

Converting Colors

HunterLab(56.4037, -14.0086,
-5.0385)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(56.4037, -14.0086,
-5.0385) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(56.5082,
-14.0880, -4.8106)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	72A1A9
RGB	114, 161, 169
RGB Percent	45%, 63%, 66%
CMY	0.5529, 0.3686, 0.3372
CMYK	0.33, 0.05, 0.00, 0.34
HSL	189°, 24%, 55%
HSV	189°, 33%, 66%
XYZ	26.8458, 31.9318, 42.2847
YIQ	147.8590, -30.5800, -7.4760

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

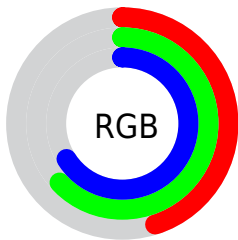
Format	Color
RYB	114, 139, 169
Decimal	7512489
CIELab	63.29, -13.70, -9.21
CIElCh	63, 16.507, 213.934
Yxy	31.9330, 0.2656, 0.3160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285702569 (0xFF72A1A9)
YUV	147.8590, 10.4225, -29.6943
Hunter-Lab	56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106

Details

The HunterLab color $56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $48.5483, 11.9578, 10.6817$, and the grayscale version is $54.3310, -2.8990, 2.9519$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $79.2580, -16.7284, -4.2086$, and $36.4395, -11.2108, -5.1255$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $54.8196, -16.4118, -7.1055$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $58.3442, -11.2810, -2.3913$.

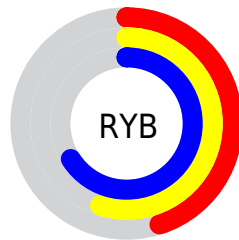
Distribution



Red (45%)

Green (63%)

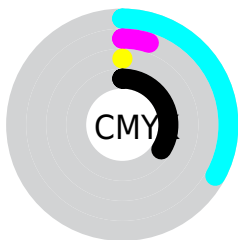
Blue (66%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (55%)

Blue (66%)

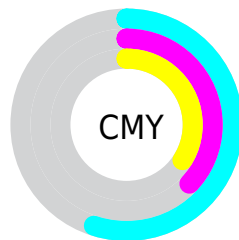


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (55%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (34%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106 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 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.5082, -14.0880,
-4.8106

■ 56.5082, -14.0880,
-4.8106

176.2992,
-25.9442, -1.5270

■ 46.1631, -12.7539,
-4.9292

■ 79.1872, -16.7193,
-4.3974

■ 36.5391, -11.3939,
-4.9827

■ 91.4469, -18.0268,
-4.1139

■ 27.6961, -9.9936,
-4.9624

■ 104.2811,
-19.3342, -3.7839

■ 19.7104, -8.5278,
-4.8586

117.6651,
-20.6442, -3.4103

■ 12.6863, -6.9503,
-4.6611

131.5774,
-21.9588, -2.9958

■ 6.0328, -10.2146,
-6.0230

145.9984,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.2796, -2.5425

0.0000, NaN, NaN

160.9109,
-24.6077, -2.0523

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.5082, -14.0880,
-4.8106

■ 56.5082, -14.0880,
-4.8106

■ 54.8196, -16.4118,
-7.1055

■ 58.3442, -11.2810,
-2.3913

■ 53.2779, -18.2213,
-9.2620

■ 60.3200, -8.0238,
0.1326

■ 51.8851, -19.4973,
-11.2639

■ 62.4312, -4.3550,
2.7454

■ 50.6395, -20.2328,
-13.0994

■ 64.6719, -0.3135,
5.4320

■ 49.5358, -20.4384,
-14.7623

■ 67.0358, 4.0629,
8.1788

■ 48.5637, -20.1480,
-16.2556

■ 69.5164, 8.7380,
10.9738

■ 47.8957, -19.7185,
-17.2988

■ 72.1072, 13.6783,
13.8071

■ 74.8020, 18.8533,
16.6701

■ 76.1854, 19.8128,
18.0796

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.5093, -16.2206, 2.1618



56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106



56.5093, -8.9940, -10.1294

Triad

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



56.5093, -14.0886, -4.8097



56.5093, 10.0102, -3.0445



56.5093, -3.9681, 14.7356

Complementary

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



56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106



48.5483, 11.9578, 10.6817

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.



56.5093, 3.2166, 13.7060



56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106



56.5093, 11.5198, 3.9751

Square

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



56.5093, -14.0886, -4.8097



56.5093, 4.9478, -9.0237



56.5093, 8.9760, 9.9671



56.5093, -10.5661, 12.9787

Rectangle

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



56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106



56.5093, -4.4789, -11.7064



56.5093, 8.9760, 9.9671



56.5093, -1.5426, 14.7024

Sweetspot

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



56.5093, -14.0886, -4.8097



81.3752, -9.6248, 0.9942



57.7432, -25.0058, 16.4585



37.8172, -4.7904, 0.2472



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.



56.5093, -14.0886, -4.8097



73.9858, -21.1468, -8.6527



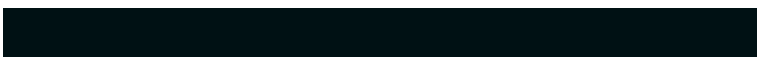
48.5171, -1.5738, -16.0031



28.8849, -3.2539, 0.4620



41.4211, -17.1178, -14.8203



6.8294, -3.1410, -1.7558

Inverse Universe

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



48.0038, 23.1344, -11.6627



60.4917, 38.8571, -19.8174



55.7610, -1.1587, 17.4114



27.6543, 1.9149, -0.4395



27.9340, 53.2665, -24.0320



4.4135, 8.5063, -4.4967

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

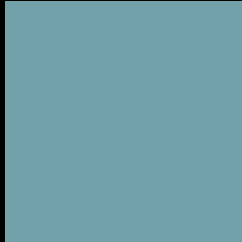
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

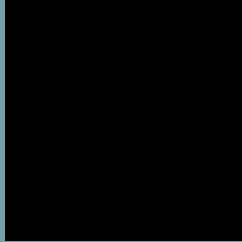
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106.



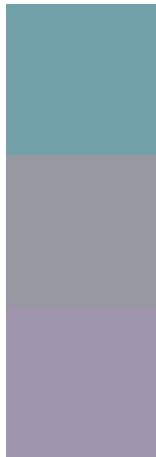
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106.

-14.0880, -4.8106.

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

56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106

Protanopia

56.3704, -1.1563, -1.7301

Deuteranopia

56.4308, 4.0233, -6.1644



Tritanopia

56.3947, -12.6485, -7.0362

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106

Protanomaly

56.1806, -6.1944, -3.0577

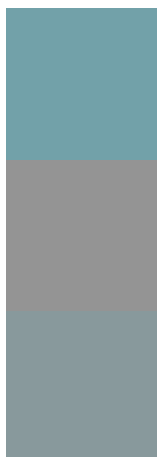
Deuteranomaly

56.1804, -2.7766, -6.0911

Tritanomaly

56.3605, -12.8418, -6.5542

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106

Achromatopsia

54.4186, -2.9036, 2.9567

Achromatomaly

55.1516, -7.3640, 0.0427

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106 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, 161, 169)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(114, 161, 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(114, 161, 169) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(114, 161, 169) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106 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, 161, 169) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(114, 161, 169) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(114, 161, 169)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(114, 161, 169); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 161, 169);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(114, 161,  
169) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 56.5082, -14.0880, -4.8106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(114, 161, 169) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(114,  
161, 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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