

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.1036, -5.4863,  
4.9380)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.1036, -5.4863, 4.9380)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(61.1741, -5.6075,  
4.9173)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1A6A1
RGB	161, 166, 161
RGB Percent	63%, 65%, 63%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3490, 0.3686
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.03, 0.35
HSL	120°, 3%, 64%
HSV	120°, 3%, 65%
XYZ	34.7672, 37.4227, 39.1091
YIQ	163.9350, -1.3750, -2.6150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

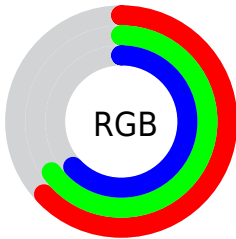
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">161, 166, 166</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10593953</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">67.59, -2.73, 1.96</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">68, 3.360, 144.344</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">37.4243, 0.3124, 0.3362</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288784033 (0xFFA1A6A1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">163.9350, -1.4470, -2.5740</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173</a>

# Details

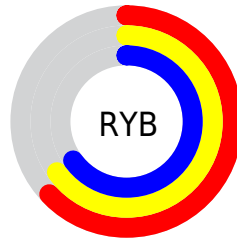
The HunterLab color  $61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60.2916, -0.8379, 1.6579$ , and the grayscale version is  $60.9099, -3.2500, 3.3093$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84.4214, -6.9822, 6.2717$ , and  $40.5899, -3.9147, 3.3946$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59.3845, -12.9260, 9.8617$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $63.1586, 2.2429, -0.3853$ .

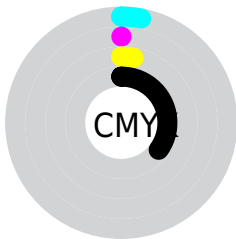
# Distribution



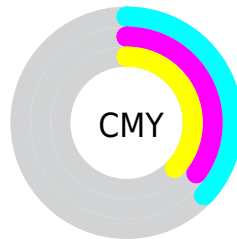
- Red (63%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (63%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (37%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173 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 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.1741, -5.6075,  
4.9173

■ 61.1741, -5.6075,  
4.9173

183.0694,  
-13.1654, 12.2700

■ 50.5333, -4.8937,  
4.2382

■ 84.3948, -7.1180,  
6.3666

■ 40.5918, -4.2054,  
3.5889

■ 96.9052, -7.9107,  
7.1330

■ 31.4043, -3.5442,  
2.9715

109.9790, -8.7282,  
7.9263

■ 23.0386, -2.9096,  
2.3867

123.5931, -9.5697,  
8.7457

■ 15.5851, -2.3000,  
1.8349

137.7267,  
-10.4347, 9.5904

■ 9.1691, -1.7872,  
1.3846

152.3614,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-11.3226, 10.4598

0.0000, NaN, NaN

167.4807,  
-12.2330, 11.3532

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.1741, -5.6075,  
4.9173

■ 61.1741, -5.6075,  
4.9173

■ 59.3845, -12.9260,  
9.8617

■ 63.1586, 2.2429,  
-0.3853

■ 57.7935, -19.6240,  
14.3878

■ 65.3253, 10.5469,  
-5.9930

■ 56.4079, -25.6212,  
18.4411

■ 67.6659, 19.2260,  
-11.8527

■ 55.2308, -30.8452,  
21.9723

■ 70.1702, 28.2110,  
-17.9174

■ 54.2620, -35.2392,  
24.9430

■ 72.8280, 37.4416,  
-24.1462

■ 53.4976, -38.7697,  
27.3301

■ 74.6685, 43.6667,  
-28.3477

■ 52.9293, -41.4325,  
29.1307

■ 52.5437, -43.2587,  
30.3658

■ 52.3209, -44.3208,  
31.0841

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.1754, -4.4598, 5.7934



61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173



61.1754, -6.1302, 3.6015

# Triad

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



61.1754, -5.6089, 4.9182



61.1754, -3.5533, 0.5170



61.1754, -0.5995, 4.4576

# Complementary

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



61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173



60.2916, -0.8379, 1.6579

# 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.



61.1754, -0.3511, 3.0571



61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173



61.1754, -2.0659, 0.7596

# Square

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



61.1754, -5.6089, 4.9182



61.1754, -4.9508, 1.0428



61.1754, -0.8902, 1.6979



61.1754, -1.5657, 5.5320



# Rectangle

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



61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173



61.1754, -6.0552, 2.6417



61.1754, -0.8902, 1.6979



61.1754, -0.4289, 4.0103

# Sweetspot

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



61.1754, -5.6089, 4.9182



82.9251, -5.4995, 5.2364



61.6073, -4.0957, 5.4400



39.2352, -2.5735, 2.4582



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



# Same Dimension

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



61.1754, -5.6089, 4.9182



82.1440, -8.6376, 7.3562



61.2482, -5.2075, 3.8782



29.4028, -3.3057, 2.7786



45.9875, -39.4341, 27.6467



7.1732, -6.1509, 4.3122



# Inverse Universe

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



60.2916, -0.8379, 1.6579



80.5363, 0.0423, 1.4248



60.2162, -1.2485, 2.7328



28.7456, 0.2427, 0.3538



29.0196, 57.0530, -38.2715

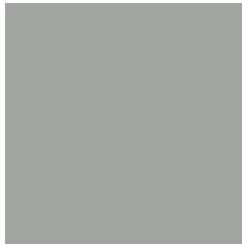


4.5265, 8.8992, -5.9698



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

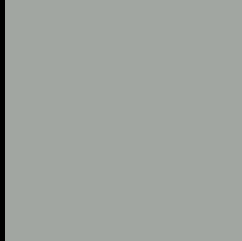
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

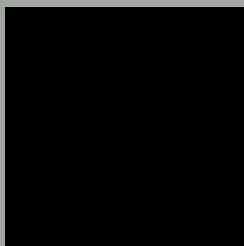
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

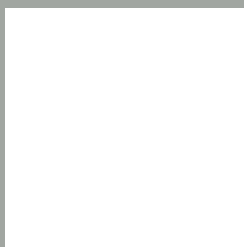
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.1741, -5.6075,



# 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

61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173

### Protanopia

61.1668, -2.6589, 5.4069

### Deuteranopia

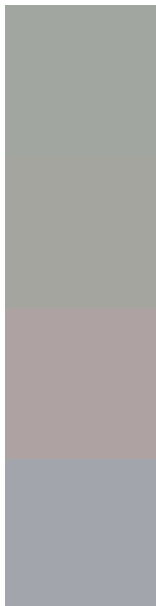
61.0153, 4.3212, 4.4571



## Tritanopia

61.2469, -1.3427, -2.5495

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173

## Protanomaly

61.1945, -4.0722, 5.4138

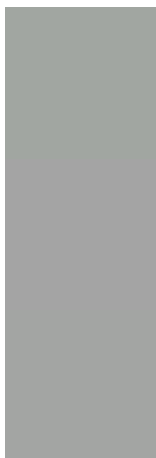
## Deuteranomaly

61.1947, 0.5361, 4.5988

## Tritanomaly

61.2633, -3.1756, 0.4075

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173

## Achromatopsia

60.9293, -3.2510, 3.3104

## Achromatomaly

61.1074, -4.2026, 3.9607

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173 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(161, 166, 161)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 166, 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(161, 166, 161) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 166, 161) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173 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(161, 166, 161) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 166, 161) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 166, 161)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 166, 161); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 166, 161);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 166,  
161) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.1741, -5.6075, 4.9173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 166, 161) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
166, 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](#).

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