

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(54.1538, -15.9748,  
1.0346)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(54.1538, -15.9748,  
1.0346) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(54.1538,  
-15.9748, 1.0346)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	6E9C97
RGB	110, 156, 151
RGB Percent	43%, 61%, 59%
CMY	0.5686, 0.3882, 0.4078
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.03, 0.39
HSL	173°, 19%, 52%
HSV	173°, 29%, 61%
XYZ	23.9048, 29.3263, 33.6788
YIQ	141.6760, -25.8110, -11.3070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

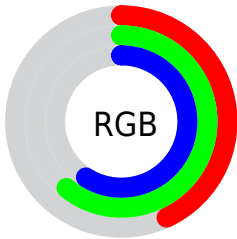
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	110, 134, 156
Decimal	7249047
CIELab	61.07, -16.58, -2.38
CIElCh	61, 16.752, 188.168
Yxy	29.3275, 0.2751, 0.3374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285439127 (0xFF6E9C97)
YUV	141.6760, 4.5967, -27.7799
Hunter-Lab	54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[44.1118, 13.3734, 5.6133]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[51.8705, -2.7677, 2.8182]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[76.6700, -19.1195, 2.2442]$ , and  $[34.6178, -13.0642, 0.4532]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[53.2528, -19.4647, 0.6739]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[55.2027, -12.0170, 1.5774]$ .

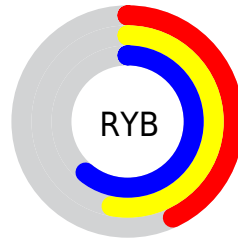
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (61%)

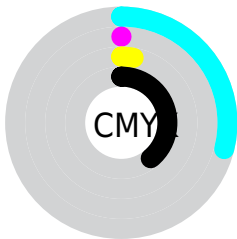
Blue (59%)



Red (43%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (61%)

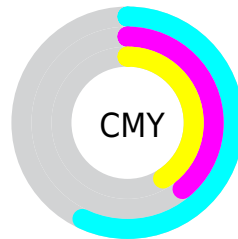


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (39%)

Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346 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 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 54.1538, -15.9748,  
1.0346

■ 54.1538, -15.9748,  
1.0346

172.8459,  
-29.0260, 6.6197

■ 43.9645, -14.4609,  
0.6043

■ 76.5487, -18.9254,  
2.0284

■ 34.5080, -12.9023,  
0.2224

■ 88.6773, -20.3772,  
2.5841

■ 25.8478, -11.2779,  
-0.1046

■ 101.3863,  
-21.8210, 3.1760

■ 18.0651, -9.5508,  
-0.3686

■ 114.6504,  
-23.2605, 3.8023

■ 11.2729, -7.6936,  
-0.5575

128.4472,  
-24.6987, 4.4611

■ 3.4411, -6.0219,  
-2.6797

142.7570,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-26.1378, 5.1512

0.0000, NaN, NaN

157.5619,  
-27.5798, 5.8710

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 54.1538, -15.9748,  
1.0346

■ 54.1538, -15.9748,  
1.0346

■ 53.2528, -19.4647,  
0.6739

■ 55.2027, -12.0170,  
1.5774

■ 52.4952, -22.4619,  
0.4939

■ 56.3957, -7.6201,  
2.2954

■ 51.8787, -24.9555,  
0.4924

■ 57.7318, -2.8214,  
3.1822

■ 51.3974, -26.9472,  
0.6618

■ 59.2078, 2.3391,  
4.2283

■ 51.0428, -28.4541,  
0.9900

■ 60.8193, 7.8199,  
5.4228

■ 50.8031, -29.5115,  
1.4594

■ 62.5612, 13.5804,  
6.7540

■ 50.6468, -30.2376,  
2.0274

■ 64.4280, 19.5819,  
8.2098

■ 50.6391, -30.2733,  
2.0568

■ 66.4138, 25.7884,  
9.7785

■ 68.5127, 32.1675,  
11.4486

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



54.1549, -15.2004, 7.6380



54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346



54.1549, -13.3927, -5.8762

# Triad

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



54.1549, -15.9755, 1.0354



54.1549, 5.9674, -8.5118



54.1549, 2.3740, 13.8413

# Complementary

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



54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346



44.1118, 13.3734, 5.6133

# 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.



54.1549, 8.4742, 10.4986



54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346



54.1549, 10.6234, -2.2034

# Square

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



54.1549, -15.9755, 1.0354



54.1549, -0.9035, -11.8413



54.1549, 11.5641, 4.7929



54.1549, -4.8531, 14.4705



# Rectangle

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



54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346



54.1549, -10.0302, -9.5318



54.1549, 11.5641, 4.7929



54.1549, 4.6352, 13.0211

# Sweetspot

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



54.1549, -15.9755, 1.0354



76.0554, -10.0773, 3.1271



53.4544, -20.6736, 16.2134



35.5682, -5.1222, 1.3982



88.7363, -4.7347, 4.8212



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



# Same Dimension

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



54.1549, -15.9755, 1.0354



72.2053, -24.5243, 1.0642



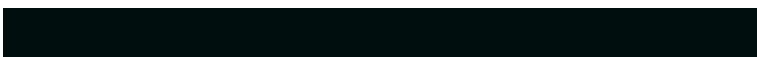
48.9885, -7.1230, -8.0064



27.3808, -3.6462, 1.1229



45.9612, -27.4544, 1.8187



6.1718, -3.5149, -0.1265



# Inverse Universe

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



44.1118, 13.3734, 5.6133



56.0422, 22.9446, 8.5368



48.5156, 4.1251, 11.9385



25.8017, 0.9282, 1.8251



24.2029, 41.5970, 14.4859



3.2824, 5.7323, 1.2600



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346 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 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

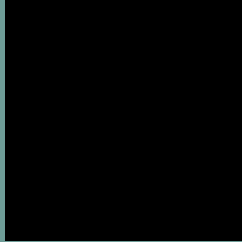
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346.



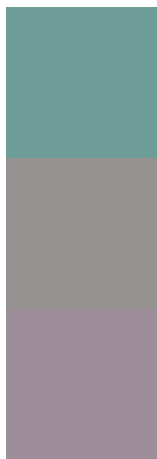
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 54.1538,

-15.9748, 1.0346.

# 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

54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346

### Protanopia

53.9316, -1.8151, 3.7510

### Deuteranopia

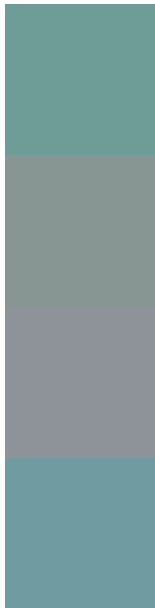
53.8035, 4.0664, -0.4647



## Tritanopia

54.1988, -11.6934, -6.2729

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346

## Protanomaly

53.9168, -7.7327, 2.7332

## Deuteranomaly

53.6936, -3.6461, -0.2562

## Tritanomaly

54.2777, -13.3076, -3.6193

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346

## Achromatopsia

52.0094, -2.7751, 2.8258

## Achromatomaly

52.5905, -8.0265, 2.0649

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346 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(110, 156, 151)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 156, 151)  
}
```

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(110, 156, 151) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 156, 151) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346 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(110, 156, 151) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 156, 151) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 156, 151)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 156, 151); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 156, 151);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 156,  
151) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 54.1538, -15.9748, 1.0346 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 156, 151) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
156, 151) }
```

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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