

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(58.7662, -14.3565,  
15.0056)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(58.7662, -14.3565,  
15.0056) contains.

<b>HunterLab(58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(58.7495,  
-14.4126, 14.9889)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	91A581
RGB	145, 165, 129
RGB Percent	57%, 65%, 51%
CMY	0.4314, 0.3529, 0.4941
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.22, 0.35
HSL	93°, 17%, 58%
HSV	93°, 22%, 65%
XYZ	29.0947, 34.5150, 25.8975
YIQ	154.9160, -0.3640, -15.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

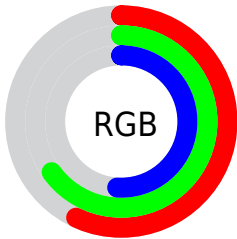
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	129, 165, 149
Decimal	9545089
CIELab	65.37, -13.76, 16.38
CIELCh	65, 21.389, 130.035
Yxy	34.5165, 0.3251, 0.3856
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287735169 (0xFF91A581)
YUV	154.9160, -12.7766, -8.6963
Hunter-Lab	58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889

# Details

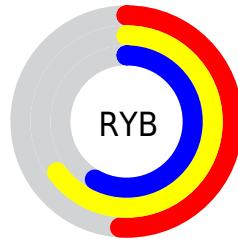
The HunterLab color **58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999966**. A complement of this color would be **49.8073, 9.7351, -11.5154**, and the grayscale version is **57.2693, -3.0557, 3.1115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.6737, -17.0647, 17.9011**, and **38.4306, -11.6599, 11.7678** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **57.7174, -18.9429, 19.3360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **59.8817, -9.5121, 10.0076**.

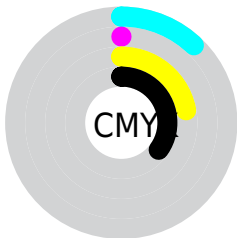
# Distribution



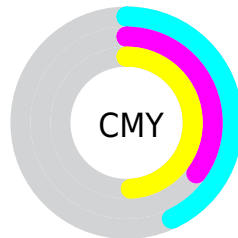
- Red (57%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (58%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889 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 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.7495, -14.4126,  
14.9889

■ 58.7495, -14.4126,  
14.9889

179.5631,  
-26.2987, 28.0002

■ 48.2604, -13.0794,  
13.4838

■ 81.6922, -17.0480,  
17.9254

■ 38.4816, -11.7218,  
11.9361

■ 94.0737, -18.3582,  
19.3715

■ 29.4703, -10.3272,  
10.3262

■ 107.0244,  
-19.6689, 20.8102

■ 21.2985, -8.8729,  
8.6218

120.5202,  
-20.9825, 22.2454

■ 14.0636, -7.3186,  
6.8603

134.5400,  
-22.3009, 23.6800

■ 7.7107, -8.1871,  
5.3975

149.0647,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-23.6257, 25.1161

0.0000, NaN, NaN

164.0776,  
-24.9579, 26.5557

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 58.7495, -14.4126,  
14.9889

■ 58.7495, -14.4126,  
14.9889

■ 57.7174, -18.9429,  
19.3360

■ 59.8817, -9.5121,  
10.0076

■ 56.7826, -23.0756,  
23.0300

■ 61.1085, -4.2631,  
4.4139

■ 55.9464, -26.7933,  
26.0641

■ 62.4292, 1.3053,  
-1.7618

■ 55.2082, -30.0826,  
28.4421

■ 63.8413, 7.1647,  
-8.4865

■ 54.5662, -32.9372,  
30.1819

■ 65.3420, 13.2872,  
-15.7248

■ 54.0174, -35.3600,  
31.3181

■ 66.9281, 19.6452,  
-23.4400

■ 53.5572, -37.3652,  
31.9071

■ 68.5966, 26.2129,  
-31.5958

■ 53.2362, -38.7502,  
32.1255

■ 70.0643, 31.5768,  
-36.3332

■ 71.0955, 34.6252,  
-34.4831

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.7508, -6.2819, 17.8435



58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889



58.7508, -19.3139, 8.8180

# Triad

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



58.7508, -14.4140, 14.9896



58.7508, -9.2356, -15.5544



58.7508, 15.9185, 6.1412

# Complementary

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



58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889



49.8073, 9.7351, -11.5154

# 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.



58.7508, 15.0029, -3.0387



58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889



58.7508, 0.0736, -16.5763

# Square

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



58.7508, -14.4140, 14.9896



58.7508, -16.4582, -9.0907



58.7508, 9.0584, -11.6944



58.7508, 11.4861, 13.2980



# Rectangle

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



58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889



58.7508, -20.2840, 3.1873



58.7508, 9.0584, -11.6944



58.7508, 16.2322, 3.2086

# Sweetspot

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



58.7508, -14.4140, 14.9896



80.8892, -9.4898, 9.9806



55.6932, -0.6809, 12.1953



37.7794, -4.6161, 4.8568



90.9709, -4.8540, 4.9426



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854



# Same Dimension

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



58.7508, -14.4140, 14.9896



77.9612, -22.1757, 22.8757



57.6301, -18.4862, 13.1690



28.3582, -3.8636, 4.0673



46.3335, -33.5742, 27.9627



6.9206, -4.0336, 4.1939



# Inverse Universe

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



49.8073, 9.7351, -11.5154



63.5368, 16.8493, -20.0451



51.3345, 14.4716, -8.2455



26.5421, 1.0249, -1.2809



19.4776, 43.9071, -69.2036



3.2739, 6.9256, -8.1091



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889 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 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

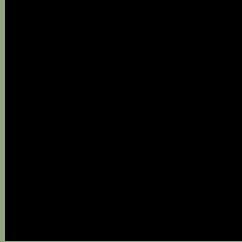
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.7495,

-14.4126, 14.9889.

# 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

58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889

### Protanopia

58.5533, -4.4857, 16.0147

### Deuteranopia

58.4720, 4.2806, 13.9699



## Tritanopia

58.6124, -3.2693, -3.4215

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889

## Protanomaly

58.7330, -8.3468, 15.7758

## Deuteranomaly

58.4702, -3.0572, 14.2018

## Tritanomaly

58.5488, -7.5225, 4.0951

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889

## Achromatopsia

57.2519, -3.0548, 3.1106

## Achromatomaly

57.8368, -7.5492, 7.6292

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889 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(145, 165, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 165, 129)  
}
```

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(145, 165, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 165, 129) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889 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(145, 165, 129) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 165, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 165, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 165, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 165, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 165,  
129) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 58.7495, -14.4126, 14.9889 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 165, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
165, 129) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor