6920



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

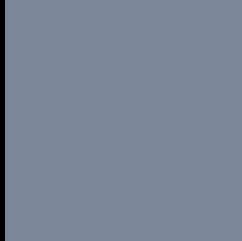
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

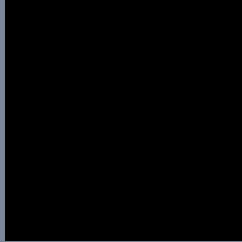
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

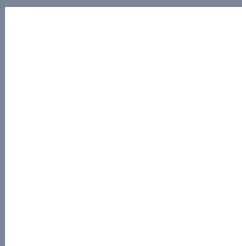
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666.

-6.4666.

# 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

48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666

### Protanopia

48.4590, 0.0767, -5.9606

### Deuteranopia

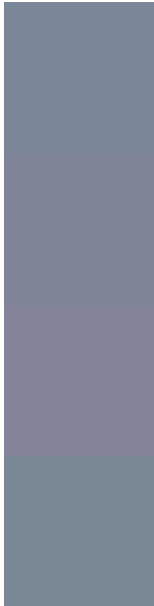
48.5629, 3.4103, -6.8101



## Tritanopia

48.5189, -4.4182, -3.4114

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666

## Protanomaly

48.4989, -1.2308, -5.9293

## Deuteranomaly

48.4128, 1.4870, -7.0502

## Tritanomaly

48.5836, -4.0618, -4.3252

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666

## Achromatopsia

48.4304, -2.5841, 2.6313

## Achromatomaly

48.3070, -2.6001, -0.7309

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666 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(123, 134, 152)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 134, 152)  
}
```

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(123, 134, 152) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 134, 152) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666 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(123, 134, 152) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 134, 152) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 134, 152)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 134, 152); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 134, 152);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 134,  
152) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.5058, -2.5975, -6.4666 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 134, 152) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
134, 152) }
```

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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