

Converting Colors

HunterLab(63.7240, -15.2013,
19.6752)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(63.7240, -15.2013,
19.6752) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| HunterLab(63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**HunterLab(63.7231,
-15.2037, 19.6757)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | A1B181 |
| RGB | 161, 177, 129 |
| RGB Percent | 63%, 69%, 51% |
| CMY | 0.3686, 0.3059, 0.4941 |
| CMYK | 0.09, 0.00, 0.27, 0.31 |
| HSL | 80°, 24%, 60% |
| HSV | 80°, 27%, 69% |
| XYZ | 34.3825, 40.6063, 26.7945 |
| YIQ | 166.7440, 5.8720, -18.3200 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

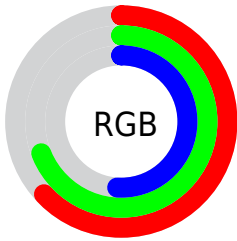
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 129, 177, 145 |
| Decimal | 10596737 |
| CIELab | 69.90, -13.99, 22.77 |
| CIElCh | 70, 26.729, 121.573 |
| Yxy | 40.6081, 0.3378, 0.3990 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288786817 (0xFFA1B181) |
| YUV | 166.7440, -18.6078, -5.0375 |
| Hunter-Lab | 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 |

Details

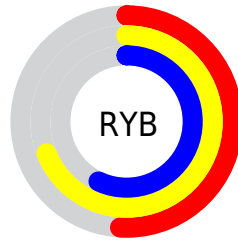
The HunterLab color $63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999966 . A complement of this color would be $49.8956, 10.9371, -18.4923$, and the grayscale version is $62.1317, -3.3152, 3.3757$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $87.3236, -18.1061, 23.4430$, and $42.6978, -12.3240, 15.8228$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $62.9116, -18.8885, 24.1799$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $64.6127, -11.1824, 14.4008$.

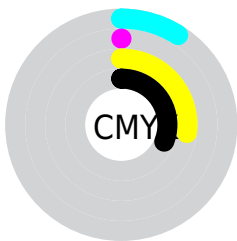
Distribution



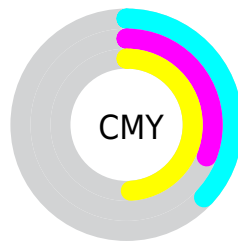
- Red (63%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 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 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 63.7231, -15.2037,
19.6757

■ 63.7231, -15.2037,
19.6757

186.7298,
-27.1945, 35.3305

■ 52.9273, -13.8646,
17.7943

■ 87.2288, -17.8577,
23.2990

■ 42.8199, -12.5044,
15.8429

■ 99.8713, -19.1790,
25.0616

■ 33.4531, -11.1130,
13.7967

■ 113.0718,
-20.5014, 26.8020

■ 24.8908, -9.6719,
11.6175

126.8074,
-21.8272, 28.5258

■ 17.2172, -8.1498,
9.2739

141.0581,
-23.1582, 30.2374

■ 10.5505, -6.6184,
7.3854

155.8060,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-24.4957, 31.9402

0.0000, NaN, NaN

171.0348,
-25.8408, 33.6372

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.7231, -15.2037,
19.6757

■ 63.7231, -15.2037,
19.6757

■ 62.9116, -18.8885,
24.1799

■ 64.6127, -11.1824,
14.4008

■ 62.1733, -22.2249,
27.9126

■ 65.5764, -6.8301,
8.3607

■ 61.5082, -25.2118,
30.8863

■ 66.6154, -2.1618,
1.5713

■ 60.9142, -27.8516,
33.1252

■ 67.7290, 2.8071,
-5.9461

■ 60.3883, -30.1530,
34.6681

■ 68.9163, 8.0598,
-14.1653

■ 59.9264, -32.1328,
35.5723

■ 70.1758, 13.5784,
-23.0561

■ 59.5216, -33.8265,
35.9389

■ 71.5063, 19.3447,
-32.5859

■ 59.4113, -34.2864,
36.0087

■ 72.1848, 21.6617,
-32.8483

■ 72.7866, 23.5355,
-31.8021

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.7245, -4.0452, 21.9582



63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757



63.7245, -22.7148, 13.1865

Triad

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



63.7245, -15.2053, 19.6764



63.7245, -14.1707, -19.3919



63.7245, 21.7309, 4.0773

Complementary

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



63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757



49.8956, 10.9371, -18.4923

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.



63.7245, 18.5220, -8.0709



63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757



63.7245, -2.7594, -23.0539

Square

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



63.7245, -15.2053, 19.6764



63.7245, -22.1497, -9.3299



63.7245, 9.3249, -18.5743



63.7245, 17.7962, 14.0633

Rectangle

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



63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757



63.7245, -24.9501, 6.6470



63.7245, 9.3249, -18.5743



63.7245, 21.4507, 0.1177

Sweetspot

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



63.7245, -15.2053, 19.6764



87.6208, -9.7523, 12.0570



55.8428, 5.2679, 12.4508



40.6988, -4.9510, 6.1925



94.3401, -5.0338, 5.1257



41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444

Same Dimension

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



63.7245, -15.2053, 19.6764



84.5658, -23.5774, 30.3339



61.9270, -21.8925, 17.8908



31.2441, -3.7376, 4.6653



50.6031, -29.0484, 30.6728



9.1432, -4.4910, 5.5554

Inverse Universe

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



49.8956, 10.9371, -18.4923



61.8904, 19.5262, -32.8868



52.2598, 18.3568, -14.6694



28.9192, 0.6224, -1.6590



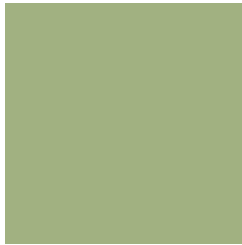
17.3319, 42.9508, -91.6624



3.5669, 8.1371, -13.4217

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

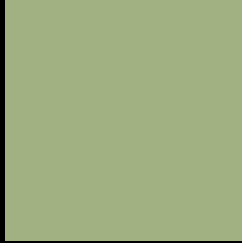
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

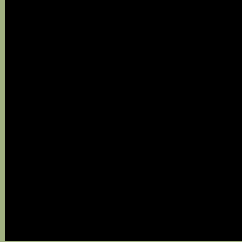
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.7231,

-15.2037, 19.6757.

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

63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757

Protanopia

63.5005, -5.2380, 20.6071

Deuteranopia

63.6366, 4.3689, 18.9504



Tritanopia

63.7208, -1.4653, -2.4458

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757

Protanomaly

63.6659, -9.2104, 20.3707

Deuteranomaly

63.6032, -3.1604, 19.1201

Tritanomaly

63.7483, -7.1719, 6.9288

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757

Achromatopsia

62.1634, -3.3169, 3.3775

Achromatomaly

62.7894, -8.0233, 10.0927

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 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(161, 177, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 177, 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(161, 177, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 177, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 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(161, 177, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 177, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 177, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 177, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 177, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 177,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.7231, -15.2037, 19.6757 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 177, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
177, 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