

Converting Colors

HunterLab(42.7935, -2.2841,
2.3253)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(42.7935, -2.2841, 2.3253)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(42.9506, -2.2917,
2.3336)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	777777
RGB	119, 119, 119
RGB Percent	47%, 47%, 47%
CMY	0.5333, 0.5333, 0.5333
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.53
HSL	118°, 0%, 47%
HSV	118°, 0%, 47%
XYZ	17.5344, 18.4475, 20.0894
YIQ	119.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	119, 119, 119
Decimal	7829367
CIE _{Lab}	50.04, 0.00, -0.01
CIE _{LCh}	50, 0.005, 289.602
Yxy	18.4483, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286019447 (0xFF777777)
YUV	119.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

Details

The HunterLab color $42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666666 . A complement of this color would be $42.9512, -2.2908, 2.3330$, and the grayscale version is $42.9514, -2.2918, 2.3336$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $63.8154, -3.4050, 3.4672$, and $25.1018, -1.3394, 1.3638$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $41.7322, -7.2399, 5.7868$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $44.2888, 2.9743, -1.3562$.

Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (47%)

Blue (47%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (47%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (53%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336 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 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 42.9506, -2.2917,
2.3336

■ 42.9506, -2.2917,
2.3336

■ 156.0084, -8.3305,
8.4863

■ 33.5743, -1.7920,
1.8241

■ 63.8747, -3.4100,
3.4727

■ 25.0007, -1.3342,
1.3578

■ 75.3287, -4.0217,
4.0959

■ 17.3144, -0.9238,
0.9398

■ 87.3956, -4.6661,
4.7525

■ 10.6331, -0.5671,
0.5765

■ 100.0458, -5.3417,
5.4409

■ 0.6263, -0.0210,
0.0008

■ 113.2536, -6.0471,
6.1596

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 126.9963, -6.7810,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

6.9075

0.0000, NaN, NaN

141.2539, -7.5425,
7.6834

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 42.9506, -2.2917,
2.3336

■ 42.9506, -2.2917,
2.3336

■ 41.7322, -7.2399,
5.7868

■ 44.2888, 2.9743,
-1.3562

■ 40.6355, -11.8176,
8.9661

■ 45.7387, 8.5132,
-5.2507

■ 39.6652, -15.9766,
11.8382

■ 47.2955, 14.2793,
-9.3173

■ 38.8238, -19.6715,
14.3718

■ 48.9531, 20.2325,
-13.5270

■ 38.1121, -22.8639,
16.5412

■ 50.7057, 26.3378,
-17.8544

■ 37.5292, -25.5263,
18.3290

■ 52.5473, 32.5648,
-22.2775

■ 37.0718, -27.6458,
19.7285

■ 54.4724, 38.8883,
-26.7776

■ 36.7339, -29.2271,
20.7465

■ 56.4755, 45.2872,
-31.3391

■ 36.5067, -30.2959,
21.4053

■ 58.5516, 51.7443,
-35.9493

Harmonies

Analogous

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



42.9515, -2.2948, 2.3341



42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336



42.9515, -2.2910, 2.3354

Triad

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



42.9515, -2.2927, 2.3343



42.9515, -2.2914, 2.3409



42.9515, -2.2981, 2.3387

Complementary

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



42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336



42.9512, -2.2908, 2.3330

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.



42.9515, -2.2972, 2.3405



42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336



42.9515, -2.2933, 2.3418

Square

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



42.9515, -2.2927, 2.3343



42.9515, -2.2902, 2.3393



42.9515, -2.2955, 2.3416



42.9515, -2.2980, 2.3367

Rectangle

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



42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336



42.9515, -2.2902, 2.3366



42.9515, -2.2955, 2.3416



42.9515, -2.2979, 2.3393

Sweetspot

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



42.9515, -2.2927, 2.3343



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



42.9517, -2.2921, 2.3345



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813

Same Dimension

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



42.9515, -2.2927, 2.3343



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



42.9515, -2.2926, 2.3339



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297



37.4765, -31.9485, 22.5335



82.6831, -70.7271, 49.7107

Inverse Universe

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



42.9512, -2.2908, 2.3330



57.4755, -3.0668, 3.1228



42.9511, -2.2910, 2.3334



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297



22.9736, 45.5024, -32.9016



50.6355, 100.3331, -72.8465

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336 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 × Fail

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

HunterLab 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 42.9506, -2.2917,

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

42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

Protanopia

42.8412, -1.2520, 2.2230

Deuteranopia

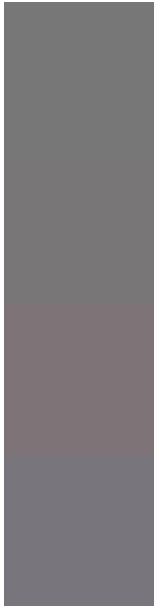
42.8525, 3.0138, 1.8730



Tritanopia

42.9910, -0.2695, -1.2049

Trichromacy



Original Color

42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

Protanomaly

42.7573, -1.5423, 2.1187

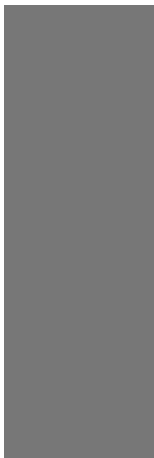
Deuteranomaly

42.7580, 1.3182, 1.7307

Tritanomaly

42.9013, -0.7574, 0.0690

Monochromacy



Original Color

42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

Achromatopsia

42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

Achromatomaly

42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336 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(119, 119, 119)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 119, 119)  
}
```

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(119, 119, 119) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 119, 119) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336 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(119, 119, 119) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 119, 119) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 119, 119)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 119, 119); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 119, 119);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 119,  
119) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 119, 119) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
119, 119) }
```

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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