

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.1044, -0.8326,
-1.3011)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.1044, -0.8326,
-1.3011) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.1637, -0.7627,
-1.2572)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	515259
RGB	81, 82, 89
RGB Percent	32%, 32%, 35%
CMY	0.6823, 0.6784, 0.6510
CMYK	0.09, 0.08, 0.00, 0.65
HSL	232°, 5%, 33%
HSV	232°, 9%, 35%
XYZ	8.2138, 8.5052, 10.6600
YIQ	82.4990, -2.8430, 1.9650

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

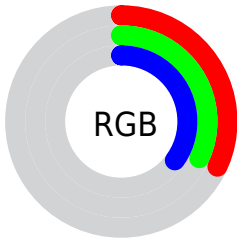
Format	Color
R_{YB}	81, 82, 89
Decimal	5329497
CIE Lab	35.01, 1.17, -4.22
CIE LCh	35, 4.382, 285.492
Yxy	8.5056, 0.3000, 0.3107
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283519577 (0xFF515259)
YUV	82.4990, 3.2050, -1.3146
Hunter-Lab	29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572

Details

The HunterLab color $[29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[31.1405, -2.3638, 4.3255]$, and the grayscale version is $[29.2189, -1.5590, 1.5875]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.7938, -1.5395, -0.8781]$, and $[13.7115, 0.0072, -1.8547]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[26.5129, 0.3699, -4.7922]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[31.8852, -1.7855, 2.0416]$.

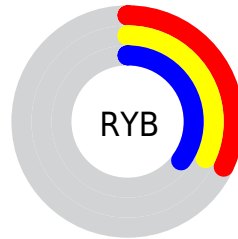
Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (32%)

Blue (35%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (32%)

Blue (35%)

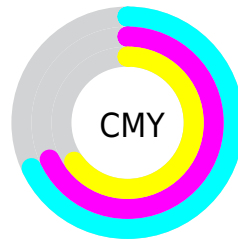


Cyan (9%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (68%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572 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 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.1637, -0.7627,
-1.2572

■ 29.1637, -0.7627,
-1.2572

■ 134.0319, -5.8425,
2.7082

■ 21.0241, -0.4097,
-1.4353

■ 47.8997, -1.6225,
-0.7040

■ 13.8248, -0.1169,
-1.5334

■ 58.3655, -2.1183,
-0.3449

■ 7.4506, 0.2866,
-1.9439

■ 69.4989, -2.6534,
0.0624

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.2620, -3.2254,
0.5139

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.6228, -3.8320,
1.0067

0.0000, NaN, NaN

106.5537, -4.4714,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

1.5381

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.0304, -5.1420,
2.1059

■ 29.1637, -0.7627,
-1.2572

■ 29.1637, -0.7627,
-1.2572

■ 26.5129, 0.3699,
-4.7922

■ 31.8852, -1.7855,
2.0416

■ 23.9406, 1.6421,
-8.6259

■ 34.6680, -2.7184,
5.1507

■ 21.4600, 3.0893,
-12.8346

■ 37.5067, -3.5790,
8.1082

■ 19.0880, 4.7564,
-17.5119

■ 40.3964, -4.3804,
10.9436

■ 16.8475, 6.6973,
-22.7628

■ 43.3331, -5.1330,
13.6801

■ 14.7698, 8.9673,
-28.6821

■ 46.3134, -5.8451,
16.3362

■ 12.8984, 11.6021,
-35.2940

■ 49.3344, -6.5234,
18.9268

■ 11.2905, 14.5644,
-42.4197

■ 52.3938, -7.1732,
21.4639

■ 9.9411, 17.5278,
-49.9363

■ 55.4893, -7.7988,
23.9570

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.1643, -2.2951, -1.2704



29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572



29.1643, 0.5821, -0.4549

Triad

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



29.1643, -0.7633, -1.2567



29.1643, 0.5452, 3.5239



29.1643, -4.3668, 2.2837

Complementary

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



29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572



31.1405, -2.3638, 4.3255

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.



29.1643, -3.6376, 3.4921



29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572



29.1643, -0.8129, 4.1826

Square

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



29.1643, -0.7633, -1.2567



29.1643, 1.3482, 2.3292



29.1643, -2.3437, 4.1713



29.1643, -4.3541, 0.8258

Rectangle

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



29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572



29.1643, 1.1832, 0.3958



29.1643, -2.3437, 4.1713



29.1643, -4.2009, 2.7309

Sweetspot

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



29.1643, -0.7633, -1.2567



40.2023, -1.8006, 0.9314



30.9802, -3.9466, 1.3789



20.1204, -0.8634, 0.3301



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.



29.1643, -0.7633, -1.2567



37.2909, -0.6626, -2.7015



29.1343, 0.4555, -1.2737



14.4795, -0.3910, -0.5817



11.6702, 22.5304, -63.2234



26.2138, 58.8947, -159.9016

Inverse Universe

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



29.3566, 0.8290, 1.9809



37.6155, 1.9613, 2.6923



31.1779, -3.5975, 4.3446



14.5720, 0.3766, 0.9774



17.7823, 30.6221, 10.1778



42.0531, 72.2325, 25.5054

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

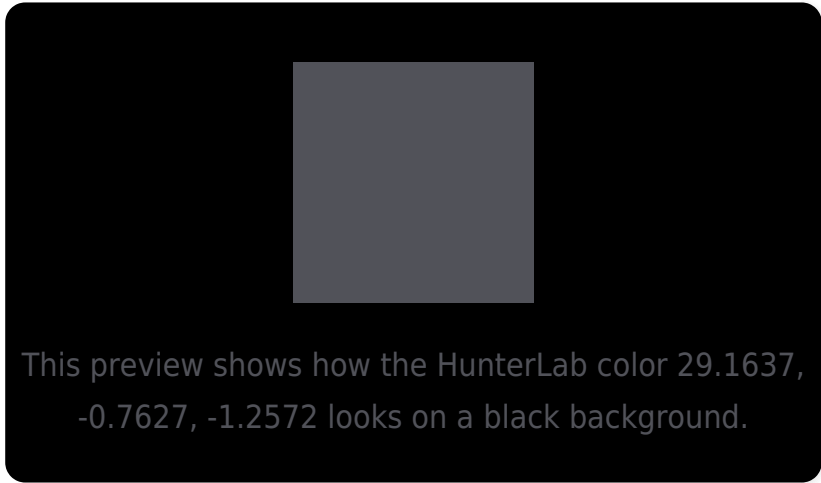
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

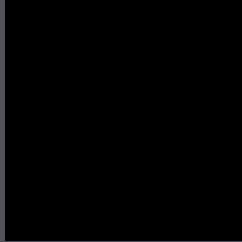
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

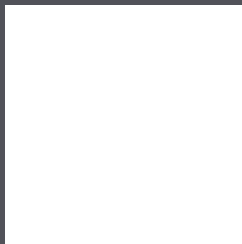
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572.

-1.2572.

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

29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572

Protanopia

29.2399, -0.5000, -1.1556

Deuteranopia

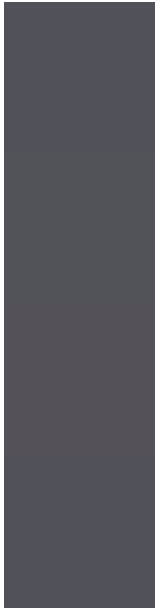
29.1287, 1.7395, -1.2580



Tritanopia

29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572

Protanomaly

29.2399, -0.5000, -1.1556

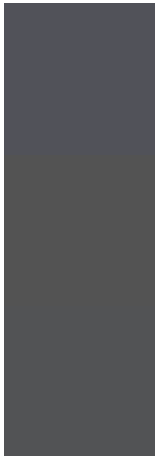
Deuteranomaly

29.2189, 0.7446, -1.1605

Tritanomaly

29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572

Achromatopsia

29.4110, -1.5693, 1.5980

Achromatomaly

29.3875, -1.5444, 0.7421

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572 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(81, 82, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 82, 89)  
}
```

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(81, 82, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 82, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572 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(81, 82, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 82, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 82, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 82, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 82, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 82, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.1637, -0.7627, -1.2572 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 82, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 82,  
89) }
```

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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