

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(63.1856, -3.3573,  
8.9443)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(63.1856, -3.3573,  
8.9443)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AFA99D
RGB	175, 169, 157
RGB Percent	69%, 66%, 62%
CMY	0.3137, 0.3372, 0.3843
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.10, 0.31
HSL	40°, 10%, 65%
HSV	40°, 10%, 69%
XYZ	37.9530, 39.9242, 37.6040
YIQ	169.4260, 7.4280, -2.4600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

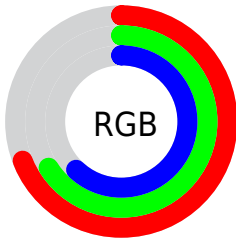
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	166, 175, 157
Decimal	11512221
CIELab	69.42, 0.02, 6.95
CIELCh	69, 6.949, 89.850
Yxy	39.9260, 0.3286, 0.3457
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289702301 (0xFFAFA99D)
YUV	169.4260, -6.1260, 4.8884
Hunter-Lab	63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443

# Details

The HunterLab color  $63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $999999$ . A complement of this color would be  $60.3796, -2.9638, -2.6722$ , and the grayscale version is  $63.1880, -3.3716, 3.4331$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $86.6335, -4.3016, 10.6798$ , and  $42.3959, -2.0652, 7.0188$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61.0321, -2.9666, 13.6399$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $65.4104, -3.4934, 3.7142$ .

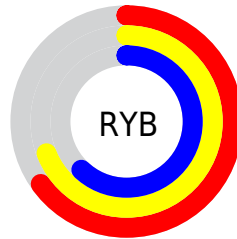
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (66%)

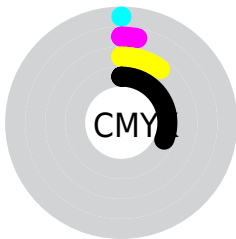
Blue (62%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (62%)

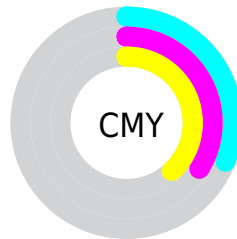


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (31%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443 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 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.1856, -3.3573,  
8.9443

■ 63.1856, -3.3573,  
8.9443

185.9600, -9.9095,  
18.2081

■ 52.4221, -2.7850,  
7.9942

■ 86.6318, -4.6094,  
10.8879

■ 42.3493, -2.2480,  
7.0532

■ 99.2468, -5.2824,  
11.8824

■ 33.0198, -1.7508,  
6.1181

112.4207, -5.9852,  
12.8934

■ 24.4984, -1.2969,  
5.1812

126.1309, -6.7168,  
13.9215

■ 16.8704, -0.8908,  
4.2292

140.3572, -7.4759,  
14.9669

■ 10.2564, -0.5391,  
3.4260

155.0814, -8.2616,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

16.0297

0.0000, NaN, NaN

170.2873, -9.0731,  
17.1101

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.1856, -3.3573,  
8.9443

■ 63.1856, -3.3573,  
8.9443

■ 61.0321, -2.9666,  
13.6399

■ 65.4104, -3.4934,  
3.7142

■ 58.9490, -2.3039,  
17.7645

■ 67.6988, -3.3829,  
-2.0191

■ 56.9410, -1.3603,  
21.2867

■ 70.0492, -3.0408,  
-8.2217

■ 55.0115, -0.1276,  
24.1773

■ 72.4584, -2.4807,  
-14.8615

■ 53.1634, 1.3988,  
26.4132

■ 74.9234, -1.7158,  
-21.9083

■ 51.3992, 3.2187,  
27.9807

■ 77.1443, -2.3763,  
-25.2173

■ 49.7206, 5.3247,  
28.8807

■ 78.9530, -5.3882,  
-22.4898

■ 48.1281, 7.6993,  
29.1378

■ 80.7861, -8.3740,  
-19.8004

■ 46.6550, 10.1989,  
28.9271

■ 82.6426, -11.3341,  
-17.1485

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.1870, -0.2973, 8.2313



63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443



63.1870, -6.3677, 8.2452

# Triad

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



63.1870, -3.3590, 8.9452



63.1870, -8.5536, 0.4975



63.1870, 1.9598, 0.4701

# Complementary

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



63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443



60.3796, -2.9638, -2.6722

# 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.



63.1870, -0.3253, -1.7762



63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443



63.1870, -6.3947, -1.7599

# Square

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



63.1870, -3.3590, 8.9452



63.1870, -9.3308, 3.4546



63.1870, -3.3908, -2.6112



63.1870, 2.8101, 3.4243



# Rectangle

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



63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443



63.1870, -7.9477, 7.0503



63.1870, -3.3908, -2.6112



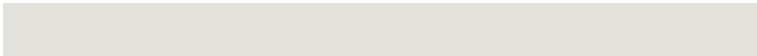
63.1870, 1.3318, -0.3980

# Sweetspot

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



63.1870, -3.3590, 8.9452



86.7042, -4.6589, 6.9764



59.8939, 3.5111, 2.6663



40.7637, -2.1920, 3.5573



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.



63.1870, -3.3590, 8.9452



83.9992, -4.4216, 13.2356



64.7035, -7.2141, 10.5137



29.7889, -1.5897, 3.9709



39.6286, 8.3467, 24.5651



7.2930, 0.1447, 4.4964



# Inverse Universe

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



60.3796, -2.9638, -2.6722



79.5493, -3.7913, -5.1864



58.8924, 0.8771, -4.5270



28.5953, -1.4221, -0.9672



21.2324, 19.0618, -67.6877

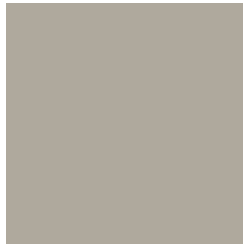


4.7711, 0.5226, -7.0916



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443 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 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

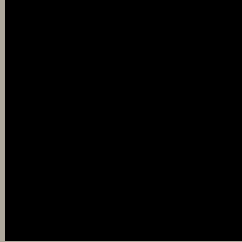
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

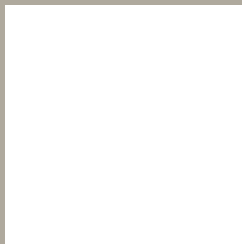
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.1856, -3.3573,



# 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

63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443

### Protanopia

63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443

### Deuteranopia

63.2192, 4.2330, 8.6922



## Tritanopia

63.2393, 2.6111, -0.9710

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443

## Protanomaly

63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443

## Deuteranomaly

63.2893, 1.5383, 8.7218

## Tritanomaly

63.1861, 0.4488, 2.7904

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443

## Achromatopsia

62.9885, -3.3609, 3.4223

## Achromatomaly

63.0480, -3.3888, 5.3150

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443 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(175, 169, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(175, 169, 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(175, 169, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(175, 169, 157) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443 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(175, 169, 157) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(175, 169, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(175, 169, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(175, 169, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 169, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(175, 169,  
157) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.1856, -3.3573, 8.9443 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(175, 169, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(175,  
169, 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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