

Converting Colors

HunterLab(56.1785, -23.4649,
-1.3276)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(56.1785, -23.4649,
-1.3276) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(56.2891,
-23.5515, -1.2430)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	53A6A1
RGB	83, 166, 161
RGB Percent	33%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.6745, 0.3490, 0.3686
CMYK	0.50, 0.00, 0.03, 0.35
HSL	176°, 33%, 49%
HSV	176°, 50%, 65%
XYZ	23.6365, 31.6846, 38.5881
YIQ	140.6130, -47.8630, -19.1510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

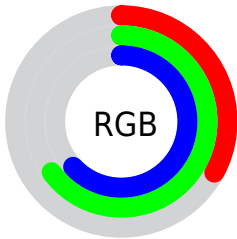
Format	Color
RYB	83, 126, 166
Decimal	5482145
CIELab	63.08, -26.44, -5.19
CIElCh	63, 26.946, 191.096
Yxy	31.6859, 0.2517, 0.3374
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283672225 (0xFF53A6A1)
YUV	140.6130, 10.0508, -50.5266
Hunter-Lab	56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430

Details

The HunterLab color **56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339999**. A complement of this color would be **38.7286, 27.0859, 10.2026**, and the grayscale version is **51.4311, -2.7442, 2.7943**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.8414, -27.2643, -0.7508**, and **36.4676, -19.2744, -1.8502** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.6631, -26.0402, -1.5816**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.0692, -20.5184, -0.7068**.

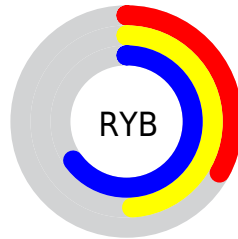
Distribution



Red (33%)

Green (65%)

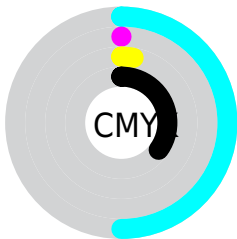
Blue (63%)



Red (33%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (65%)

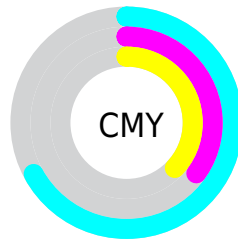


Cyan (50%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (67%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (37%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430 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 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.2891, -23.5515,
-1.2430

■ 56.2891, -23.5515,
-1.2430

175.9789,
-40.7318, 3.4074

■ 45.9583, -21.4369,
-1.5451

■ 78.9419, -27.5849,
-0.4866

■ 36.3496, -19.2259,
-1.7910

■ 91.1895, -29.5323,
-0.0418

■ 27.5234, -16.8819,
-1.9728

■ 104.0122,
-31.4469, 0.4438

■ 19.5562, -14.3443,
-2.0806

■ 117.3853,
-33.3360, 0.9676

■ 12.5533, -11.5730,
-2.1003

131.2869,
-35.2050, 1.5275

■ 5.8416, -10.2228,
-3.3621

145.6977,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-37.0584, 2.1218

0.0000, NaN, NaN

160.6002,
-38.8996, 2.7489

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.2891, -23.5515,
-1.2430

■ 56.2891, -23.5515,
-1.2430

■ 55.6631, -26.0402,
-1.5816

■ 57.0692, -20.5184,
-0.7068

■ 55.1813, -27.9882,
-1.7309

■ 58.0042, -16.9495,
0.0259

■ 54.8350, -29.4180,
-1.7018

■ 59.0970, -12.8670,
0.9523

■ 54.6107, -30.3714,
-1.5122

■ 60.3472, -8.3024,
2.0654

■ 54.4736, -30.9805,
-1.2091

■ 61.7529, -3.2943,
3.3553

■ 54.4736, -30.9806,
-1.2090

■ 63.3108, 2.1150,
4.8099

■ 65.0161, 7.8811,
6.4159

■ 66.8637, 13.9598,
8.1594

■ 68.8475, 20.3090,
10.0264

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.2902, -22.8708, 9.6066



56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430



56.2902, -19.0778, -13.0173

Triad

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



56.2902, -23.5519, -1.2422



56.2902, 12.6678, -15.7103



56.2902, 4.5205, 19.8733

Complementary

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



56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430



38.7286, 27.0859, 10.2026

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.



56.2902, 15.0983, 15.4659



56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430



56.2902, 20.0626, -4.3724

Square

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



56.2902, -23.5519, -1.2422



56.2902, 1.4191, -22.4430



56.2902, 20.9870, 7.0548



56.2902, -7.2995, 20.3709

Rectangle

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



56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430



56.2902, -13.5403, -19.2483



56.2902, 20.9870, 7.0548



56.2902, 8.3638, 18.8501

Sweetspot

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



56.2902, -23.5519, -1.2422



80.3817, -14.5094, 1.9601



54.7714, -33.0369, 24.3120



37.8660, -7.4462, 0.7863



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.



56.2902, -23.5519, -1.2422



74.9052, -35.4089, -2.1655



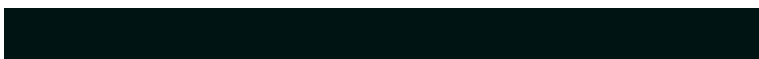
45.3513, -6.7929, -19.3399



29.1961, -3.8472, 1.0388



47.9710, -27.2654, -1.1014



7.4976, -4.1626, -0.3855

Inverse Universe

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



38.7286, 27.0859, 10.2026



47.2220, 45.7670, 16.4441



46.8171, 9.1222, 18.6434



27.4761, 0.9577, 2.0976



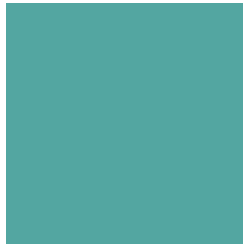
25.1120, 43.0828, 15.6238



3.9452, 6.8246, 2.0200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

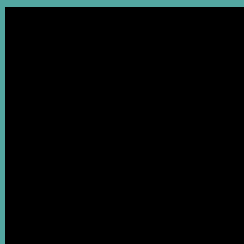
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

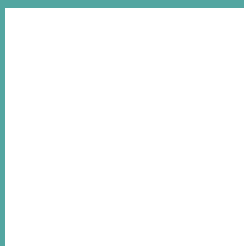
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430.



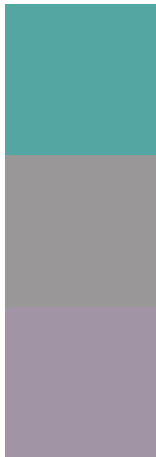
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 56.2891,

-23.5515, -1.2430.

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

56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430

Protanopia

55.9198, -1.9043, 2.9281

Deuteranopia

56.0089, 3.5813, -3.1075



Tritanopia

56.3914, -18.8044, -9.3140

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430

Protanomaly

55.4371, -11.0220, 0.8015

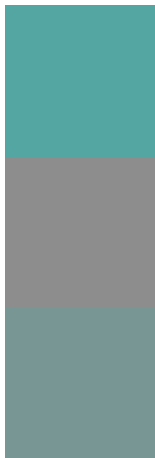
Deuteranomaly

55.7033, -7.9543, -3.1986

Tritanomaly

56.4172, -20.7595, -6.0894

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430

Achromatopsia

51.6097, -2.7538, 2.8041

Achromatomaly

52.8620, -11.4761, 0.9485

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430 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(83, 166, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(83, 166, 161)  
}
```

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(83, 166, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(83, 166, 161) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430 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(83, 166, 161) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(83, 166, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(83, 166, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(83, 166, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 166, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(83, 166,  
161) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 56.2891, -23.5515, -1.2430 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(83, 166, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(83, 166,  
161) }
```

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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