

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.6938, -2.9824,  
2.9469)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(66.6938, -2.9824, 2.9469)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**HunterLab(66.8425, -3.0860,  
3.3049)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3B2B3
RGB	179, 178, 179
RGB Percent	70%, 70%, 70%
CMY	0.2980, 0.3019, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.30
HSL	300°, 1%, 70%
HSV	300°, 1%, 70%
XYZ	42.6475, 44.6792, 49.0241
YIQ	178.4130, 0.2750, 0.5230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">179, 178, 179</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11776691</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">72.68, 0.54, -0.39</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">73, 0.668, 324.117</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">44.6811, 0.3128, 0.3277</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289966771</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFB3B2B3</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">178.4130, 0.2894, 0.5148</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color  $66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $67.0230, -4.0539, 3.9664$ , and the grayscale version is  $66.8957, -3.5694, 3.6346$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $90.8328, -4.3411, 4.5913$ , and  $45.3974, -1.9715, 2.1600$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $61.6574, 5.9216, -2.9144$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72.3017, -11.8612, 9.3710$ .

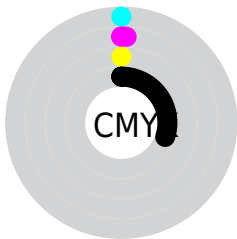
# Distribution



- Red (70%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (30%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049 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 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 66.8425, -3.0860,  
3.3049

■ 66.8425, -3.0860,  
3.3049

191.1755, -9.5263,  
9.9348

■ 55.8626, -2.5290,  
2.7274

■ 90.6872, -4.3096,  
4.5684

■ 45.5588, -2.0084,  
2.1870

103.4873, -4.9692,  
5.2487

■ 35.9802, -1.5289,  
1.6877

116.8387, -5.6594,  
5.9596

■ 27.1868, -1.0941,  
1.2330

130.7195, -6.3786,  
6.7000

■ 19.2560, -0.7092,  
0.8278

145.1103, -7.1259,  
7.4686

■ 12.2946, -0.3814,  
0.4791

159.9934, -7.9002,

■ 5.4484, 0.1421,

8.2646

-0.0015

175.3533, -8.7006,  
9.0869

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

66.8425, -3.0860,  
3.3049

66.8425, -3.0860,  
3.3049

61.6574, 5.9216,  
-2.9144

72.3017, -11.8612,  
9.3710

56.7849, 15.1442,  
-9.2742

77.9955, -20.4035,  
15.2830

52.2782, 24.5118,  
-15.7261

83.8963, -28.7323,  
21.0535

48.1974, 33.8817,  
-22.1719

89.9804, -36.8709,  
26.6980

44.6103, 43.0050,

91.8471, -39.2902,

-28.4412

28.3770

■ 41.5867, 51.5055,  
-34.2767

■ 91.8471, -39.2901,  
28.3770

■ 39.1887, 58.8953,  
-39.3456

■ 91.8471, -39.2900,  
28.3770

■ 37.4550, 64.6633,  
-43.2997

■ 91.8471, -39.2899,  
28.3771

■ 36.3814, 68.4393,  
-45.8872

■ 91.8472, -39.2898,  
28.3771

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



66.8439, -3.3270, 3.1200



66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049



66.8439, -2.9775, 3.5805

# Triad

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



66.8439, -3.0876, 3.3060



66.8439, -3.5092, 4.1989



66.8439, -4.1123, 3.4069

# Complementary

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



66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049



67.0230, -4.0539, 3.9664

# 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.



66.8439, -4.1609, 3.6965



66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049



66.8439, -3.8131, 4.1529

# Square

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



66.8439, -3.0876, 3.3060



66.8439, -3.2212, 4.0953



66.8439, -4.0515, 3.9693



66.8439, -3.9185, 3.1784



# Rectangle

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



66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049



66.8439, -2.9923, 3.7764



66.8439, -4.0515, 3.9693



66.8439, -4.1461, 3.5003

# Sweetspot

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



66.8439, -3.0876, 3.3060



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819



66.7603, -3.4036, 3.2015



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869

# Same Dimension

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



66.8439, -3.0876, 3.3060



89.1271, -3.5843, 4.0459



66.8294, -3.1673, 3.5137



31.4643, -1.3002, 1.4520



30.1196, 59.2164, -39.7281



5.3427, 10.5039, -7.0470

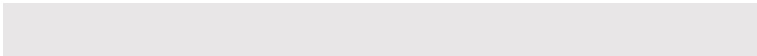


# Inverse Universe

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



66.8139, -3.2522, 3.7350



89.0535, -3.9864, 5.0949



67.0374, -3.9746, 3.7600



31.4405, -1.4302, 1.7911



26.0237, 44.5664, 16.8157



4.6161, 7.9053, 2.9826



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049 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 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

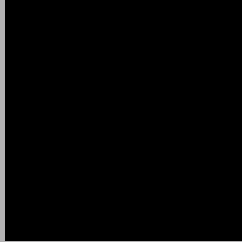
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

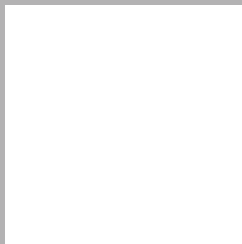
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# HunterLab 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049.



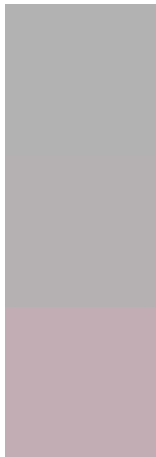
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.8425, -3.0860,



# 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

66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049

### Protanopia

66.7253, -1.9658, 3.1859

### Deuteranopia

66.9212, 4.7507, 3.0637



## Tritanopia

66.7773, 0.4220, -2.0978

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049

## Protanomaly

66.6350, -2.2780, 3.0734

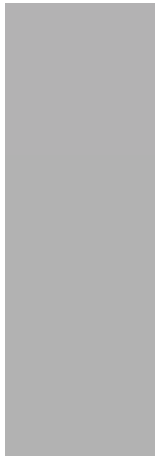
## Deuteranomaly

66.9134, 1.7562, 3.0019

## Tritanomaly

66.8526, -1.0920, -0.0241

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049

## Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252

## Achromatomaly

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049 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(179, 178, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 178, 179)  
}
```

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(179, 178, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 178, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049 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(179, 178, 179) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 178, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 178, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 178, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 178, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 178,  
179) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.8425, -3.0860, 3.3049 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 178, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
178, 179) }
```

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