

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(49.1489, -2.1587,  
2.8261)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(49.1489, -2.1587, 2.8261)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(48.9956, -2.0163,  
2.8624)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	888686
RGB	136, 134, 134
RGB Percent	53%, 53%, 53%
CMY	0.4667, 0.4745, 0.4745
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.47
HSL	0°, 1%, 53%
HSV	0°, 1%, 53%
XYZ	22.9815, 24.0057, 25.9766
YIQ	134.5980, 1.1920, 0.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	136, 134, 134
Decimal	8947334
CIE Lab	56.09, 0.75, 0.26
CIE LCh	56, 0.788, 19.061
Yxy	24.0067, 0.3150, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287137414 (0xFF888686)
YUV	134.5980, -0.2948, 1.2296
Hunter-Lab	48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624

# Details

The HunterLab color  $48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $49.4509, -3.2299, 2.4875$ , and the grayscale version is  $49.0645, -2.6180, 2.6658$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $70.6734, -3.1362, 4.0525$ , and  $29.9319, -1.0448, 1.8114$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $44.8710, 2.3698, 4.0425$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $53.3015, -6.2317, 1.7542$ .

# Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (53%)

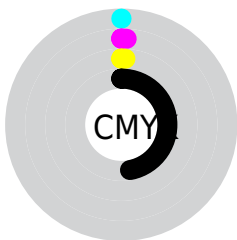
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (53%)

Blue (53%)

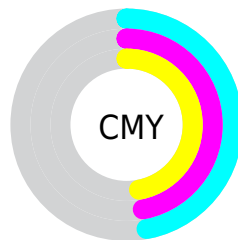


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (47%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (47%)

Yellow (47%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624 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 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.9956, -2.0163,  
2.8624

■ 48.9956, -2.0163,  
2.8624

165.1831, -7.9249,  
9.2858

■ 39.1645, -1.5352,  
2.3138

■ 70.7398, -3.1011,  
4.0724

■ 30.0955, -1.0974,  
1.8048

■ 82.5689, -3.6972,  
4.7280

■ 21.8601, -0.7087,  
1.3396

■ 94.9926, -4.3268,  
5.4155

■ 14.5532, -0.3761,  
0.9227

107.9835, -4.9881,  
6.1333

■ 8.2140, -0.0434,  
0.5771

121.5179, -5.6798,  
6.8803

0.0000, NaN, NaN

135.5748, -6.4006,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

7.6554

0.0000, NaN, NaN

150.1355, -7.1493,  
8.4575

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.9956, -2.0163,  
2.8624

■ 48.9956, -2.0163,  
2.8624

■ 44.8710, 2.3698,  
4.0425

■ 53.3015, -6.2317,  
1.7542

■ 40.9544, 6.9457,  
5.2994

■ 57.7621, -10.2940,  
0.7068

■ 37.2839, 11.7114,  
6.6367

■ 62.3594, -14.2262,  
-0.2875

■ 33.9060, 16.6375,  
8.0475

■ 67.0782, -18.0486,  
-1.2366

■ 30.8766, 21.6395,  
9.5073

■ 71.9060, -21.7794,  
-2.1474

■ 28.2604, 26.5461,  
10.9630

■ 76.8326, -25.4343,  
-3.0259

■ 26.1243, 31.0758,  
12.3247

■ 81.8495, -29.0267,  
-3.8772

■ 24.5250, 34.8557,  
13.4715

■ 86.9496, -32.5679,  
-4.7055

■ 23.4876, 37.5224,  
14.2838

■ 91.6375, -35.7716,  
-5.3714

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.9967, -1.9942, 2.5527



48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624



48.9967, -2.2017, 3.1195

# Triad

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



48.9967, -2.0175, 2.8632



48.9967, -3.0940, 3.0598



48.9967, -2.7370, 2.0724

# Complementary

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



48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624



49.4509, -3.2299, 2.4875

# 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.



48.9967, -3.0309, 2.2101



48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624



48.9967, -3.2367, 2.7811

# Square

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



48.9967, -2.0175, 2.8632



48.9967, -2.8234, 3.2325



48.9967, -3.2136, 2.4700



48.9967, -2.4101, 2.0947



# Rectangle

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



48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624



48.9967, -2.3906, 3.2259



48.9967, -3.2136, 2.4700



48.9967, -2.8429, 2.1015

# Sweetspot

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



48.9967, -2.0175, 2.8632



65.8695, -3.5146, 3.5788



49.0535, -1.7025, 2.0430



31.6988, -1.6914, 1.7223



83.1908, -4.4389, 4.5199

# Same Dimension

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



48.9967, -2.0175, 2.8632



64.7228, -2.3510, 3.8880



49.2786, -2.4881, 3.1848



23.9617, -0.9133, 1.4250



22.2652, 38.0914, 14.3865



1.8176, 3.0947, 1.1742



# Inverse Universe

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



49.4509, -3.2299, 2.4875



65.5603, -4.5865, 3.1953



49.1673, -2.7608, 2.1598



24.2394, -1.6544, 1.1953



42.7859, -22.6511, -4.5815



3.4894, -1.8487, -0.3706



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624 looks on a white 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

# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

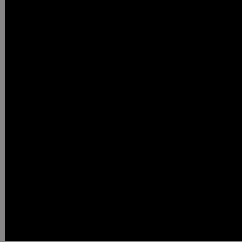
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

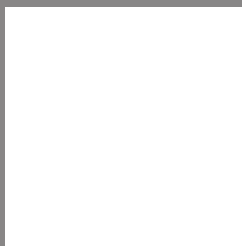
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## HunterLab 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.9956, -2.0163,

2.8624.

# 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

48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624

### Protanopia

49.0814, -1.7193, 2.9682

### Deuteranopia

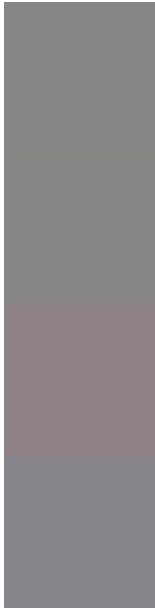
48.9056, 3.4302, 2.4067



## Tritanopia

49.0679, 0.2091, -1.1612

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624

## Protanomaly

49.0814, -1.7193, 2.9682

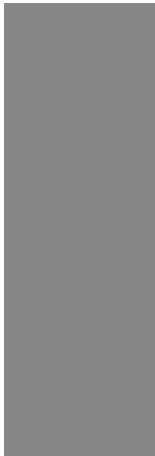
## Deuteranomaly

48.8073, 1.6924, 2.2597

## Tritanomaly

48.9764, -0.2874, 0.1383

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624

## Achromatopsia

49.2221, -2.6264, 2.6743

## Achromatomaly

49.2221, -2.6264, 2.6743

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624 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(136, 134, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 134, 134)  
}
```

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(136, 134, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 134, 134) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624 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(136, 134, 134) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 134, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(136, 134, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 134, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 134, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 134,  
134) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.9956, -2.0163, 2.8624 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 134, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
134, 134) }
```

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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