

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(59.3851, -6.0148,  
8.3542)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(59.3851, -6.0148, 8.3542)  
contains.

**HunterLab(59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873) ..... 3**  
    ***Conversions*** ..... 4  
    ***Details*** ..... 6  
    ***Harmonies*** ..... 12  
    ***Previews*** ..... 24  
    ***Color Blindness Simulation*** ..... 28  
    ***CSS Examples*** ..... 31

# Color

**HunterLab(59.4556, -6.2833,  
8.5873)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	9FA294
RGB	159, 162, 148
RGB Percent	62%, 64%, 58%
CMY	0.3765, 0.3647, 0.4196
CMYK	0.02, 0.00, 0.09, 0.36
HSL	73°, 7%, 61%
HSV	73°, 9%, 64%
XYZ	32.5637, 35.3497, 33.1239
YIQ	159.5070, 2.7060, -4.9900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

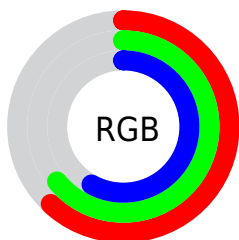
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">148, 162, 151</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10461844</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.02, -3.67, 6.90</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">66, 7.819, 117.995</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">35.3512, 0.3223, 0.3499</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288651924</a> (0xFF9FA294)
YUV	<a href="#">159.5070, -5.6730, -0.4446</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **55.1078, 0.3308, -2.8155**, and the grayscale version is **59.1114, -3.1540, 3.2116**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.5749, -7.8773, 10.6238**, and **38.9911, -4.5186, 6.7501** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7565, -9.5857, 14.0817**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.2171, -2.7058, 2.3827**.

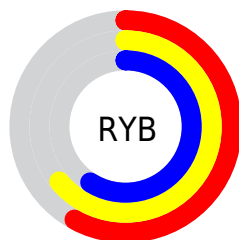
# Distribution



Red (62%)

Green (64%)

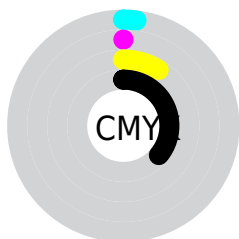
Blue (58%)



Red (58%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (59%)

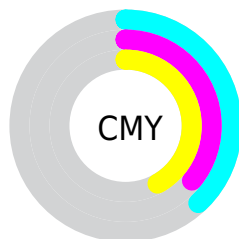


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (9%)

Black (36%)



Cyan (38%)

Magenta (36%)


Yellow (42%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873 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 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 59.4556, -6.2833,  
8.5873


 59.4556, -6.2833,  
8.5873


180.5868,  
-14.1725, 17.7832

 48.9219, -5.5222,  
7.6434


 82.4800, -7.8800,  
10.5165

 39.0952, -4.7827,  
6.7078


 94.8994, -8.7123,  
11.5035

 30.0320, -4.0653,  
5.7761


107.8862, -9.5675,  
12.5069

 21.8030, -3.3679,  
4.8394

121.4167,  
-10.4451, 13.5272

 14.5034, -2.6859,  
3.8811

135.4699,  
-11.3448, 14.5649

 8.1645, -2.3949,  
3.9497

150.0269,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-12.2662, 15.6201

0.0000, NaN, NaN

165.0710,  
-13.2089, 16.6928

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 59.4556, -6.2833,  
8.5873

■ 59.4556, -6.2833,  
8.5873

■ 58.7565, -9.5857,  
14.0817

■ 60.2171, -2.7058,  
2.3827

■ 58.1155, -12.6025,  
18.8570

■ 61.0371, 1.1429,  
-4.5221

■ 57.5330, -15.3319,  
22.9146


■ 61.9170, 5.2514,  
-12.1089


■ 57.0077, -17.7734,  
26.2633


■ 62.8561, 9.6080,  
-20.3559


■ 56.5378, -19.9304,  
28.9208


■ 63.8538, 14.2003,  
-29.2378


 56.1210, -21.8106,  
30.9153


 64.9093, 19.0151,  
-38.7269


 55.7542, -23.4266,  
32.2875

 65.7031, 22.4237,  
-44.4949

 55.4334, -24.7975,  
33.0932

 66.0313, 23.4335,  
-43.8506

 55.1499, -25.9714,  
33.4606

 66.3658, 24.4584,  
-43.1983

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



59.4569, -2.9413, 9.2541



59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873



59.4569, -8.7455, 6.5128

# Triad

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



59.4569, -6.2848, 8.5882



59.4569, -6.6814, -2.4197



59.4569, 3.6621, 3.0132

# Complementary

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



59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873



55.1078, 0.3308, -2.8155

# 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.



59.4569, 2.6070, -0.2378



59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873



59.4569, -3.4096, -3.4845

# Square

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



59.4569, -6.2848, 8.5882



59.4569, -8.9707, 0.1696



59.4569, -0.0013, -2.6643



59.4569, 2.8502, 6.1480



# Rectangle

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



59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873



59.4569, -9.5816, 4.5455



59.4569, -0.0013, -2.6643



59.4569, 3.5135, 1.8969

# Sweetspot

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



59.4569, -6.2848, 8.5882



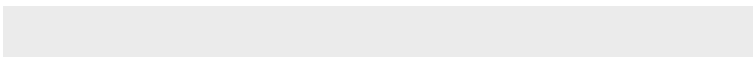
80.6712, -5.8195, 7.0180



56.4707, 0.0540, 5.3817



38.1931, -2.9378, 3.6380



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.



59.4569, -6.2848, 8.5882



79.9578, -9.1806, 12.7793



58.8856, -8.3120, 7.9296



28.5662, -3.1256, 4.3056



48.9358, -23.1124, 29.7494



7.2201, -2.8618, 4.3989



# Inverse Universe

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



55.1078, 0.3308, -2.8155



73.0606, 1.3152, -5.3170



55.7119, 2.3849, -2.0086



26.3245, 0.2849, -1.5739



15.3270, 39.6562, -94.0350



2.6055, 6.1194, -11.1637



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

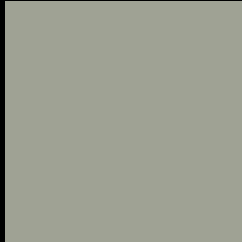
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

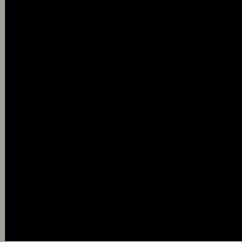
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

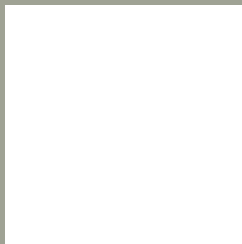
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 59.4556, -6.2833,



# 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

59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873

### Protanopia

59.4602, -3.2986, 9.0566

### Deuteranopia

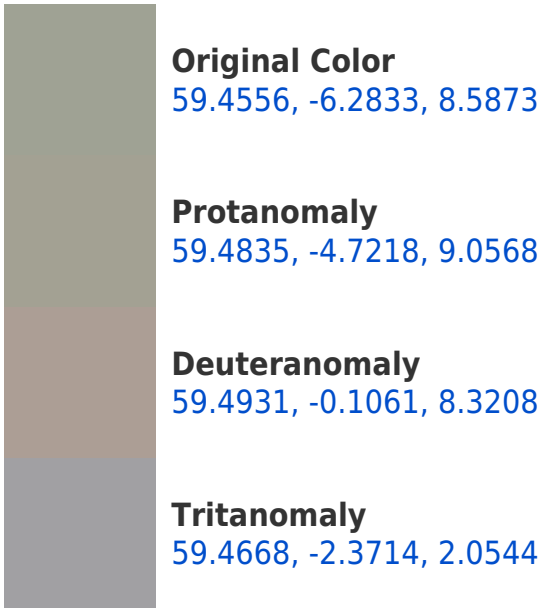
59.4272, 4.0403, 8.3214



## Tritanopia

59.5130, -0.2230, -1.7160

# Trichromacy



# Monochromacy



# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873 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(159, 162, 148) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(159, 162, 148)  
}
```

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(159, 162, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(159, 162, 148) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873 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(159, 162, 148) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(159, 162, 148) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(159, 162, 148) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(159, 162, 148); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 162, 148);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(159, 162,  
148) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 59.4556, -6.2833, 8.5873 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(159, 162, 148) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(159,  
162, 148) }
```

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