

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(57.3611, -2.1599,  
-0.9961)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(57.3611, -2.1599,  
-0.9961) contains.

<b>HunterLab(57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(57.3545, -2.1514,  
-1.0033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	999BA4
RGB	153, 155, 164
RGB Percent	60%, 61%, 64%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3921, 0.3569
CMYK	0.07, 0.05, 0.00, 0.36
HSL	229°, 6%, 62%
HSV	229°, 7%, 64%
XYZ	31.5591, 32.8954, 39.8081
YIQ	155.4280, -4.0810, 2.3750

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

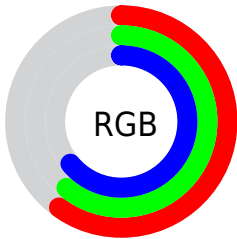
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 155, 164
Decimal	10066852
CIELab	64.08, 1.07, -4.95
CIElCh	64, 5.062, 282.244
Yxy	32.8968, 0.3027, 0.3155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288256932 (0xFF999BA4)
YUV	155.4280, 4.2260, -2.1294
Hunter-Lab	57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033

# Details

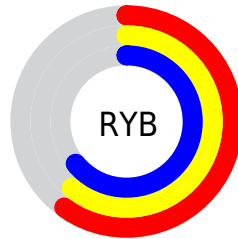
The HunterLab color  $57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60.0273, -4.0032, 7.1510$ , and the grayscale version is  $57.4116, -3.0633, 3.1193$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $79.9880, -3.1410, -0.4428$ , and  $37.2763, -1.2851, -1.4349$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $52.1431, -0.3141, -7.8116$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $62.7056, -3.7561, 5.3638$ .

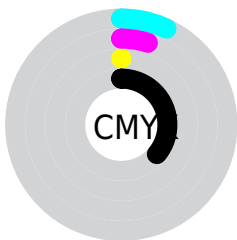
# Distribution



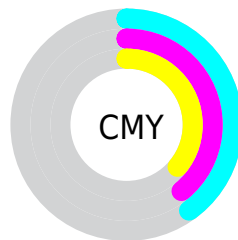
- Red (60%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (64%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (36%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033 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 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 57.3545, -2.1514,  
-1.0033

■ 57.3545, -2.1514,  
-1.0033

177.5343, -8.1571,  
3.7649

■ 46.9546, -1.6555,  
-1.3219

■ 80.1339, -3.2625,  
-0.2163

■ 37.2716, -1.2010,  
-1.5858

■ 92.4399, -3.8703,  
0.2427

■ 28.3644, -0.7934,  
-1.7872

105.3184, -4.5110,  
0.7416

■ 20.3077, -0.4383,  
-1.9167

118.7449, -5.1828,  
1.2783

■ 13.2029, -0.1441,  
-1.9606

132.6980, -5.8845,  
1.8505

■ 6.7185, 0.3374,  
-2.6864

147.1585, -6.6148,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

2.4567

0.0000, NaN, NaN

162.1091, -7.3727,  
3.0953

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 57.3545, -2.1514,  
-1.0033

■ 57.3545, -2.1514,  
-1.0033

■ 52.1431, -0.3141,  
-7.8116

■ 62.7056, -3.7561,  
5.3638

■ 47.0869, 1.8179,  
-15.1783

■ 68.1779, -5.1697,  
11.3766

■ 42.2117, 4.3185,  
-23.2462

■ 73.7607, -6.4282,  
17.1065

■ 37.5506, 7.2835,  
-32.1900

■ 79.4445, -7.5589,  
22.6088

■ 33.1482, 10.8288,  
-42.2058

■ 85.2211, -8.5835,  
27.9272

■ 29.0656, 15.0806,  
-53.4711

■ 91.0840, -9.5190,  
33.0964

■ 25.3862, 20.1353,  
-66.0340

■ 95.7256, -15.0098,  
36.9689

■ 22.2195, 25.9592,  
-79.5741

■ 97.7038, -18.0643,  
38.5749

■ 19.6847, 32.1863,  
-93.0950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



57.3557, -4.3632, -0.8937



57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033



57.3557, -0.1567, 0.0245

# Triad

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



57.3557, -2.1526, -1.0023



57.3557, 0.1405, 5.7931



57.3557, -7.0841, 4.3502

# Complementary

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



57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033



60.0273, -4.0032, 7.1510

# 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.



57.3557, -5.9134, 6.0559



57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033



57.3557, -1.7520, 6.8669

# Square

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



57.3557, -2.1526, -1.0023



57.3557, 1.1807, 3.9791



57.3557, -3.9686, 6.9612



57.3557, -7.1877, 2.2516



# Rectangle

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



57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033



57.3557, 0.7747, 1.1928



57.3557, -3.9686, 6.9612



57.3557, -6.8032, 4.9865

# Sweetspot

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



57.3557, -2.1526, -1.0023



80.6177, -3.9443, 2.7208



59.9432, -6.8320, 3.0143



37.7340, -1.8562, 1.3195



90.9709, -4.8540, 4.9426



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854



# Same Dimension

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



57.3557, -2.1526, -1.0023



76.2481, -2.5638, -2.6345



57.0786, -0.1381, -1.3141



26.5686, -0.8098, -1.2791



16.7763, 29.3478, -84.3225



3.3723, 1.6798, -7.8413



# Inverse Universe

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



57.4824, 0.6952, 3.4453



76.4634, 2.0949, 4.6951



60.3145, -6.0330, 7.4341



26.6572, 1.0532, 1.6688



24.7553, 42.7038, 13.5961

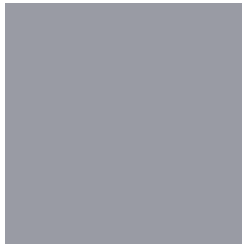


3.6644, 6.4697, 0.8615



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

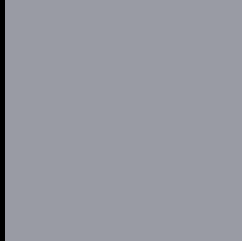
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

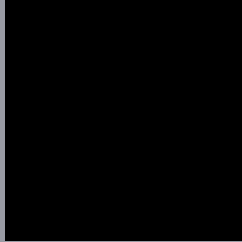
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

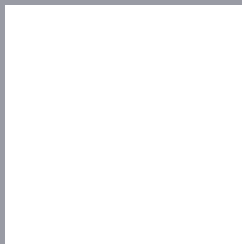
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033.

-1.0033.

# 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

57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033

### Protanopia

57.3232, -0.7735, -1.0183

### Deuteranopia

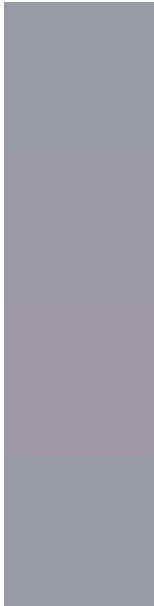
57.4080, 3.9595, -1.3204



## Tritanopia

57.4500, -1.6299, -2.3583

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033

## Protanomaly

57.2364, -1.0720, -1.1320

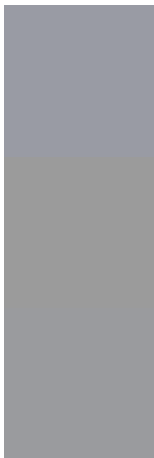
## Deuteranomaly

57.2277, 1.9018, -1.5833

## Tritanomaly

57.4179, -1.8049, -1.9036

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033

## Achromatopsia

57.2519, -3.0548, 3.1106

## Achromatomaly

57.2550, -2.8658, 1.7326

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033 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(153, 155, 164)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 155, 164)  
}
```

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(153, 155, 164) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 155, 164) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033 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(153, 155, 164) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 155, 164) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 155, 164)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 155, 164); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 155, 164);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 155,  
164) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 57.3545, -2.1514, -1.0033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 155, 164) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
155, 164) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor