

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.2834, 1.6097,
0.7242)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.2834, 1.6097, 0.7242)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.1840, 1.7012,
0.5526)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	595055
RGB	89, 80, 85
RGB Percent	35%, 31%, 33%
CMY	0.6510, 0.6863, 0.6667
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.04, 0.65
HSL	327°, 5%, 33%
HSV	327°, 10%, 35%
XYZ	8.6282, 8.5171, 9.7836
YIQ	83.2610, 3.7590, 3.4630

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	89, 80, 85
Decimal	5853269
CIELab	35.04, 4.72, -1.58
CIELCh	35, 4.983, 341.472
Yxy	8.5174, 0.3204, 0.3163
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284043349 (0xFF595055)
YUV	83.2610, 0.8573, 5.0331
Hunter-Lab	29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526

Details

The HunterLab color $[29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[30.8068, -4.7701, 2.7562]$, and the grayscale version is $[29.5025, -1.5742, 1.6029]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.8944, 1.4234, 1.1618]$, and $[13.9658, 1.7945, 0.1145]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[26.9038, 5.1108, -0.5073]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[31.5800, -1.6498, 1.7041]$.

Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (31%)

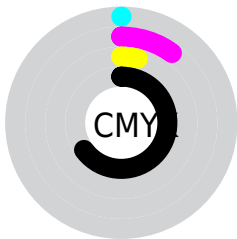
Blue (33%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (33%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526 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 29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.1840, 1.7012,
0.5526

■ 29.1840, 1.7012,
0.5526

■ 134.0656, -1.8160,
5.5958

■ 21.0423, 1.8138,
0.2128

■ 47.9236, 1.2624,
1.3931

■ 13.8406, 1.8375,
-0.0635

■ 58.3911, 0.9558,
1.8822

■ 7.4682, 2.3578,
-0.4724

■ 69.5260, 0.5988,
2.4124

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.2906, 0.1957,
2.9808

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.6528, -0.2500,
3.5851

0.0000, NaN, NaN

106.5850, -0.7354,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

4.2235

0.0000, NaN, NaN

120.0630, -1.2581,
4.8942

■ 29.1840, 1.7012,
0.5526

■ 29.1840, 1.7012,
0.5526

■ 26.9038, 5.1108,
-0.5073

■ 31.5800, -1.6498,
1.7041

■ 24.7553, 8.5671,
-1.4511

■ 34.0751, -4.9366,
2.9264

■ 22.7607, 12.0370,
-2.2437

■ 36.6579, -8.1624,
4.2056

■ 20.9456, 15.4597,
-2.8410

■ 39.3185, -11.3328,
5.5312

■ 19.3388, 18.7347,
-3.1903

■ 42.0487, -14.4543,
6.8954

■ 17.9705, 21.7145,
-3.2354

■ 44.8419, -17.5338,
8.2923

■ 16.8682, 24.2118,
-2.9293

■ 47.6922, -20.5778,
9.7175

■ 16.0475, 26.0437,
-2.2566

■ 50.5951, -23.5922,
11.1675

■ 15.3276, 27.7199,
-1.4982

■ 53.5463, -26.5824,
12.6397

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.1846, 0.7030, -0.9128



29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526



29.1846, 1.8123, 2.2180

Triad

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



29.1846, 1.7004, 0.5531



29.1846, -2.2249, 4.5545



29.1846, -4.0373, -0.6115

Complementary

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



29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526



30.8068, -4.7701, 2.7562

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.



29.1846, -4.7835, 0.9448



29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526



29.1846, -3.7537, 3.8865

Square

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



29.1846, 1.7004, 0.5531



29.1846, -0.4819, 4.4633



29.1846, -4.6810, 2.5875



29.1846, -2.6203, -1.6120

Rectangle

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



29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526



29.1846, 1.3667, 3.2107



29.1846, -4.6810, 2.5875



29.1846, -4.3734, -0.1323

Sweetspot

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



29.1846, 1.7004, 0.5531



40.3252, -0.8583, 1.7676



28.8777, 0.8881, -1.5951



20.1954, -0.2909, 0.8405



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.



29.1846, 1.7004, 0.5531



37.4534, 3.2266, 0.3972



29.0683, 1.0749, 2.2116



14.6160, 0.6141, 0.3494



18.5820, 33.5491, -1.3791



43.8342, 78.7634, -0.3267

Inverse Universe

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



29.1846, 1.7004, 0.5531



37.4534, 3.2266, 0.3972



30.9220, -4.1286, 1.1118



14.6160, 0.6141, 0.3494



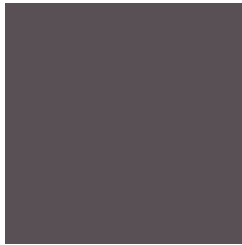
18.5820, 33.5491, -1.3791



43.8342, 78.7634, -0.3267

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

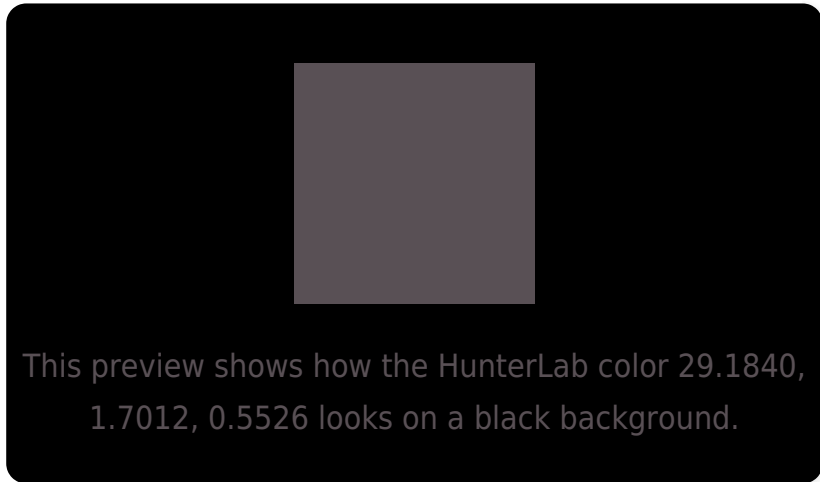
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

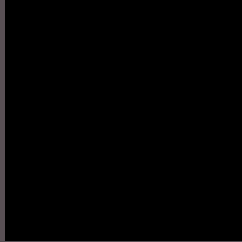
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.1840, 1.7012,

0.5526.

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

29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526

Protanopia

29.2326, -0.6938, 0.1443

Deuteranopia

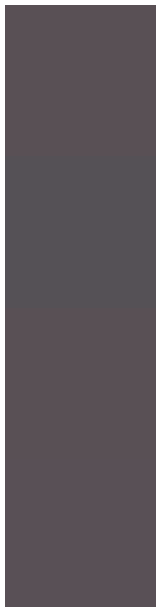
29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526



Tritanopia

29.2114, 1.8482, 0.1627

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526

Protanomaly

29.1342, 0.2870, 0.0405

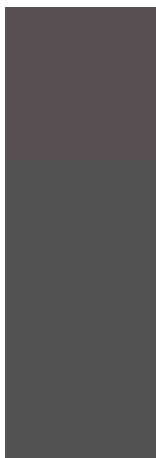
Deuteranomaly

29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526

Tritanomaly

29.2114, 1.8482, 0.1627

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526

Achromatopsia

29.4110, -1.5693, 1.5980

Achromatomaly

29.3359, -0.4466, 1.1171

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526 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(89, 80, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 80, 85)  
}
```

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(89, 80, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 80, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526 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(89, 80, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 80, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 80, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 80, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 80, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 80, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.1840, 1.7012, 0.5526 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 80, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 80,  
85) }
```

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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