

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.0729, 1.0255,  
8.5810)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.0729, 1.0255, 8.5810)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.1900, 0.8589,  
8.6811)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B09F96
RGB	176, 159, 150
RGB Percent	69%, 62%, 59%
CMY	0.3098, 0.3765, 0.4118
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.15, 0.31
HSL	21°, 14%, 64%
HSV	21°, 15%, 69%
XYZ	35.8076, 36.2284, 33.9597
YIQ	163.0570, 13.0210, 0.8050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

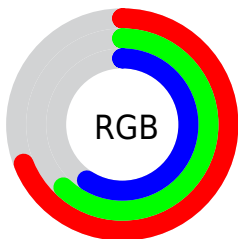
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	176, 164, 150
Decimal	11575190
CIELab	66.70, 4.68, 6.94
CIELCh	67, 8.372, 56.045
Yxy	36.2300, 0.3378, 0.3418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289765270 (0xFFB09F96)
YUV	163.0570, -6.4371, 11.3510
Hunter-Lab	60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811

# Details

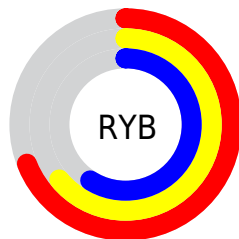
The HunterLab color  $60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $61.0371, -6.7031, -2.4055$ , and the grayscale version is  $60.5651, -3.2316, 3.2906$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83.4318, -0.0414, 10.8129$ , and  $39.7956, 1.1513, 6.9551$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56.5067, 4.1208, 11.8349$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $64.0183, -2.1580, 5.2805$ .

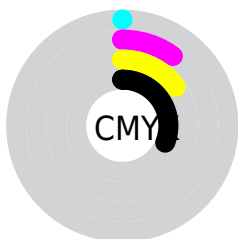
# Distribution



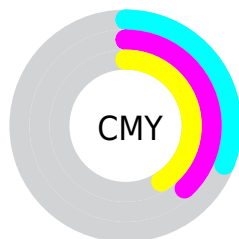
- Red (69%)
- Green (62%)
- Blue (59%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (59%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (31%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (41%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811 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 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.1900, 0.8589,  
8.6811

■ 60.1900, 0.8589,  
8.6811

181.6493, -3.8576,  
17.9027

■ 49.6103, 1.1750,  
7.7343

■ 83.2988, 0.0772,  
10.6164

■ 39.7343, 1.4381,  
6.7957

■ 95.7572, -0.3774,  
11.6063

■ 30.6176, 1.6394,  
5.8613

108.7814, -0.8712,  
12.6126

■ 22.3297, 1.7692,  
4.9223

122.3478, -1.4019,  
13.6358

■ 14.9637, 1.8127,  
3.9628

136.4355, -1.9675,  
14.6763

■ 8.6093, 1.9069,  
3.8121

151.0259, -2.5663,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

15.7342

0.0000, NaN, NaN

166.1022, -3.1967,  
16.8096

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.1900, 0.8589,  
8.6811

■ 60.1900, 0.8589,  
8.6811

■ 56.5067, 4.1208,  
11.8349

■ 64.0183, -2.1580,  
5.2805

■ 52.9810, 7.6528,  
14.6966

■ 67.9732, -4.9468,  
1.6653

■ 49.6335, 11.4679,  
17.2164

■ 72.0438, -7.5312,  
-2.1346

■ 46.4863, 15.5704,  
19.3358

■ 76.2194, -9.9324,  
-6.0957

■ 43.5640, 19.9469,  
20.9904

■ 80.4909, -12.1700,  
-10.1989

■ 40.8932, 24.5572,  
22.1157

■ 84.8277, -14.3895,  
-14.1072

■ 38.5014, 29.3230,  
22.6595

■ 88.6010, -20.1101,  
-9.0661

■ 36.4142, 34.1169,  
22.6053

■ 92.4525, -25.7400,  
-4.1540

■ 35.4427, 36.5378,  
22.4793

■ 93.7924, -27.6538,  
-2.4951

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.1913, 3.3874, 6.2050



60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811



60.1913, -2.7177, 9.7128

# Triad

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



60.1913, 0.8571, 8.6820



60.1913, -10.2264, 3.7466



60.1913, -0.0228, -3.2036

# Complementary

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



60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811



61.0371, -6.7031, -2.4055

# 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.



60.1913, -3.7104, -3.9601



60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811



60.1913, -9.5443, 0.1928

# Square

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



60.1913, 0.8571, 8.6820



60.1913, -9.0679, 6.9756



60.1913, -7.1814, -2.6823



60.1913, 2.8707, -0.6736



# Rectangle

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



60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811



60.1913, -5.1908, 9.4904



60.1913, -7.1814, -2.6823



60.1913, -1.2132, -3.6801

# Sweetspot

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



60.1913, 0.8571, 8.6820



86.5835, -3.1796, 6.7783



58.1770, 8.0852, -1.4339



40.1261, -1.3460, 3.3189



94.3401, -5.0338, 5.1257



41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444



# Same Dimension

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



60.1913, 0.8571, 8.6820



79.2800, 2.6717, 13.2376



63.8833, -5.3412, 12.4911



29.9509, -0.3911, 3.3000



30.5234, 30.8481, 19.3484



6.3622, 3.1521, 3.9755



# Inverse Universe

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



61.0371, -6.7031, -2.4055



80.6851, -9.9014, -5.1970



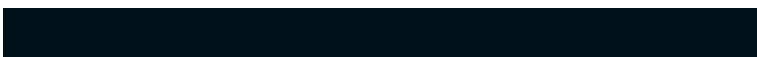
57.3067, -0.5335, -7.1934



30.2096, -2.7018, -0.0896



33.7903, -4.6764, -32.1401



6.8051, -2.0391, -4.1040



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811 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 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811 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 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1900, 0.8589,

8.6811.

# 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

60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811

### Protanopia

60.3323, -3.0516, 8.3507

### Deuteranopia

60.2171, 3.8635, 8.7632



## Tritanopia

60.0575, 5.8094, 0.5365

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811

## Protanomaly

60.3175, -1.6078, 8.3598

## Deuteranomaly

60.2984, 2.6884, 8.8311

## Tritanomaly

60.0285, 3.8471, 3.7533

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811

## Achromatopsia

60.5188, -3.2291, 3.2881

## Achromatomaly

60.5261, -1.9920, 5.5739

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811 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(176, 159, 150)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 159, 150)  
}
```

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(176, 159, 150) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 159, 150) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811 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(176, 159, 150) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 159, 150) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 159, 150)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 159, 150); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 159, 150);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 159,  
150) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1900, 0.8589, 8.6811 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 159, 150) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
159, 150) }
```

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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