

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(52.8785, -1.8814,  
2.0588)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(52.8785, -1.8814, 2.0588)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(52.9543, -2.2016,  
2.1439)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	919092
RGB	145, 144, 146
RGB Percent	57%, 56%, 57%
CMY	0.4314, 0.4353, 0.4274
CMYK	0.01, 0.01, 0.00, 0.43
HSL	270°, 1%, 57%
HSV	270°, 1%, 57%
XYZ	26.8386, 28.0416, 31.1921
YIQ	144.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

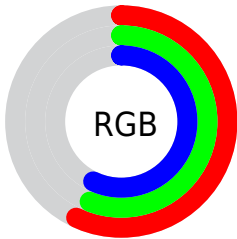
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	145, 144, 146
Decimal	9539730
CIE Lab	59.93, 0.76, -0.93
CIE LCh	60, 1.204, 309.025
Yxy	28.0428, 0.3118, 0.3258
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287729810 (0xFF919092)
YUV	144.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148
Hunter-Lab	52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439

# Details

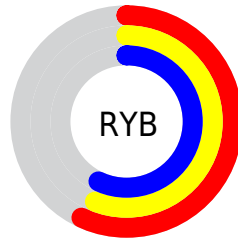
The HunterLab color **52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **53.4714, -3.4725, 3.6297**, and the grayscale version is **53.0200, -2.8290, 2.8807**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **75.2997, -3.3568, 3.3149**, and **33.5899, -1.2130, 1.1434** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.2280, 2.6605, -3.6677**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **57.8281, -6.9749, 7.6293**.

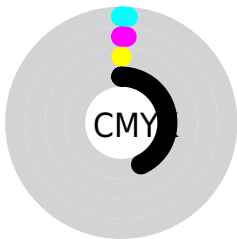
# Distribution



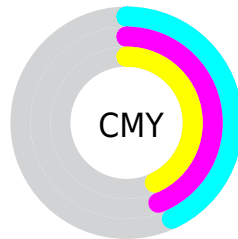
- Red (57%)
- Green (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (57%)



- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (43%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (44%)
- Yellow (43%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439 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 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.9543, -2.2016,  
2.1439

■ 52.9543, -2.2016,  
2.1439

171.0764, -8.2138,  
8.2258

■ 42.8461, -1.7053,  
1.6440

■ 75.2016, -3.3138,  
3.2654

■ 33.4772, -1.2507,  
1.1875

■ 87.2620, -3.9224,  
3.8803

■ 24.9127, -0.8433,  
0.7796

99.9061, -4.5637,  
4.5288

■ 17.2366, -0.4892,  
0.4267

113.1080, -5.2363,  
5.2094

■ 10.5670, -0.1972,  
0.1381

126.8450, -5.9388,  
5.9205

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

141.0971, -6.6699,

6.6610

0.0000, NaN, NaN

155.8463, -7.4285,  
7.4298

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.9543, -2.2016,  
2.1439

■ 52.9543, -2.2016,  
2.1439

■ 48.2280, 2.6605,  
-3.6677

■ 57.8281, -6.9749,  
7.6293

■ 43.6670, 7.6322,  
-9.8830

■ 62.8293, -11.6730,  
12.8481

■ 39.3001, 12.7248,  
-16.5876

■ 67.9455, -16.3128,  
17.8519

■ 35.1632, 17.9370,  
-23.8724

■ 73.1659, -20.9079,  
22.6813

■ 31.3031, 23.2351,  
-31.8126

■ 78.4815, -25.4697,  
27.3695

■ 27.7811, 28.5182,  
-40.4204

■ 83.8849, -30.0080,  
31.9430

■ 24.6743, 33.5637,  
-49.5541

■ 89.3698, -34.5304,  
36.4232

■ 22.0725, 37.9663,  
-58.7831

■ 92.9296, -36.4154,  
39.2749

■ 20.0614, 41.1417,  
-67.2893

■ 93.4949, -34.2650,  
39.7658

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.9554, -2.6728, 1.9428



52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439



52.9554, -1.8997, 2.5439

# Triad

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



52.9554, -2.2028, 2.1448



52.9554, -2.4731, 3.7554



52.9554, -3.8038, 2.7344

# Complementary

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



52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439



53.4714, -3.4725, 3.6297

# 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.



52.9554, -3.7507, 3.2189



52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439



52.9554, -2.9838, 3.8053

# Square

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



52.9554, -2.2028, 2.1448



52.9554, -2.0562, 3.4728



52.9554, -3.4511, 3.6098



52.9554, -3.5962, 2.2854



# Rectangle

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



52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439



52.9554, -1.8337, 2.8665



52.9554, -3.4511, 3.6098



52.9554, -3.8158, 2.8985

# Sweetspot

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



52.9554, -2.2028, 2.1448



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



53.1664, -2.9913, 2.3817



33.5864, -1.7921, 1.8248



85.4018, -4.5568, 4.6400

# Same Dimension

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



52.9554, -2.2028, 2.1448



69.9064, -2.4955, 2.3443



53.0387, -1.9146, 2.2489



25.7182, -0.9630, 0.9155



17.5577, 40.4695, -69.2845



2.3499, 4.9755, -5.8551



# Inverse Universe

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



53.0124, -2.0638, 2.6680



70.0196, -2.2199, 3.3850



53.3895, -3.7583, 3.5294



25.7557, -0.8716, 1.2602



24.0970, 43.0468, 1.7728



2.7751, 5.1557, -1.3328



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439 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 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

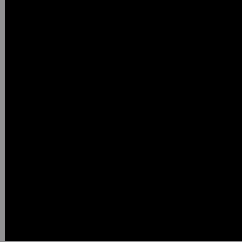
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

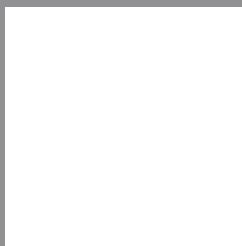
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# HunterLab 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.9543, -2.2016,



# 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

52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439

### Protanopia

53.0404, -1.9034, 2.2516

### Deuteranopia

52.9442, 3.6006, 1.7747



## Tritanopia

52.9991, -0.0976, -1.5446

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439

## Protanomaly

53.0404, -1.9034, 2.2516

## Deuteranomaly

52.8476, 1.8482, 1.6279

## Tritanomaly

52.9058, -0.6040, -0.2214

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439

## Achromatopsia

53.2117, -2.8392, 2.8911

## Achromatomaly

53.2117, -2.8392, 2.8911

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439 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(145, 144, 146)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 144, 146)  
}
```

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(145, 144, 146) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 144, 146) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439 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(145, 144, 146) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 144, 146) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 144, 146)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 144, 146); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 144, 146);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 144,  
146) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 52.9543, -2.2016, 2.1439 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 144, 146) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
144, 146) }
```

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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