

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(59.0027, -2.6882,  
2.5902)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(59.0027, -2.6882, 2.5902)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609)</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> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**HunterLab(59.0280, -2.5145,  
2.4609)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A09FA1
RGB	160, 159, 161
RGB Percent	63%, 62%, 63%
CMY	0.3725, 0.3765, 0.3686
CMYK	0.01, 0.01, 0.00, 0.37
HSL	270°, 1%, 63%
HSV	270°, 1%, 63%
XYZ	33.3283, 34.8430, 38.6870
YIQ	159.5270, -0.0460, 0.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

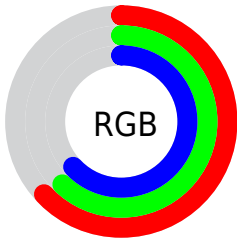
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 159, 161
Decimal	10526625
CIELab	65.63, 0.74, -0.92
CIELCh	66, 1.182, 309.010
Yxy	34.8445, 0.3119, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288716705 (0xFFA09FA1)
YUV	159.5270, 0.7262, 0.4148
Hunter-Lab	59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609

# Details

The HunterLab color **59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **59.5546, -3.8083, 3.9736**, and the grayscale version is **59.0951, -3.1532, 3.2107**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.1572, -3.7131, 3.6764**, and **38.8615, -1.4804, 1.4138** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.7204, 2.9428, -4.0609**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5023, -7.8715, 8.6142**.

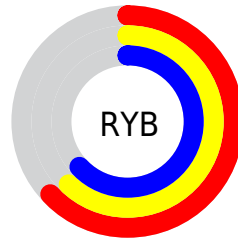
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (62%)

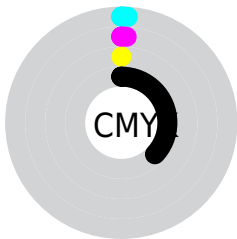
Blue (63%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (63%)

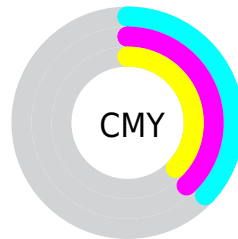


Cyan (1%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (38%)

Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609 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 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 59.0280, -2.5145,  
2.4609

■ 59.0280, -2.5145,  
2.4609

179.9671, -8.6897,  
8.7105

■ 48.5213, -1.9948,  
1.9368

■ 82.0030, -3.6695,  
3.6265

■ 38.7235, -1.5145,  
1.4537

■ 94.3995, -4.2976,  
4.2614

■ 29.6916, -1.0787,  
1.0165

107.3644, -4.9575,  
4.9291

■ 21.4972, -0.6924,  
0.6303

120.8740, -5.6478,  
5.6279

■ 14.2367, -0.3626,  
0.3025

134.9069, -6.3673,  
6.3565

■ 7.8930, -0.0107,  
-0.0529

149.4444, -7.1147,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

7.1138

0.0000, NaN, NaN

164.4696, -7.8892,  
7.8988

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 59.0280, -2.5145,  
2.4609

■ 59.0280, -2.5145,  
2.4609

■ 53.7204, 2.9428,  
-4.0609

■ 64.5023, -7.8715,  
8.6142

■ 48.5999, 8.5240,  
-11.0393

■ 70.1204, -13.1436,  
14.4670

■ 43.6992, 14.2420,  
-18.5721

■ 75.8683, -18.3503,  
20.0778

■ 39.0594, 20.0953,  
-26.7631

■ 81.7338, -23.5069,  
25.4927

■ 34.7343, 26.0444,  
-35.6973

■ 87.7066, -28.6264,  
30.7493

■ 30.7942, 31.9713,  
-45.3857

■ 93.5722, -33.4399,  
35.7082

■ 27.3278, 37.6159,  
-55.6578

■ 94.2119, -31.0292,  
36.2897

■ 24.4377, 42.5062,  
-66.0048

■ 94.8791, -28.5338,  
36.8937

■ 22.2207, 45.9690,  
-75.4723

■ 95.5736, -25.9563,  
37.5199

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.0293, -2.9946, 2.2565



59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609



59.0293, -2.2071, 2.8680

# Triad

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



59.0293, -2.5159, 2.4619



59.0293, -2.7907, 4.1029



59.0293, -4.1468, 3.0625

# Complementary

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



59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609



59.5546, -3.8083, 3.9736

# 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.



59.0293, -4.0926, 3.5562



59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609



59.0293, -3.3109, 4.1540

# Square

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



59.0293, -2.5159, 2.4619



59.0293, -2.3662, 3.8145



59.0293, -3.7871, 3.9546



59.0293, -3.9354, 2.6053



# Rectangle

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



59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609



59.0293, -2.1398, 3.1965



59.0293, -3.7871, 3.9546



59.0293, -4.1590, 3.2297

# Sweetspot

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



59.0293, -2.5159, 2.4619



79.8926, -4.2629, 4.3407



59.2441, -3.3185, 2.7030



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819

# Same Dimension

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



59.0293, -2.5159, 2.4619



79.1555, -3.5272, 3.4821



59.1139, -2.2225, 2.5677



28.6596, -1.2998, 1.2876



18.5867, 42.8871, -73.6997



3.1731, 6.7950, -8.4987



# Inverse Universe

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



59.0872, -2.3743, 2.9940



79.2192, -3.3716, 4.0662



59.4712, -4.0995, 3.8713



28.6805, -1.2486, 1.4798



25.5534, 45.6324, 2.0059



3.8307, 7.0716, -1.4885



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609 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 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

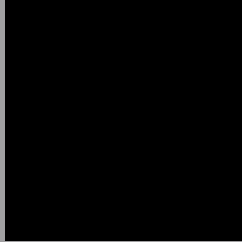
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

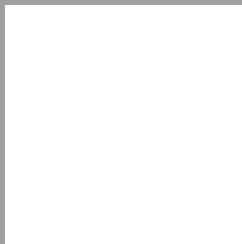
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# HunterLab 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 59.0280, -2.5145,



# 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

59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609

### Protanopia

59.2038, -1.9059, 2.6804

### Deuteranopia

58.8252, 4.2033, 1.8689



## Tritanopia

59.1042, -0.2042, -1.7336

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609

## Protanomaly

59.1156, -2.2109, 2.5704

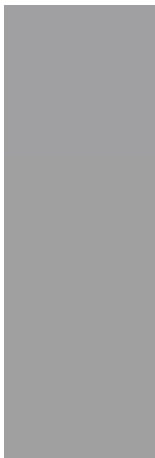
## Deuteranomaly

58.9155, 1.6018, 1.9318

## Tritanomaly

59.0092, -0.7205, -0.3847

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609

## Achromatopsia

59.2902, -3.1636, 3.2213

## Achromatomaly

59.2902, -3.1636, 3.2213

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609 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(160, 159, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 159, 161)  
}
```

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(160, 159, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 159, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609 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(160, 159, 161) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 159, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 159, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 159, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 159, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 159,  
161) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 59.0280, -2.5145, 2.4609 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 159, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
159, 161) }
```

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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