

Converting Colors

HunterLab(49.4442, -2.2976,
-16.3746)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(49.4442, -2.2976,
-16.3746) contains.

HunterLab(49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(49.4442, -2.2976,
-16.3746)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7289AC
RGB	114, 137, 172
RGB Percent	45%, 54%, 67%
CMY	0.5529, 0.4627, 0.3255
CMYK	0.34, 0.20, 0.00, 0.33
HSL	216°, 26%, 56%
HSV	216°, 34%, 67%
XYZ	23.3315, 24.4473, 42.5188
YIQ	134.1130, -24.9430, 6.0090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

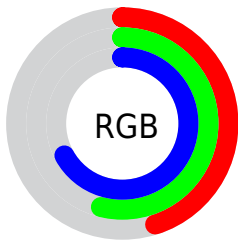
Format	Color
R_{YB}	114, 130, 172
Decimal	7506348
CIE _{Lab}	56.53, 0.43, -21.13
CIE _{LCh}	57, 21.132, 271.153
Yxy	24.4482, 0.2584, 0.2707
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285696428 (0xFF7289AC)
YUV	134.1130, 18.6783, -17.6391
Hunter-Lab	49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746

Details

The HunterLab color $49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $6699CC$. A complement of this color would be $56.1078, -0.2074, 17.7464$, and the grayscale version is $48.8072, -2.6042, 2.6518$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $71.1256, -3.4673, -16.8134$, and $30.3796, -1.1751, -15.9800$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $45.3771, -1.1447, -23.0559$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $53.6717, -3.0280, -10.0966$.

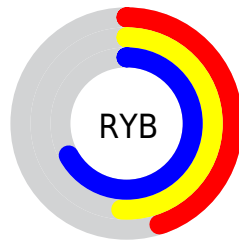
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (54%)

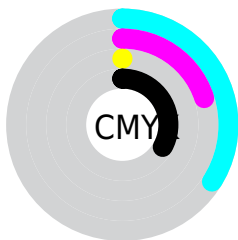
Blue (67%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (67%)

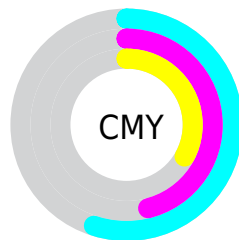


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (33%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (46%)

Yellow (33%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746 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 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 49.4442, -2.2976,
-16.3746

■ 49.4442, -2.2976,
-16.3746

■ 165.8550, -8.3457,
-17.0611

■ 39.5809, -1.7957,
-16.0028

■ 71.2465, -3.4182,
-16.9213

■ 30.4769, -1.3359,
-15.5704

■ 83.1024, -4.0311,
-17.1017

■ 22.2031, -0.9231,
-15.0919

■ 95.5515, -4.6767,
-17.2238

■ 14.8530, -0.5633,
-14.6197

■ 108.5668, -5.3533,
-17.2906

■ 8.5049, -0.2363,
-14.5195

■ 122.1246, -6.0596,
-17.3051

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 136.2040, -6.7945,

-17.2701

0.0000, NaN, NaN

150.7864, -7.5568,
-17.1880

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 49.4442, -2.2976,
-16.3746

■ 49.4442, -2.2976,
-16.3746

■ 45.3771, -1.1447,
-23.0559

■ 53.6717, -3.0280,
-10.0966

■ 41.4897, 0.5094,
-30.2004

■ 58.0382, -3.4002,
-4.1686

■ 37.8101, 2.7514,
-37.8565

■ 62.5298, -3.4694,
1.4620

■ 34.3705, 5.6713,
-46.0497

■ 67.1339, -3.2806,
6.8403

■ 31.2079, 9.3459,
-54.7572

■ 71.8400, -2.8709,
12.0054

■ 28.3614, 13.8058,
-63.8754

■ 76.6395, -2.2707,
16.9906

■ 26.7173, 16.8901,
-69.8552

■ 81.5250, -1.5050,
21.8239

■ 86.4901, -0.5945,
26.5288

■ 90.0353, -4.7088,
29.6948

Harmonies

Analogous

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



49.4452, -10.5830, -13.6832



49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746



49.4452, 6.4702, -13.2553

Triad

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



49.4452, -2.2981, -16.3736



49.4452, 12.7744, 10.3520



49.4452, -16.6756, 9.8792

Complementary

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



49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746



56.1078, -0.2074, 17.7464

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.



49.4452, -11.1367, 14.6332



49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746



49.4452, 5.8364, 14.8705

Square

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



49.4452, -2.2981, -16.3736



49.4452, 15.5409, 3.0160



49.4452, -2.9828, 16.2902



49.4452, -18.5242, 2.3646

Rectangle

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



49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746



49.4452, 11.3167, -8.5718



49.4452, -2.9828, 16.2902



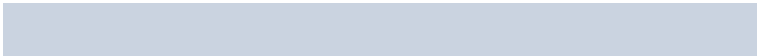
49.4452, -15.2037, 11.8032

Sweetspot

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



49.4452, -2.2981, -16.3736



80.2951, -4.6559, -2.8872



59.3688, -22.4114, 7.8773



37.0512, -2.1596, -1.8307



93.2148, -4.9737, 5.0645



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912

Same Dimension

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



49.4452, -2.2981, -16.3736



62.7395, -2.0741, -28.2893



43.5807, 10.4938, -26.0611



28.7383, -1.6596, -0.7910



23.2659, 14.0607, -59.4334



5.0915, -0.0424, -6.2724

Inverse Universe

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



47.5523, 20.1868, 0.1449



60.0418, 33.9305, -0.0780



62.3290, -12.9707, 23.0356



28.4007, 1.4080, 1.0809



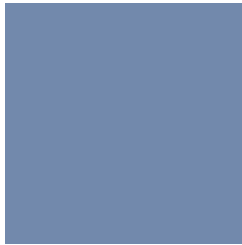
26.1715, 46.0525, 7.3539



4.4890, 8.1319, -0.5433

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746 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 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746 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

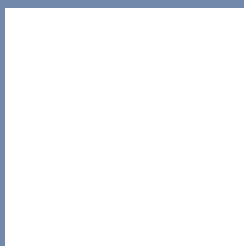
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746.

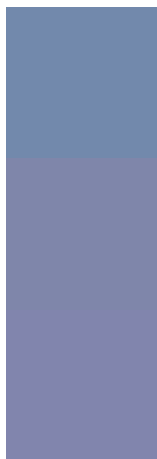


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746.

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

49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746

Protanopia

49.4616, 1.9791, -15.0745

Deuteranopia

49.4564, 3.6233, -16.8579



Tritanopia

49.5661, -9.3171, -5.1542

Trichromacy



Original Color

49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746

Protanomaly

49.4022, 0.4099, -15.7908

Deuteranomaly

49.3482, 1.8274, -17.0599

Tritanomaly

49.6376, -7.0631, -8.7165

Monochromacy



Original Color

49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746

Achromatopsia

48.8260, -2.6052, 2.6528

Achromatomaly

48.9674, -2.7203, -3.7972

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746 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(114, 137, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 137, 172)  
}
```

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(114, 137, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 137, 172) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746 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(114, 137, 172) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 137, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 137, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 137, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 137, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 137,  
172) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 49.4442, -2.2976, -16.3746 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 137, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
137, 172) }
```

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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