

Converting Colors

HunterLab(30.9951, -3.9624,
0.8449)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(30.9951, -3.9624, 0.8449)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.9378, -4.0388,
0.8806)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex | 505959 |
| RGB | 80, 89, 89 |
| RGB Percent | 31%, 35%, 35% |
| CMY | 0.6863, 0.6510, 0.6510 |
| CMYK | 0.10, 0.00, 0.00, 0.65 |
| HSL | 180°, 5%, 33% |
| HSV | 180°, 10%, 35% |
| XYZ | 8.6838, 9.5715, 10.8409 |
| YIQ | 86.3090, -5.3640, -1.9080 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| R _Y B | 80, 85, 89 |
| Decimal | 5265753 |
| CIE Lab | 37.06, -3.52, -1.21 |
| CIE LCh | 37, 3.723, 198.965 |
| Yxy | 9.5719, 0.2985, 0.3290 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4283455833 (0xFF505959) |
| YUV | 86.3090, 1.3267, -5.5330 |
| Hunter-Lab | 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 |

Details

The HunterLab color $[30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[29.0527, 0.9934, 2.4303]$, and the grayscale version is $[30.6159, -1.6336, 1.6634]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[49.9964, -5.5704, 1.7435]$, and $[15.2988, -2.8726, 0.1420]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[30.3476, -6.1617, 0.1278]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[31.5996, -1.7140, 1.7075]$.

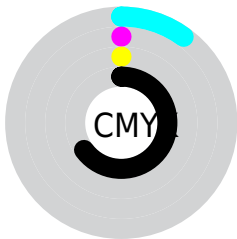
Distribution



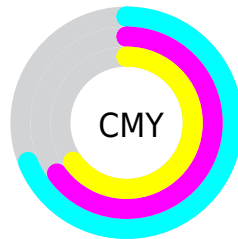
- Red (31%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Blue (35%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (65%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 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 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.9378, -4.0388,
0.8806

■ 30.9378, -4.0388,
0.8806

■ 136.9630,
-11.2729, 6.1477

■ 22.6187, -3.3507,
0.5056

■ 49.9871, -5.4826,
1.7821

■ 15.2168, -2.6793,
0.1894

■ 60.5931, -6.2395,
2.2984

■ 8.8425, -2.2073,
-0.0859

■ 71.8584, -7.0202,
2.8541

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.7464, -7.8246,
3.4466

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 96.2261, -8.6525,
4.0739

0.0000, NaN, NaN

109.2706, -9.5034,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

122.8565,
-10.3770, 5.4259

■ 30.9378, -4.0388,
0.8806

■ 30.9378, -4.0388,
0.8806

■ 30.3476, -6.1617,
0.1278

■ 31.5996, -1.7140,
1.7075

■ 29.8277, -8.0651,
-0.5469

■ 32.3296, 0.7969,
2.6011

■ 29.3791, -9.7365,
-1.1387

■ 33.1267, 3.4749,
3.5556

■ 29.0011, -11.1668,
-1.6446

■ 33.9886, 6.3015,
4.5646

■ 28.6921, -12.3512,
-2.0631

■ 34.9128, 9.2585,
5.6218

■ 28.4496, -13.2906,
-2.3947

■ 35.8969, 12.3290,
6.7215

■ 28.2700, -13.9924,
-2.6421

■ 36.9379, 15.4970,
7.8579

■ 28.1477, -14.4729,
-2.8112

■ 38.0332, 18.7482,
9.0262

■ 28.0466, -14.8720,
-2.9515

■ 39.1801, 22.0700,
10.2219

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.9384, -4.1283, 2.1471



30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806



30.9384, -3.3173, -0.2122

Triad

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



30.9384, -4.0394, 0.8811



30.9384, 0.3049, 0.0401



30.9384, -1.1603, 3.9830

Complementary

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



30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806



29.0527, 0.9934, 2.4303

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.



30.9384, 0.0484, 3.4674



30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806



30.9384, 0.9038, 1.2137

Square

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



30.9384, -4.0394, 0.8811



30.9384, -0.8150, -0.7118



30.9384, 0.8091, 2.4661



30.9384, -2.4811, 3.9024

Rectangle

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



30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806



30.9384, -2.5671, -0.6793



30.9384, 0.8091, 2.4661



30.9384, -0.7271, 3.8746

Sweetspot

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



30.9384, -4.0394, 0.8811



41.0318, -3.1725, 1.9001



30.7186, -5.2864, 4.1875



20.6246, -1.6965, 0.9210



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.



30.9384, -4.0394, 0.8811



40.2518, -5.9314, 0.9200



29.7809, -2.1724, -0.5041



15.3686, -1.8492, 0.4904



34.0580, -18.0597, -3.5839



80.7221, -42.8045, -8.4930

Inverse Universe

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



29.0527, 0.9934, 2.4303



37.2433, 2.1020, 3.3930



30.1637, -0.9137, 3.6526



14.5595, 0.3095, 1.1549



17.6976, 30.3079, 11.4340



41.9455, 71.8332, 27.1025

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 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 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

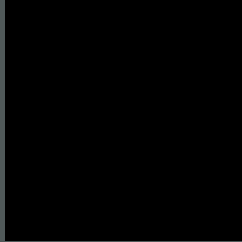
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

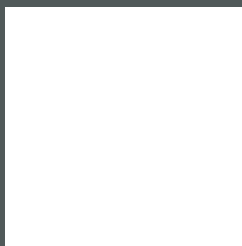
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806.



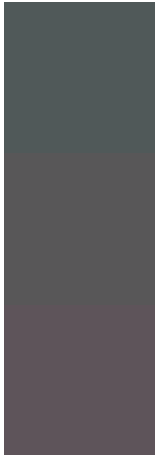
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806.

0.8806.

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

30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806

Protanopia

30.9769, -1.2296, 1.3952

Deuteranopia

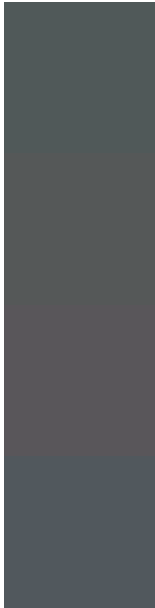
30.7547, 2.0826, 0.3397



Tritanopia

30.9112, -2.4197, -1.7611

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806

Protanomaly

31.0086, -2.4712, 1.4110

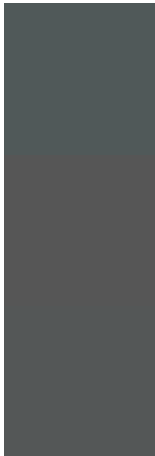
Deuteranomaly

30.8506, -0.2194, 0.4165

Tritanomaly

30.8530, -2.7400, -0.9374

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806

Achromatopsia

30.5056, -1.6277, 1.6574

Achromatomaly

30.6420, -2.4500, 1.3917

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 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(80, 89, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 89, 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(80, 89, 89) colored shadow looks like.

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

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 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(80, 89, 89) }
```


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

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

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

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

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

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.9378, -4.0388, 0.8806 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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