

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(71.7884, -3.8291,  
3.8981)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(71.7884, -3.8291, 3.8981)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(71.7578, -3.8288,  
3.8987)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BEBEBE
RGB	190, 190, 190
RGB Percent	75%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.2549, 0.2549, 0.2549
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	123°, 0%, 75%
HSV	123°, 0%, 75%
XYZ	48.9430, 51.4918, 56.0746
YIQ	190.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	190, 190, 190
Decimal	12500670
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.98, 0.00, -0.01
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 0.008, 289.085
Yxy	51.4940, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290690750 (0xFFBEBEBE)
YUV	190.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987

# Details

The HunterLab color  $71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCCCCC$ , and the color name is [gray \(x11 gray\)](#). A complement of this color would be  $71.7587, -3.8273, 3.8978$ , and the grayscale version is  $71.7592, -3.8289, 3.8988$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $95.9991, -5.1223, 5.2158$ , and  $50.0158, -2.6687, 2.7175$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $69.6152, -12.4711, 9.4680$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $74.1230, 5.3916, -2.0026$ .

# Distribution



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



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987 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 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.7578, -3.8288,  
3.8987

■ 71.7578, -3.8288,  
3.8987

198.1111,  
-10.5782, 10.7750

■ 60.4995, -3.2292,  
3.2873

■ 96.1169, -5.1312,  
5.2251

■ 49.8993, -2.6632,  
2.7107

109.1567, -5.8276,  
5.9346

■ 40.0027, -2.1347,  
2.1723

122.7381, -6.5529,  
6.6735

■ 30.8637, -1.6468,  
1.6753

136.8402, -7.3060,  
7.4409

■ 22.5513, -1.2030,  
1.2233

151.4445, -8.0859,  
8.2356

■ 15.1578, -0.8082,  
0.8214

166.5343, -8.8918,

■ 8.7888, -0.4682,

9.0567

0.4750

182.0944, -9.7228,  
9.9034

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.7578, -3.8288,  
3.8987

■ 71.7578, -3.8288,  
3.8987

■ 69.6152, -12.4711,  
9.4680

■ 74.1230, 5.3916,  
-2.0026

■ 67.6998, -20.4335,  
14.6397

■ 76.6958, 15.1020,  
-8.1806

■ 66.0204, -27.6223,  
19.3526

■ 79.4661, 25.2150,  
-14.5806

■ 64.5813, -33.9498,  
23.5481

■ 80.8139, 30.2075,  
-19.0840

■ 63.3836, -39.3442,

27.1762

■ 62.4243, -43.7572,  
30.2002

■ 61.6953, -47.1719,  
32.6019

■ 61.1830, -49.6094,  
34.3854

■ 60.8671, -51.1356,  
35.5803

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.7593, -3.8340, 3.8996



71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987



71.7593, -3.8275, 3.9018

# Triad

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



71.7593, -3.8305, 3.8998



71.7593, -3.8282, 3.9110



71.7593, -3.8395, 3.9073

# Complementary

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



71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987



71.7587, -3.8273, 3.8978

# 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.



71.7593, -3.8380, 3.9104



71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987



71.7593, -3.8314, 3.9125

# Square

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



71.7593, -3.8305, 3.8998



71.7593, -3.8262, 3.9082



71.7593, -3.8350, 3.9123



71.7593, -3.8393, 3.9039



# Rectangle

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



71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987



71.7593, -3.8263, 3.9037



71.7593, -3.8350, 3.9123



71.7593, -3.8392, 3.9084

# Sweetspot

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



71.7593, -3.8305, 3.8998



96.5975, -5.1542, 5.2483



71.7596, -3.8295, 3.9003



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714

# Same Dimension

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



71.7593, -3.8305, 3.8998



96.5975, -5.1542, 5.2483



71.7594, -3.8302, 3.8991



33.5864, -1.7921, 1.8248



49.5023, -42.3262, 29.4967



9.8106, -8.2935, 5.6409

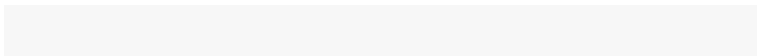


# Inverse Universe

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



71.7587, -3.8273, 3.8978



96.5975, -5.1542, 5.2483



71.7587, -3.8275, 3.8985



33.5864, -1.7921, 1.8248



30.8117, 59.9526, -35.7993



6.1186, 11.9366, -7.3516



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

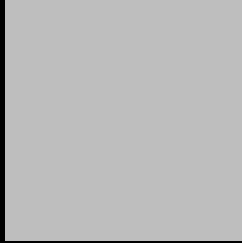
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

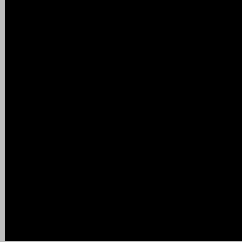
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

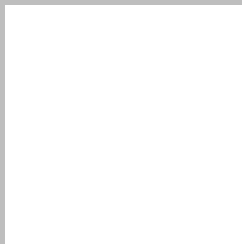
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## HunterLab 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987.



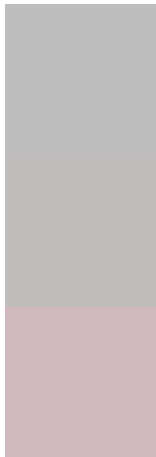
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987.



# 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

71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987

### Protanopia

71.6985, -2.5483, 4.3236

### Deuteranopia

71.7304, 5.2589, 3.5503



## Tritanopia

71.7528, 0.0640, -2.4715

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987

## Protanomaly

71.6071, -2.8648, 4.2109

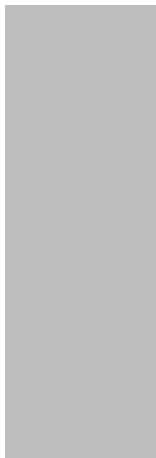
## Deuteranomaly

71.6219, 1.8921, 3.3628

## Tritanomaly

71.7975, -1.6446, 0.0935

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987

## Achromatopsia

71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987

## Achromatomaly

71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987 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(190, 190, 190)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 190, 190)  
}
```

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(190, 190, 190) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 190, 190) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987 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(190, 190, 190) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 190, 190) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 190, 190)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 190, 190); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 190, 190);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 190,  
190) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 190, 190) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
190, 190) }
```

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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