

Converting Colors

HunterLab(31.3419, -0.8252,
1.6167)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(31.3419, -0.8252, 1.6167)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(31.4235, -0.9737,
1.5134)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5A5859
RGB	90, 88, 89
RGB Percent	35%, 35%, 35%
CMY	0.6471, 0.6549, 0.6510
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.01, 0.65
HSL	330°, 1%, 35%
HSV	330°, 2%, 35%
XYZ	9.5093, 9.8744, 10.8559
YIQ	88.7120, 0.8710, 0.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	90, 88, 89
Decimal	5920857
CIELab	37.62, 1.01, -0.30
CIElCh	38, 1.056, 343.621
Yxy	9.8748, 0.3145, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284110937 (0xFF5A5859)
YUV	88.7120, 0.1420, 1.1296
Hunter-Lab	31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134

Details

The HunterLab color $[31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $[31.7939, -2.3925, 1.9237]$, and the grayscale version is $[31.5006, -1.6808, 1.7115]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[50.6127, -1.9408, 2.5395]$, and $[15.7083, -0.2093, 0.6817]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[29.0067, 2.3601, 0.5614]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[33.9452, -4.2449, 2.5494]$.

Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (35%)

Blue (35%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (35%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134 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 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 31.4235, -0.9737,
1.5134

■ 31.4235, -0.9737,
1.5134

■ 137.7592, -6.2089,
7.1775

■ 23.0565, -0.5959,
1.0776

■ 50.5566, -1.8764,
2.5218

■ 15.6008, -0.2744,
0.6932

■ 61.2002, -2.3911,
3.0861

■ 9.1827, -0.0099,
0.3655

■ 72.5009, -2.9439,
3.6870

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.4225, -3.5326,
4.3225

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 96.9341, -4.1550,
4.9907

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.0092, -4.8095,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

123.6245, -5.4946,
6.4195

■ 31.4235, -0.9737,
1.5134

■ 31.4235, -0.9737,
1.5134

■ 29.0067, 2.3601,
0.5614

■ 33.9452, -4.2449,
2.5494

■ 26.7084, 5.7546,
-0.2869

■ 36.5571, -7.4533,
3.6521

■ 24.5482, 9.1928,
-1.0035

■ 39.2494, -10.6052,
4.8098

■ 22.5491, 12.6387,
-1.5529

■ 42.0136, -13.7073,
6.0134

■ 20.7381, 16.0254,
-1.8917

■ 44.8426, -16.7666,
7.2561

■ 19.1454, 19.2435,
-1.9710

■ 47.7304, -19.7898,
8.5324

■ 17.8023, 22.1350,
-1.7438

■ 50.6721, -22.7829,
9.8382

■ 16.7366, 24.5049,
-1.1789

■ 53.6634, -25.7514,
11.1700

■ 15.9468, 26.2224,
-0.3018

■ 56.7008, -28.7000,
12.5253

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.4242, -1.1728, 1.2033



31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134



31.4242, -0.9653, 1.8737

Triad

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



31.4242, -0.9745, 1.5139



31.4242, -1.8502, 2.3784



31.4242, -2.2055, 1.2273

Complementary

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



31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134



31.7939, -2.3925, 1.9237

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.



31.4242, -2.3852, 1.5464



31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134



31.4242, -2.1808, 2.2094

Square

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



31.4242, -0.9745, 1.5139



31.4242, -1.4721, 2.3699



31.4242, -2.3762, 1.9058



31.4242, -1.8841, 1.0365

Rectangle

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



31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134



31.4242, -1.0678, 2.0928



31.4242, -2.3762, 1.9058



31.4242, -2.2844, 1.3233

Sweetspot

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



31.4242, -0.9745, 1.5139



41.9529, -1.8072, 2.1598



31.3719, -1.1015, 1.0308



20.6417, -0.9098, 1.0684



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.



31.4242, -0.9745, 1.5139



41.2774, -0.9055, 1.8872



31.3977, -1.1192, 1.8923



16.0436, -0.2774, 0.7134



18.8848, 33.7906, 0.9651



43.9887, 78.3319, 5.1694

Inverse Universe

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



31.4242, -0.9745, 1.5139



41.2774, -0.9055, 1.8872



31.8205, -2.2465, 1.5450



16.0436, -0.2774, 0.7134



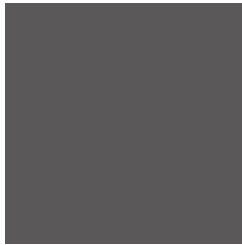
18.8848, 33.7906, 0.9651



43.9887, 78.3319, 5.1694

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

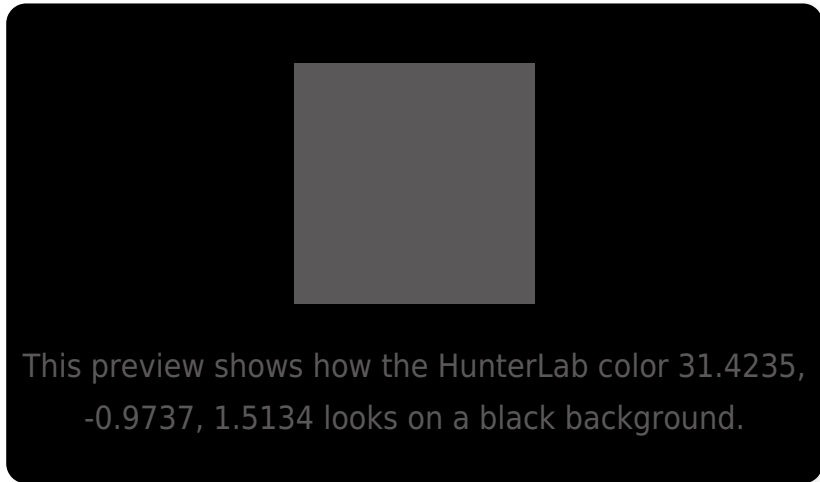
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

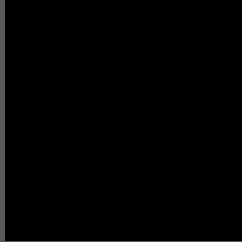
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134.

1.5134.

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

31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134

Protanopia

31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134

Deuteranopia

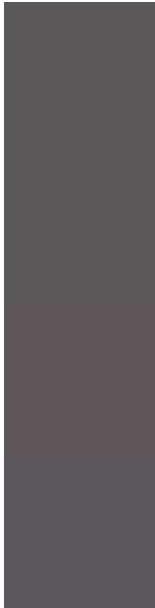
31.4932, 1.9099, 1.6463



Tritanopia

31.3826, 0.4970, -0.6601

Trichromacy



Original Color

31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134

Protanomaly

31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134

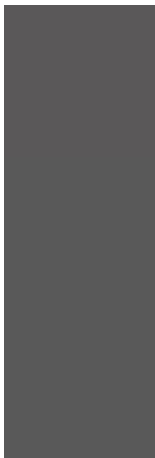
Deuteranomaly

31.4918, 0.5928, 1.6216

Tritanomaly

31.3261, 0.1910, 0.1426

Monochromacy



Original Color

31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134

Achromatopsia

31.6068, -1.6865, 1.7173

Achromatomaly

31.6068, -1.6865, 1.7173

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134 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(90, 88, 89)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 88, 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(90, 88, 89) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 88, 89) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134 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(90, 88, 89) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 88, 89) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 88, 89)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 88, 89); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 88, 89);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 88, 89)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 31.4235, -0.9737, 1.5134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 88, 89) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 88,  
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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