

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.6184, -1.6620,  
3.6553)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.6184, -1.6620, 3.6553)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(69.7155, -1.9610,  
3.8890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDB8B9
RGB	189, 184, 185
RGB Percent	74%, 72%, 73%
CMY	0.2588, 0.2784, 0.2745
CMYK	0.00, 0.03, 0.02, 0.26
HSL	348°, 4%, 73%
HSV	348°, 3%, 74%
XYZ	46.8836, 48.6025, 52.8091
YIQ	185.6090, 2.6590, 1.3710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

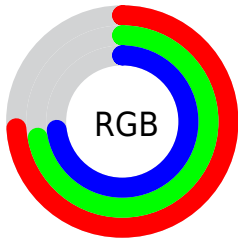
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	189, 184, 185
Decimal	12433593
CIE Lab	75.20, 1.94, 0.11
CIE LCh	75, 1.944, 3.273
Yxy	48.6046, 0.3162, 0.3277
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290623673 (0xFFBDB8B9)
YUV	185.6090, -0.3002, 2.9739
Hunter-Lab	69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890

# Details

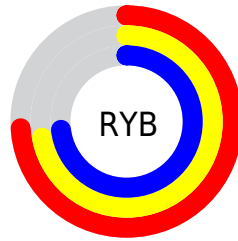
The HunterLab color  $69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $70.8643, -5.5145, 3.7616$ , and the grayscale version is  $69.9102, -3.7302, 3.7984$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $93.8528, -3.1628, 5.2040$ , and  $48.0966, -0.9081, 2.7108$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $63.7686, 5.1423, 4.0837$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $75.9355, -8.8641, 3.9079$ .

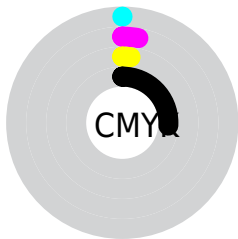
# Distribution



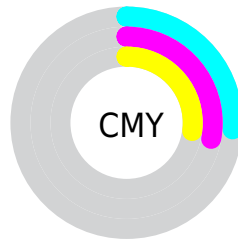
- Red (74%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (27%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890 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 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.7155, -1.9610,  
3.8890

■ 69.7155, -1.9610,  
3.8890

195.2393, -7.9519,  
10.7617

■ 58.5713, -1.4657,  
3.2781

■ 93.8637, -3.0706,  
5.2144

■ 48.0923, -1.0106,  
2.7019

106.8051, -3.6770,  
5.9235

■ 38.3257, -0.6010,  
2.1642

120.2921, -4.3160,  
6.6621

■ 29.3277, -0.2419,  
1.6677

134.3033, -4.9860,  
7.4290

■ 21.1706, 0.0600,  
1.2163

148.8199, -5.6857,  
8.2233

■ 13.9522, 0.2946,  
0.8151

163.8247, -6.4139,

■ 7.5907, 0.7090,

9.0441

0.4738

179.3026, -7.1696,  
9.8905

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.7155, -1.9610,  
3.8890

■ 69.7155, -1.9610,  
3.8890

■ 63.7686, 5.1423,  
4.0837

■ 75.9355, -8.8641,  
3.9079

■ 58.1357, 12.4557,  
4.5306

■ 82.3878, -15.5808,  
4.1019

■ 52.8757, 19.9516,  
5.2779

■ 89.0449, -22.1370,  
4.4432

■ 48.0593, 27.5457,  
6.3732

■ 94.3203, -26.3274,  
3.0946

■ 43.7717, 35.0559,

■ 94.6356, -24.5324,

7.8529

-1.3880

■ 40.1091, 42.1589,  
9.7212

■ 37.1678, 48.3734,  
11.9208

■ 35.0222, 53.1301,  
14.3080

■ 33.6909, 55.9747,  
16.6585

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.7170, -2.1491, 3.0398



69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890



69.7170, -2.2502, 4.7047

# Triad

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



69.7170, -1.9627, 3.8901



69.7170, -4.6840, 5.1764



69.7170, -4.5113, 2.2871

# Complementary

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



69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890



70.8643, -5.5145, 3.7616

# 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.



69.7170, -5.1850, 2.8727



69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890



69.7170, -5.2844, 4.5416

# Square

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



69.7170, -1.9627, 3.8901



69.7170, -3.8238, 5.4413



69.7170, -5.4673, 3.6995



69.7170, -3.6234, 2.1073



# Rectangle

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



69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890



69.7170, -2.6710, 5.1198



69.7170, -5.4673, 3.6995



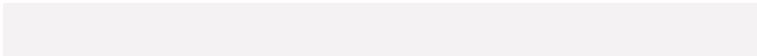
69.7170, -4.7702, 2.4434

# Sweetspot

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



69.7170, -1.9627, 3.8901



94.6319, -4.1479, 5.1920



69.7485, -1.6082, 2.0250



43.9035, -1.9461, 2.4075



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053

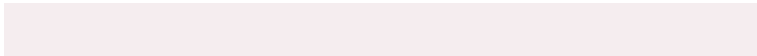


# Same Dimension

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



69.7170, -1.9627, 3.8901



92.9713, -2.2475, 5.2107



70.1347, -2.8788, 4.8287



32.5102, -0.5619, 1.8364



27.1681, 46.9009, 14.6507



5.4636, 9.6015, 1.6324

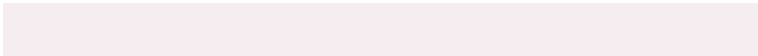


# Inverse Universe

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



69.7170, -1.9627, 3.8901



92.9713, -2.2475, 5.2107



70.4408, -4.6006, 2.8014



32.5102, -0.5619, 1.8364



27.1681, 46.9009, 14.6507



5.4636, 9.6015, 1.6324



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890 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 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

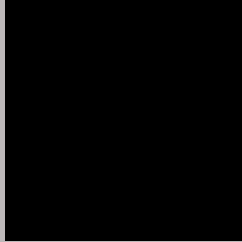
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

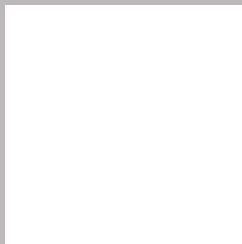
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890.



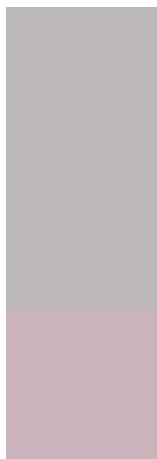
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.7155, -1.9610,



# 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

69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890

### Protanopia

69.6241, -2.2770, 3.7759

### Deuteranopia

69.5284, 4.9962, 3.3168



## Tritanopia

69.6875, 1.7433, -1.9704

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890

## Protanomaly

69.6241, -2.2770, 3.7759

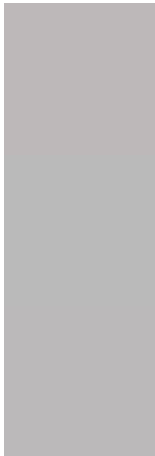
## Deuteranomaly

69.6155, 2.3071, 3.3730

## Tritanomaly

69.7599, 0.2153, 0.1095

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890

## Achromatopsia

70.0729, -3.7389, 3.8072

## Achromatomaly

69.8626, -2.9267, 3.5736

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890 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(189, 184, 185)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 184, 185)  
}
```

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(189, 184, 185) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 184, 185) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890 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(189, 184, 185) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 184, 185) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 184, 185)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 184, 185); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 184, 185);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 184,  
185) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.7155, -1.9610, 3.8890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 184, 185) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
184, 185) }
```

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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