

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.4440, 7.3959,  
-18.9711)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.4440, 7.3959,  
-18.9711) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(61.4440, 7.3959,  
-18.9711)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6A0CF
RGB	166, 160, 207
RGB Percent	65%, 63%, 81%
CMY	0.3490, 0.3725, 0.1882
CMYK	0.20, 0.23, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	248°, 33%, 72%
HSV	248°, 23%, 81%
XYZ	39.5592, 37.7537, 64.2337
YIQ	167.1520, -11.5110, 15.8890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

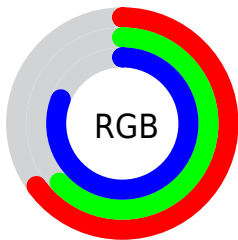
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	166, 160, 207
Decimal	10920143
CIE Lab	67.84, 11.94, -23.19
CIE LCh	68, 26.080, 297.243
Yxy	37.7552, 0.2795, 0.2667
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289110223 (0xFFA6A0CF)
YUV	167.1520, 19.6451, -1.0103
Hunter-Lab	61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711

# Details

The HunterLab color  $61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $77.1895, -13.1056, 21.7875$ , and the grayscale version is  $62.1523, -3.3163, 3.3769$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84.4692, 5.3320, -14.2635$ , and  $40.9242, 7.0178, -18.3216$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $54.1748, 13.0753, -30.9949$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69.0147, 2.0991, -8.1508$ .

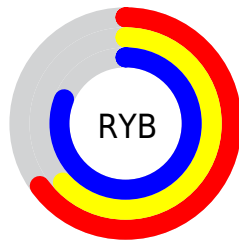
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (63%)

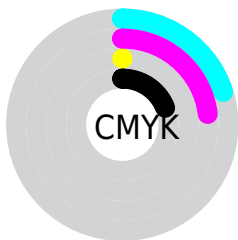
Blue (81%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (81%)

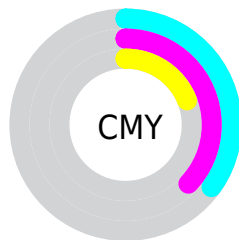


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (19%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711 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 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.4440, 7.3959,  
-18.9711

61.4440, 7.3959,  
-18.9711

183.4581, 5.3168,  
-19.6821

50.7866, 7.3516,  
-18.6105

84.6952, 7.2839,  
-19.5038

40.8273, 7.2317,  
-18.1901

97.2197, 7.1417,  
-19.6825

31.6205, 7.0237,  
-17.7148

110.3071, 6.9480,  
-19.8060

23.2336, 6.7120,  
-17.2061

123.9341, 6.7064,  
-19.8767

15.7563, 6.2742,  
-16.7278

138.0803, 6.4199,  
-19.8974

9.3162, 5.6791,  
-16.4957

152.7271, 6.0914,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-19.8704

0.0000, NaN, -NF

167.8580, 5.7230,  
-19.7980

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.4440, 7.3959,  
-18.9711

■ 61.4440, 7.3959,  
-18.9711

■ 54.1748, 13.0753,  
-30.9949

■ 69.0147, 2.0991,  
-8.1508

■ 47.2667, 19.2506,  
-44.5858

■ 76.8375, -2.9030,  
1.7452

■ 40.8116, 26.0338,  
-60.1567

■ 84.8799, -7.6827,  
10.9332

■ 34.9412, 33.4809,  
-78.0520

■ 93.1165, -12.2942,  
19.5752

■ 29.8449, 41.4268,  
-98.1581

■ 98.6332, -12.8761,  
25.0667

■ 25.7762, 49.1577,  
-119.0409

■ 23.0058, 55.1306,  
-136.9948

■ 21.7491, 57.9591,  
-146.5103

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.4453, -4.3639, -22.1977



61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711



61.4453, 16.8742, -9.4436

# Triad

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



61.4453, 7.3949, -18.9698



61.4453, 9.4135, 18.7995



61.4453, -24.2398, 4.3686

# Complementary

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



61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711



77.1895, -13.1056, 21.7875

# 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.



61.4453, -21.1339, 13.8646



61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711



61.4453, -2.1923, 21.1575

# Square

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



61.4453, 7.3949, -18.9698



61.4453, 18.0997, 12.3835



61.4453, -13.2760, 19.5351



61.4453, -22.0884, -7.3177



# Rectangle

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



61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711



61.4453, 20.3168, -1.5879



61.4453, -13.2760, 19.5351



61.4453, -23.7817, 7.8994

# Sweetspot

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



61.4453, 7.3949, -18.9698



92.8981, -0.9404, -3.1542



73.4808, -14.9818, -2.6155



42.6987, -0.2565, -1.8121

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.4453, 7.3949, -18.9698



73.4812, 12.6172, -30.8368



63.6120, 14.4379, -15.5711



33.8954, 0.2014, -2.2762



17.3294, 46.0555, -115.7639



4.3853, 11.1288, -25.2192



# Inverse Universe

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



65.2883, 19.2939, -9.6148



79.4405, 30.6198, -15.7135



75.2540, -20.1572, 19.8143



34.6150, 2.5582, -0.7020



32.3399, 61.8791, -29.4592

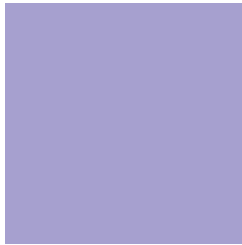


7.6955, 14.8018, -7.6081



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

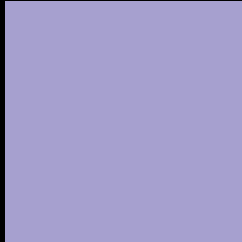
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

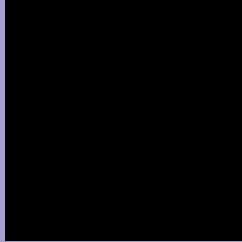
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711.

-18.9711.

# 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

61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711

### Protanopia

61.3741, 2.9170, -20.4037

### Deuteranopia

61.4973, 4.6509, -18.9368



## Tritanopia

61.4017, -2.2486, -2.8749

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711

## Protanomaly

61.3709, 4.3068, -19.7593

## Deuteranomaly

61.3809, 5.7297, -19.0977

## Tritanomaly

61.3637, 1.3673, -8.6812

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711

## Achromatopsia

62.1634, -3.3169, 3.3775

## Achromatomaly

61.7607, 0.7498, -4.4158

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711 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(166, 160, 207)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 160, 207)  
}
```

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(166, 160, 207) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 160, 207) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711 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(166, 160, 207) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 160, 207) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 160, 207)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 160, 207); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 160, 207); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 160, 207) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.4440, 7.3959, -18.9711 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 160, 207) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
160, 207) }
```

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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