

Converting Colors

HunterLab(34.3757, -1.8350,
1.8682)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(34.3757, -1.8350, 1.8682)
contains.

HunterLab(34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**HunterLab(34.2010, -1.8249,
1.8582)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	606060
RGB	96, 96, 96
RGB Percent	38%, 38%, 38%
CMY	0.6235, 0.6235, 0.6235
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	124°, 0%, 38%
HSV	124°, 0%, 38%
XYZ	11.1181, 11.6971, 12.7381
YIQ	96.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	96, 96, 96
Decimal	6316128
CIELab	40.73, 0.00, -0.00
CIELCh	41, 0.005, 288.695
Yxy	11.6976, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284506208 (0xFF606060)
YUV	96.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

Details

The HunterLab color $34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $34.2014, -1.8241, 1.8577$, and the grayscale version is $34.2016, -1.8249, 1.8582$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $53.6135, -2.8607, 2.9129$, and $17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $33.2435, -5.6796, 4.3154$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $35.2514, 2.2696, -0.7316$.

Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (38%)

Blue (38%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (38%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582 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 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 34.2010, -1.8249,
1.8582

■ 34.2010, -1.8249,
1.8582

■ 142.2648, -7.5968,
7.7391

■ 25.5697, -1.3648,
1.3892

■ 53.7988, -2.8722,
2.9250

■ 17.8184, -0.9509,
0.9675

■ 64.6513, -3.4518,
3.5155

■ 11.0623, -0.5901,
0.6001

■ 76.1490, -4.0658,
4.1411

■ 2.8455, -0.1497,
0.1486

■ 88.2574, -4.7125,
4.8000

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.9473, -5.3902,
5.4906

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 114.1930, -6.0976,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

127.9721, -6.8335,
6.9613

■ 34.2010, -1.8249,
1.8582

■ 34.2010, -1.8249,
1.8582

■ 33.2435, -5.6796,
4.3154

■ 35.2514, 2.2696,
-0.7316

■ 32.3803, -9.2546,
6.6145

■ 36.3883, 6.5699,
-3.4330

■ 31.6150, -12.5133,
8.7321

■ 37.6082, 11.0418,
-6.2249

■ 30.9495, -15.4209,
10.6450

■ 38.9064, 15.6548,
-9.0890

■ 30.3845, -17.9479,
12.3329

■ 40.2785, 20.3824,
-12.0093

■ 29.9194, -20.0724,
13.7794

■ 41.7199, 25.2017,
-14.9726

■ 29.5518, -21.7829,
14.9742

■ 43.2263, 30.0936,
-17.9676

■ 29.2772, -23.0810,
15.9144

■ 44.7936, 35.0420,
-20.9854

■ 29.0892, -23.9835,
16.6053

■ 46.4179, 40.0339,
-24.0186

Harmonies

Analogous

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



34.2017, -1.8274, 1.8586



34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582



34.2017, -1.8243, 1.8596

Triad

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



34.2017, -1.8257, 1.8587



34.2017, -1.8246, 1.8640



34.2017, -1.8300, 1.8623

Complementary

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



34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582



34.2014, -1.8241, 1.8577

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.



34.2017, -1.8292, 1.8637



34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582



34.2017, -1.8261, 1.8647

Square

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



34.2017, -1.8257, 1.8587



34.2017, -1.8237, 1.8627



34.2017, -1.8278, 1.8646



34.2017, -1.8298, 1.8607

Rectangle

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



34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582



34.2017, -1.8237, 1.8606



34.2017, -1.8278, 1.8646



34.2017, -1.8298, 1.8628

Sweetspot

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



34.2017, -1.8257, 1.8587



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



34.2019, -1.8252, 1.8590



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274

Same Dimension

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



34.2017, -1.8257, 1.8587



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



34.2018, -1.8256, 1.8584



17.3419, -0.9253, 0.9422



34.1278, -29.1123, 20.1884



78.8517, -67.4694, 47.0894

Inverse Universe

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



34.2014, -1.8241, 1.8577



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



34.2014, -1.8243, 1.8581



17.3419, -0.9253, 0.9422



21.1880, 41.1529, -24.0434



48.9253, 94.9540, -54.9571

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

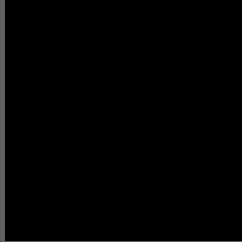
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 34.2010, -1.8249,

1.8582.

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

34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

Protanopia

34.3612, -1.2688, 2.0562

Deuteranopia

34.1980, 2.2549, 1.5049



Tritanopia

34.1835, -0.1867, -0.7424

Trichromacy



Original Color

34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

Protanomaly

34.2807, -1.5479, 1.9568

Deuteranomaly

34.1954, 0.9181, 1.4785

Tritanomaly

34.1261, -0.4986, 0.0727

Monochromacy



Original Color

34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

Achromatopsia

34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

Achromatomaly

34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582 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(96, 96, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 96, 96)  
}
```

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(96, 96, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 96, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582 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(96, 96, 96) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 96, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 96, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 96, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 96, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 96, 96)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 96, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 96,  
96) }
```

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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