

Converting Colors

HunterLab(59.2709, -3.1616,
-13.3137)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(59.2709, -3.1616,
-13.3137) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(59.1999, -2.8478,
-13.5162)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EA1C0
RGB	142, 161, 192
RGB Percent	56%, 63%, 75%
CMY	0.4431, 0.3686, 0.2471
CMYK	0.26, 0.16, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	217°, 28%, 65%
HSV	217°, 26%, 75%
XYZ	33.4146, 35.0463, 54.8726
YIQ	158.8530, -21.2750, 5.6130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

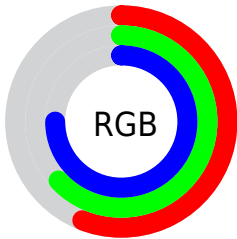
Format	Color
RYB	142, 156, 192
Decimal	9347520
CIELab	65.79, 0.37, -18.15
CIElCh	66, 18.153, 271.156
Yxy	35.0477, 0.2709, 0.2842
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287537600 (0xFF8EA1C0)
YUV	158.8530, 16.3415, -14.7801
Hunter-Lab	59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162

Details

The HunterLab color $59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $65.6101, -1.7359, 17.2714$, and the grayscale version is $58.7643, -3.1355, 3.1928$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $82.2343, -4.4167, -13.4337$, and $39.0013, -1.9908, -12.5555$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $54.3403, -1.7468, -20.9586$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $64.2303, -3.5221, -6.5172$.

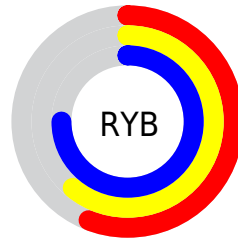
Distribution



Red (56%)

Green (63%)

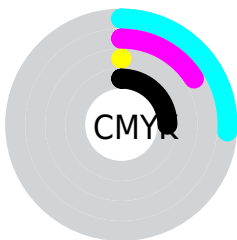
Blue (75%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (75%)

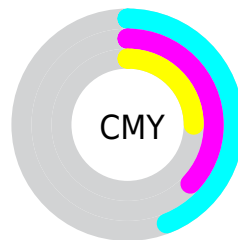


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (44%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (25%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162 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 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 59.1999, -2.8478,
-13.5162

■ 59.1999, -2.8478,
-13.5162

180.2162, -9.1716,
-12.9144

■ 48.6822, -2.3065,
-13.3017

■ 82.1947, -4.0405,
-13.7496

■ 38.8728, -1.8037,
-13.0195

■ 94.6004, -4.6864,
-13.7785

■ 29.8283, -1.3436,
-12.6674

107.5741, -5.3633,
-13.7531

■ 21.6200, -0.9305,
-12.2514

121.0921, -6.0700,
-13.6768

■ 14.3437, -0.5704,
-11.8017

135.1332, -6.8051,
-13.5524

■ 8.0033, -0.2280,
-11.8317

149.6786, -7.5677,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-13.3823

0.0000, NaN, NaN

164.7113, -8.3568,
-13.1690

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 59.1999, -2.8478,
-13.5162

■ 59.1999, -2.8478,
-13.5162

■ 54.3403, -1.7468,
-20.9586

■ 64.2303, -3.5221,
-6.5172

■ 49.6712, -0.1349,
-28.9222

■ 69.4090, -3.8354,
0.1031

■ 45.2224, 2.0834,
-37.4806

■ 74.7216, -3.8440,
6.4053

■ 41.0290, 5.0154,
-46.6958

■ 80.1553, -3.5933,
12.4403

■ 37.1331, 8.7682,
-56.5918

■ 85.6993, -3.1204,
18.2511

■ 33.5830, 13.4225,
-67.1153

■ 91.1144, -3.2515,
23.6361

■ 30.4271, 18.9766,
-78.0946

■ 94.8497, -9.4035,
27.1081

■ 29.2684, 21.3236,
-82.6145

■ 98.2781, -14.8525,
30.2127

Harmonies

Analogous

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



59.2011, -10.4628, -11.2188



59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162



59.2011, 5.0812, -10.8509

Triad

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



59.2011, -2.8486, -13.5151



59.2011, 10.7095, 10.3615



59.2011, -16.1491, 9.9099

Complementary

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



59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162



65.6101, -1.7359, 17.2714

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.



59.2011, -10.9775, 14.5129



59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162



59.2011, 4.5107, 14.7481

Square

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



59.2011, -2.8486, -13.5151



59.2011, 13.1630, 3.5195



59.2011, -3.4747, 16.1614



59.2011, -17.8897, 2.9239

Rectangle

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



59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162



59.2011, 9.4138, -6.8024



59.2011, -3.4747, 16.1614



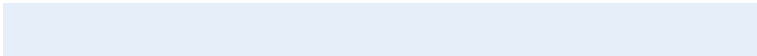
59.2011, -14.7684, 11.7525

Sweetspot

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



59.2011, -2.8486, -13.5151



91.9593, -5.1109, -1.6836



68.1626, -20.9970, 7.3178



42.1000, -2.3444, -1.3998



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594

Same Dimension

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



59.2011, -2.8486, -13.5151



76.0895, -3.1033, -23.5784



54.2523, 8.2746, -20.9256



32.1891, -1.7921, -0.9825



24.2979, 16.7907, -66.6164



6.2316, 0.9953, -9.9376

Inverse Universe

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



57.5557, 16.6481, 1.0213



73.6431, 28.3565, 0.9526



70.7905, -12.8781, 21.9608



31.8431, 1.6090, 1.2663



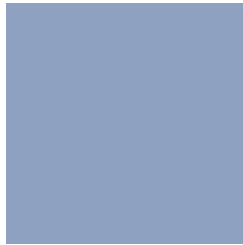
28.0682, 49.2699, 8.8169



5.9485, 10.6582, 0.1909

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

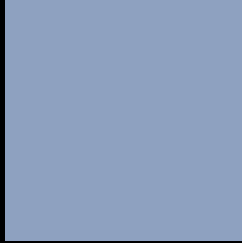
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

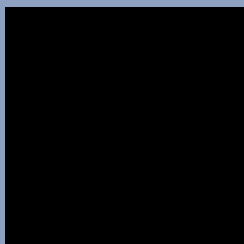
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

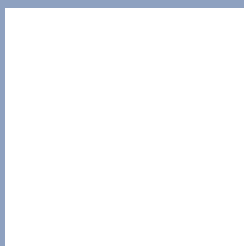
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162.

-13.5162.

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

59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162

Protanopia

59.1132, 1.2061, -12.4145

Deuteranopia

59.0731, 4.2382, -14.1626



Tritanopia

59.3416, -8.0164, -5.1332

Trichromacy



Original Color

59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162

Protanomaly

59.1163, -0.1982, -13.0113

Deuteranomaly

59.1434, 1.5329, -14.1065

Tritanomaly

59.2851, -6.3294, -7.8392

Monochromacy



Original Color

59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162

Achromatopsia

58.8816, -3.1418, 3.1991

Achromatomaly

59.0374, -3.3634, -2.3732

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162 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(142, 161, 192)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 161, 192)  
}
```

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(142, 161, 192) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 161, 192) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162 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(142, 161, 192) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 161, 192) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 161, 192)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 161, 192); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 161, 192);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 161,  
192) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 59.1999, -2.8478, -13.5162 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 161, 192) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
161, 192) }
```

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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