

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.5568, -0.0849,  
-2.9543)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(28.5568, -0.0849,  
-2.9543) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(28.5568, -0.0849,  
-2.9543)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4F505B
RGB	79, 80, 91
RGB Percent	31%, 31%, 36%
CMY	0.6902, 0.6863, 0.6431
CMYK	0.13, 0.12, 0.00, 0.64
HSL	235°, 7%, 33%
HSV	235°, 13%, 36%
XYZ	7.9814, 8.1549, 11.0509
YIQ	80.9550, -4.1270, 3.2090

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

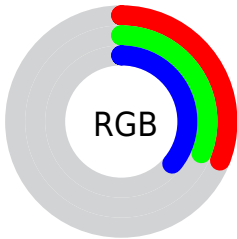
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	79, 80, 91
Decimal	5197915
CIE Lab	34.30, 2.13, -6.56
CIE LCh	34, 6.897, 287.962
Yxy	8.1552, 0.2936, 0.3000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283387995 (0xFF4F505B)
YUV	80.9550, 4.9522, -1.7145
Hunter-Lab	28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $666666$ . A complement of this color would be  $[31.7819, -2.9262, 5.7328]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[28.6529, -1.5288, 1.5568]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[47.1305, -0.8226, -2.6735]$ , and  $[13.4482, 0.3264, -2.6529]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[25.7775, 1.3019, -6.8586]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[31.4179, -1.3462, 0.6577]$ .

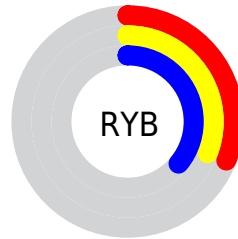
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (31%)

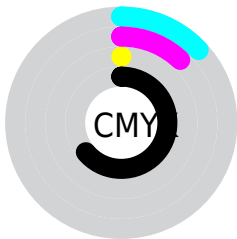
Blue (36%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (36%)

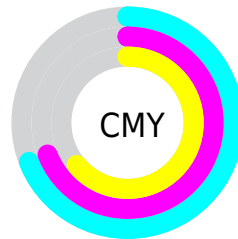


Cyan (13%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (64%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543 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 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.5568, -0.0849,  
-2.9543

■ 28.5568, -0.0849,  
-2.9543

■ 133.0206, -4.7152,  
0.0623

■ 20.4804, 0.1980,  
-2.9948

■ 47.1829, -0.8227,  
-2.6503

■ 13.3526, 0.4116,  
-2.9453

■ 57.5997, -1.2639,  
-2.4052

■ 6.9029, 0.9740,  
-3.5645

■ 68.6870, -1.7479,  
-2.1063

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.4065, -2.2714,  
-1.7580

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.7258, -2.8318,  
-1.3642

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

105.6170, -3.4271,

-0.9278

0.0000, NaN, NaN

119.0557, -4.0555,  
-0.4516

■ 28.5568, -0.0849,  
-2.9543

■ 28.5568, -0.0849,  
-2.9543

■ 25.7775, 1.3019,  
-6.8586

■ 31.4179, -1.3462,  
0.6577

■ 23.0905, 2.8501,  
-11.1362

■ 34.3494, -2.5068,  
4.0378

■ 20.5132, 4.6029,  
-15.8868

■ 37.3445, -3.5875,  
7.2346

■ 18.0682, 6.6139,  
-21.2293

■ 40.3972, -4.6040,  
10.2854

■ 15.7872, 8.9422,  
-27.2868

■ 43.5026, -5.5685,  
13.2191

■ 13.7144, 11.6338,  
-34.1349

■ 46.6569, -6.4907,  
16.0585

■ 11.9109, 14.6719,  
-41.6720

■ 49.8565, -7.3781,  
18.8217

■ 10.4417, 17.8559,  
-49.4539

■ 53.0986, -8.2367,  
21.5231

■ 9.5925, 19.8855,  
-54.9170

■ 56.3807, -9.0715,  
24.1743

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.5574, -2.4832, -3.0902



28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543



28.5574, 1.9903, -1.5502

# Triad

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



28.5574, -0.0855, -2.9538



28.5574, 1.6371, 4.6318



28.5574, -5.9078, 2.4566

# Complementary

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



28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543



31.7819, -2.9262, 5.7328

# 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.



28.5574, -4.8786, 4.3455



28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543



28.5574, -0.5546, 5.5300

# Square

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



28.5574, -0.0855, -2.9538



28.5574, 3.0072, 2.8778



28.5574, -2.9371, 5.4297



28.5574, -5.7916, 0.1646



# Rectangle

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



28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543



28.5574, 2.8879, -0.1456



28.5574, -2.9371, 5.4297



28.5574, -5.6858, 3.1560

# Sweetspot

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



28.5574, -0.0855, -2.9538



40.7263, -1.6118, 0.4315



31.4314, -5.0147, 1.1178



19.9235, -0.7506, 0.0916



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297



# Same Dimension

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



28.5574, -0.0855, -2.9538



36.1261, 0.4679, -5.5038



28.6759, 1.6241, -2.7660



15.1938, -0.3301, -0.6895



11.4751, 24.9475, -68.1975



25.7216, 62.9298, -167.9972



# Inverse Universe

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



28.9749, 2.0186, 2.3589



36.8239, 3.9023, 3.3067



31.6777, -4.6730, 5.5926



15.3327, 0.3906, 1.0953



18.2007, 31.2793, 10.9069

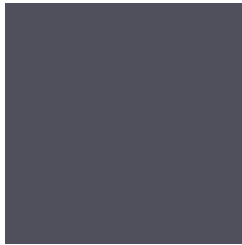


42.5207, 72.9350, 26.5689



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543 looks on a white 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



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

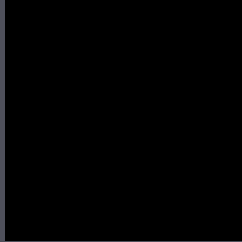
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

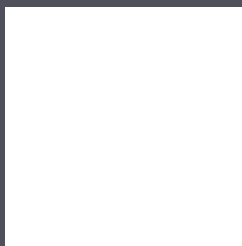
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# HunterLab 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543.

-2.9543.

# 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

28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543

### Protanopia

28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543

### Deuteranopia

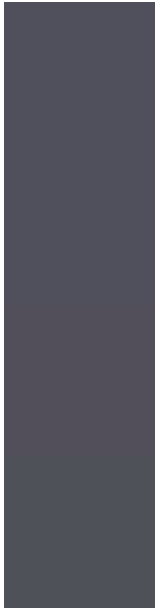
28.6117, 1.4088, -2.8549



## Tritanopia

28.6229, -1.4183, -1.0652

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543

## Protanomaly

28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543

## Deuteranomaly

28.5327, 1.1416, -2.9651

## Tritanomaly

28.6516, -1.2610, -1.4723

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543

## Achromatopsia

28.6850, -1.5306, 1.5585

## Achromatomaly

28.7162, -1.2067, -0.0709

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543 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(79, 80, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(79, 80, 91)  
}
```

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(79, 80, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(79, 80, 91) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543 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(79, 80, 91) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(79, 80, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(79, 80, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(79, 80, 91); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 80, 91);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(79, 80, 91)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.5568, -0.0849, -2.9543 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(79, 80, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(79, 80,  
91) }
```

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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