

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.9385, -2.7522,  
1.2646)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.9385, -2.7522, 1.2646)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(69.8382, -2.7014,  
1.1412)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	B9B9BF
RGB	185, 185, 191
RGB Percent	73%, 73%, 75%
CMY	0.2745, 0.2745, 0.2510
CMYK	0.03, 0.03, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	240°, 4%, 74%
HSV	240°, 3%, 75%
XYZ	46.7605, 48.7737, 56.2399
YIQ	185.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

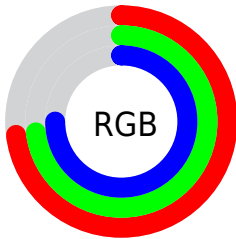
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	185, 185, 191
Decimal	12171711
CIE Lab	75.31, 1.13, -3.04
CIE LCh	75, 3.241, 290.482
Yxy	48.7758, 0.3081, 0.3214
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290361791 (0xFFB9B9BF)
YUV	185.6840, 2.6208, -0.5999
Hunter-Lab	69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412

# Details

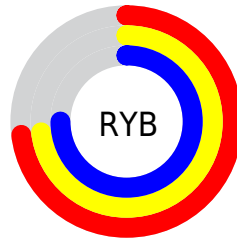
The HunterLab color  $69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $72.0001, -4.8345, 6.4844$ , and the grayscale version is  $69.9313, -3.7314, 3.7995$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $93.9823, -3.9419, 2.3292$ , and  $48.2110, -1.6027, 0.1091$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $62.5292, 1.1346, -8.1874$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $77.3591, -6.2799, 9.7805$ .

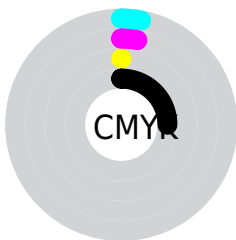
# Distribution



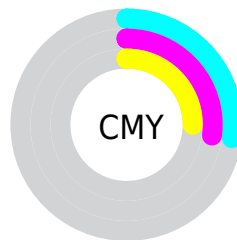
- Red (73%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412 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 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.8382, -2.7014,  
1.1412

■ 69.8382, -2.7014,  
1.1412

195.4122, -8.9917,  
6.9252

■ 58.6870, -2.1648,  
0.6792

■ 93.9992, -3.8870,  
2.1907

■ 48.2007, -1.6659,  
0.2610

106.9466, -4.5290,  
2.7708

■ 38.4262, -1.2095,  
-0.1079

120.4392, -5.2020,  
3.3855

■ 29.4196, -0.7996,  
-0.4219

134.4559, -5.9048,  
4.0331

■ 21.2531, -0.4418,  
-0.6736

148.9778, -6.6362,  
4.7121

■ 14.0240, -0.1442,  
-0.8517

163.9878, -7.3951,

■ 7.6683, 0.2349,

5.4212

-1.2239

179.4706, -8.1806,  
6.1592

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.8382, -2.7014,  
1.1412

■ 69.8382, -2.7014,  
1.1412

■ 62.5292, 1.1346,  
-8.1874

■ 77.3591, -6.2799,  
9.7805

■ 55.4606, 5.3159,  
-18.4267

■ 85.0625, -9.6582,  
17.8894

■ 48.6788, 9.9516,  
-29.8656

■ 92.9307, -12.8840,  
25.5902

■ 42.2476, 15.1835,  
-42.8759

■ 98.2556, -14.9778,  
30.5390

■ 36.2590, 21.1743,

-57.8861

■ 30.8494, 28.0499,  
-75.2328

■ 26.2171, 35.7173,  
-94.6911

■ 22.6276, 43.4694,  
-114.4508

■ 20.3486, 49.6363,  
-130.2118

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.8397, -4.2136, 0.9992



69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412



69.8397, -1.4577, 2.0063

# Triad

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



69.8397, -2.7030, 1.1424



69.8397, -1.8578, 5.9157



69.8397, -6.5938, 4.2605

# Complementary

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



69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412



72.0001, -4.8345, 6.4844

# 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.



69.8397, -5.9740, 5.5504



69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412



69.8397, -3.2455, 6.4925

# Square

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



69.8397, -2.7030, 1.1424



69.8397, -0.9668, 4.7689



69.8397, -4.7515, 6.3602



69.8397, -6.4513, 2.8202



# Rectangle

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



69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412



69.8397, -0.9497, 2.8648



69.8397, -4.7515, 6.3602



69.8397, -6.4679, 4.7255

# Sweetspot

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



69.8397, -2.7030, 1.1424



95.5815, -4.6608, 4.0550



71.6476, -5.7182, 3.3072



44.8137, -2.1956, 1.9282



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



# Same Dimension

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



69.8397, -2.7030, 1.1424



92.5504, -3.1598, 0.4201



70.0992, -1.8013, 1.4729



31.9697, -0.9930, -0.1102



15.7282, 42.6242, -111.6722



3.1171, 8.4173, -22.0667

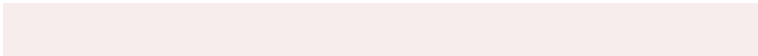


# Inverse Universe

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



70.1983, -1.8281, 4.4552



93.1730, -1.6449, 6.1747



71.7420, -5.7421, 6.1735



32.2191, -0.3872, 2.1959



26.9804, 46.2054, 17.4291

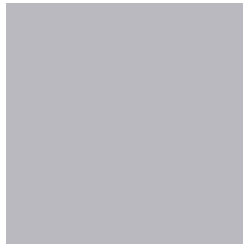


5.3401, 9.1457, 3.4458



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412 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 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

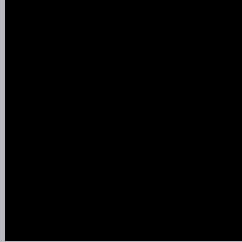
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412.



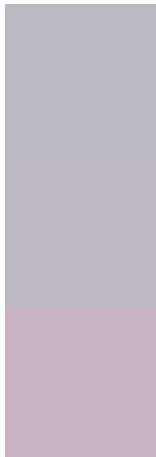
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.8382, -2.7014,

1.1412.

# 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

69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412

### Protanopia

69.7190, -1.5779, 1.0158

### Deuteranopia

69.8052, 4.8148, 0.7409



## Tritanopia

69.8551, -0.6574, -2.3129

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412

## Protanomaly

69.6288, -1.8891, 0.9005

## Deuteranomaly

69.9026, 2.1511, 0.8133

## Tritanomaly

69.7569, -1.1914, -0.9198

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412

## Achromatopsia

70.0729, -3.7389, 3.8072

## Achromatomaly

70.1340, -3.4043, 2.9359

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412 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(185, 185, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 185, 191)  
}
```

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(185, 185, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 185, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412 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(185, 185, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 185, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(185, 185, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 185, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 185, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 185,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.8382, -2.7014, 1.1412 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 185, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
185, 191) }
```

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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