

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(51.1200, -4.1131,  
-12.1073)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(51.1200, -4.1131,  
-12.1073) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(51.1200, -4.1131,  
-12.1073)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	778EA9
RGB	119, 142, 169
RGB Percent	47%, 56%, 66%
CMY	0.5333, 0.4431, 0.3373
CMYK	0.30, 0.16, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	212°, 23%, 56%
HSV	212°, 30%, 66%
XYZ	24.4422, 26.1325, 41.2920
YIQ	138.2010, -22.3750, 3.5210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

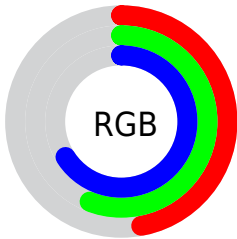
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	119, 135, 169
Decimal	7835305
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	58.16, -1.71, -16.90
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	58, 16.984, 264.226
Yxy	26.1336, 0.2661, 0.2845
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286025385 (0xFF778EA9)
YUV	138.2010, 15.1839, -16.8393
Hunter-Lab	51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073

# Details

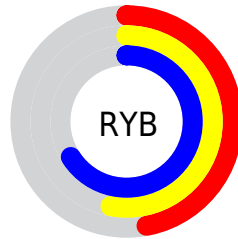
The HunterLab color  $51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $6699CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $55.0681, 0.7808, 15.1548$ , and the grayscale version is  $50.4424, -2.6915, 2.7406$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $73.2341, -5.7839, -12.0682$ , and  $31.9435, -2.8583, -11.6039$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $47.3675, -3.6688, -17.8612$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $55.0139, -4.1711, -6.6279$ .

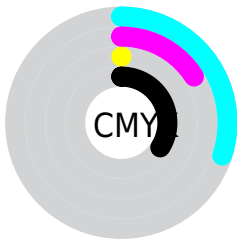
# Distribution



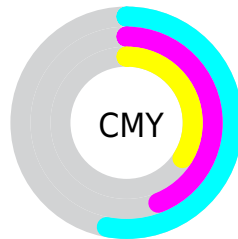
- Red (47%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (66%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (34%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073 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 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.1200, -4.1131,  
-12.1073

■ 51.1200, -4.1131,  
-12.1073

168.3559,  
-11.0561, -11.4872

■ 41.1383, -3.4828,  
-11.8841

■ 73.1371, -5.4668,  
-12.3494

■ 31.9062, -2.8839,  
-11.5898

■ 85.0917, -6.1867,  
-12.3788

■ 23.4915, -2.3183,  
-11.2241

■ 97.6348, -6.9342,  
-12.3521

■ 15.9830, -1.7866,  
-10.8013

110.7400, -7.7084,  
-12.2727

■ 9.5073, -1.2930,  
-10.3894

124.3842, -8.5085,  
-12.1439

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

138.5468, -9.3335,

-11.9685

0.0000, NaN, NaN

153.2096,  
-10.1830, -11.7488

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.1200, -4.1131,  
-12.1073

■ 51.1200, -4.1131,  
-12.1073

■ 47.3675, -3.6688,  
-17.8612

■ 55.0139, -4.1711,  
-6.6279

■ 43.7704, -2.7734,  
-23.9233

■ 59.0318, -3.8953,  
-1.3938

■ 40.3494, -1.3574,  
-30.3174

■ 63.1625, -3.3324,  
3.6269

■ 37.1272, 0.6529,  
-37.0548

■ 67.3956, -2.5212,  
8.4626

■ 34.1285, 3.3256,  
-44.1227

■ 71.7223, -1.4943,  
13.1387

■ 31.3786, 6.7061,  
-51.4727

■ 76.1350, -0.2787,  
17.6776

■ 28.8712, 10.7049,  
-59.1076

■ 80.6271, 1.1028,  
22.0984

■ 28.7701, 10.8759,  
-59.4380

■ 85.1932, 2.6312,  
26.4182

■ 88.0385, -1.8145,  
28.9379

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.1210, -10.5634, -9.0779



51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073



51.1210, 3.0668, -10.7210

# Triad

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



51.1210, -4.1137, -12.1063



51.1210, 10.4969, 7.8901



51.1210, -13.4699, 9.8888

# Complementary

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



51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073



55.0681, 0.7808, 15.1548

# 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.



51.1210, -8.2803, 13.3811



51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073



51.1210, 5.6045, 12.3436

# Square

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



51.1210, -4.1137, -12.1063



51.1210, 11.7634, 1.4420



51.1210, -1.3323, 14.2136



51.1210, -15.7702, 4.0880



# Rectangle

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



51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073



51.1210, 7.2736, -7.5663



51.1210, -1.3323, 14.2136



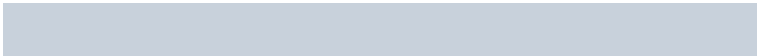
51.1210, -12.0198, 11.3377

# Sweetspot

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



51.1210, -4.1137, -12.1063



79.2308, -5.1883, -1.5750



58.6203, -20.4957, 8.3946



36.6331, -2.4588, -1.1842



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



# Same Dimension

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



51.1210, -4.1137, -12.1063



64.8463, -5.1434, -21.5970



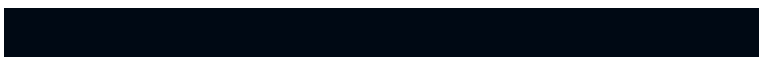
44.8329, 7.5317, -21.8832



28.0141, -1.8385, -0.5868



25.0474, 8.9512, -50.6302



5.0563, -0.6683, -4.8772



# Inverse Universe

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



48.5617, 17.3575, -1.0188



60.9320, 29.9900, -2.2355



61.6119, -10.6927, 20.9820



27.5637, 1.4291, 0.8483



25.8928, 45.9559, 4.2231



4.1656, 7.6273, -1.1354



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

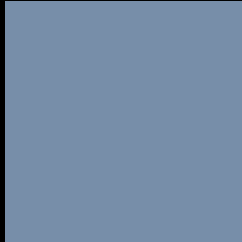
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

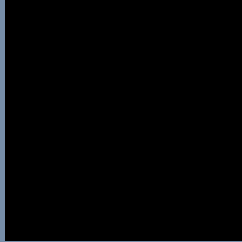
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

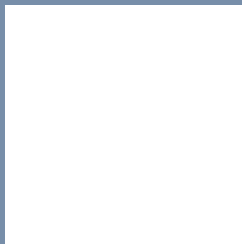
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# HunterLab 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073.

-12.1073.

# 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

51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073

### Protanopia

50.9887, 1.1001, -10.5116

### Deuteranopia

51.1829, 3.4853, -12.4543



## Tritanopia

51.0488, -8.2954, -5.2193

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073

## Protanomaly

50.9140, -0.5370, -11.2101

## Deuteranomaly

51.1789, 0.5900, -12.5109

## Tritanomaly

50.9902, -6.6465, -7.9030

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073

## Achromatopsia

50.4135, -2.6899, 2.7391

## Achromatomaly

50.4584, -3.3385, -2.3767

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073 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(119, 142, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 142, 169)  
}
```

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(119, 142, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 142, 169) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073 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(119, 142, 169) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 142, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 142, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 142, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 142, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 142,  
169) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.1200, -4.1131, -12.1073 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 142, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
142, 169) }
```

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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