

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.1903, 2.5591,
5.6118)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.1903, 2.5591, 5.6118)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(60.1956, 2.7265,
5.7216)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	B19E9D
RGB	177, 158, 157
RGB Percent	69%, 62%, 62%
CMY	0.3059, 0.3804, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.11, 0.31
HSL	3°, 11%, 65%
HSV	3°, 11%, 69%
XYZ	36.4441, 36.2351, 36.9715
YIQ	163.5670, 11.6450, 3.7170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

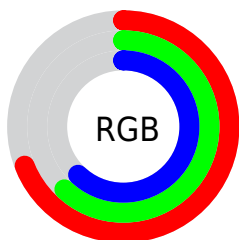
Format	Color
RYB	177, 158, 157
Decimal	11640477
CIELab	66.70, 6.78, 3.06
CIELCh	67, 7.438, 24.263
Yxy	36.2367, 0.3324, 0.3305
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289830557 (0xFFB19E9D)
YUV	163.5670, -3.2375, 11.7807
Hunter-Lab	60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216

Details

The HunterLab color **60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **999999**. A complement of this color would be **64.3368, -8.9201, 1.1555**, and the grayscale version is **60.7621, -3.2421, 3.3013**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.4659, 2.1013, 7.2223**, and **39.8009, 2.8744, 4.2628** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **55.0695, 8.5416, 7.6607**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.5890, -2.8337, 3.8426**.

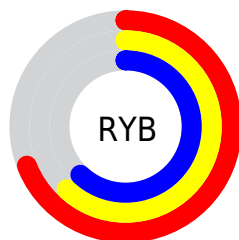
Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (62%)

Blue (62%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (62%)

Blue (62%)

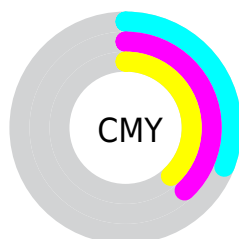


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (38%)


Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216 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 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 60.1956, 2.7265,
5.7216


 60.1956, 2.7265,
5.7216


181.6574, -1.2031,
13.4625

 49.6156, 2.9337,
4.9872


 83.3050, 2.1456,
7.2716

 39.7391, 3.0808,
4.2782


 95.7638, 1.7844,
8.0844

 30.6220, 3.1574,
3.5954


108.7882, 1.3802,
8.9219

 22.3337, 3.1514,
2.9379

122.3549, 0.9357,
9.7837

 14.9673, 3.0447,
2.3025

136.4428, 0.4532,
10.6691

 8.6126, 2.9775,
1.9399

151.0335, -0.0652,


0.0000, NaN, NaN

11.5777


0.0000, NaN, NaN


166.1101, -0.6178,
12.5090


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 60.1956, 2.7265,
5.7216


 60.1956, 2.7265,
5.7216


 55.0695, 8.5416,
7.6607


 65.5890, -2.8337,
3.8426


 50.2525, 14.6244,
9.6503


 71.2090, -8.1572,
2.0195


 45.8026, 20.9469,
11.6709

 77.0276, -13.2749,
0.2485

 41.7884, 27.4203,
13.6782

 83.0211, -18.2158,
-1.4766

 38.2892, 33.8553,
15.5933

 89.1704, -23.0070,
-3.1623

■ 35.3888, 39.9295,
17.2967

■ 93.8548, -27.4220,
-2.4129

■ 33.1613, 45.1940,
18.6392

■ 31.6479, 49.1695,
19.4871

■ 30.8867, 51.2908,
19.9302

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.1969, 3.2789, 2.6656



60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216



60.1969, 0.5645, 8.0071

Triad

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



60.1969, 2.7248, 5.7226



60.1969, -8.3171, 6.7216



60.1969, -3.8529, -3.0939

Complementary

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



60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216



64.3368, -8.9201, 1.1555

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.



60.1969, -6.9038, -1.8717



60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216



60.1969, -9.4451, 3.8814

Square

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



60.1969, 2.7248, 5.7226



60.1969, -5.8198, 8.5616



60.1969, -8.9334, 0.7236



60.1969, -0.5655, -2.5355

Rectangle

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



60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216



60.1969, -1.4714, 8.8413



60.1969, -8.9334, 0.7236



60.1969, -4.9393, -2.8758

Sweetspot

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



60.1969, 2.7248, 5.7226



86.4879, -2.5126, 5.5776



60.4947, 6.3344, -2.8692



39.9918, -0.8977, 2.6889



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.



60.1969, 2.7248, 5.7226



78.5028, 5.8982, 8.4130



63.0770, -2.2262, 8.8452



29.2769, 0.7690, 2.5563



26.3418, 43.4857, 16.9930



4.9077, 6.9505, 3.1458

Inverse Universe

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



64.3368, -8.9201, 1.1555



85.4581, -13.6821, 0.7352



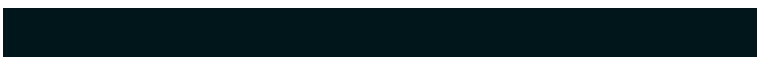
61.3313, -4.0765, -2.4901



30.9145, -3.8352, 0.7503



47.5924, -23.5585, -8.6304



8.5719, -4.3366, -1.3527

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

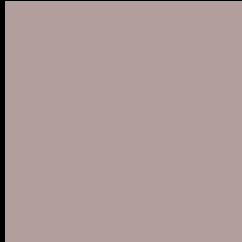
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216 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 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1956, 2.7265,

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

60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216

Protanopia

60.3745, -2.4596, 4.9478

Deuteranopia

60.2093, 4.2229, 5.7633



Tritanopia

60.1563, 6.1379, 0.6632

Trichromacy



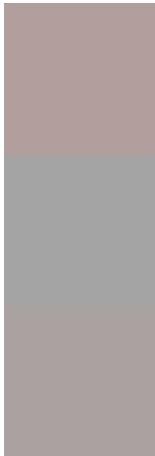
Original Color
60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216

Protanomaly
60.4189, -0.8705, 5.4712

Deuteranomaly
60.1099, 3.8892, 5.6443

Tritanomaly
60.2157, 4.6529, 2.6040

Monochromacy



Original Color
60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216

Achromatopsia
60.9293, -3.2510, 3.3104

Achromatomaly
60.7033, -1.2080, 4.4507

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216 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(177, 158, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 158, 157)  
}
```

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(177, 158, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 158, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216 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(177, 158, 157) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 158, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(177, 158, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 158, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 158, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 158,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1956, 2.7265, 5.7216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 158, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
158, 157) }
```

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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