

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(72.6732, -8.5405,  
-1.3626)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(72.6732, -8.5405,  
-1.3626) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(72.8160, -8.7225,  
-1.2885)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0C4CB
RGB	176, 196, 203
RGB Percent	69%, 77%, 80%
CMY	0.3098, 0.2314, 0.2039
CMYK	0.13, 0.03, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	196°, 21%, 74%
HSV	196°, 13%, 80%
XYZ	48.4239, 53.0217, 64.1819
YIQ	190.8180, -14.1670, -2.0630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

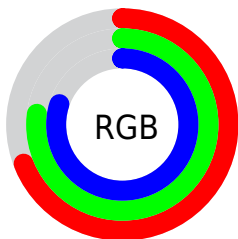
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 187, 203
Decimal	11584715
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	77.89, -5.35, -5.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	78, 7.902, 227.393
Yxy	53.0239, 0.2924, 0.3201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289774795 (0xFFB0C4CB)
YUV	190.8180, 6.0057, -12.9954
Hunter-Lab	72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885

# Details

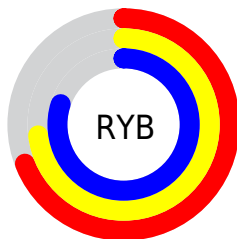
The HunterLab color  $72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $70.4967, 1.7103, 8.9241$ , and the grayscale version is  $72.0842, -3.8462, 3.9165$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97.2761, -11.5915, 2.0745$ , and  $50.7217, -6.8844, -2.1031$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $69.6418, -11.6408, -5.3931$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $76.1480, -5.3363, 2.8363$ .

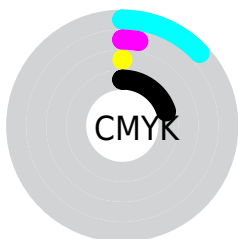
# Distribution



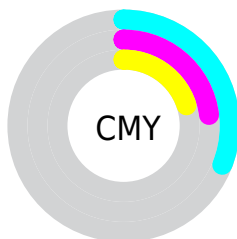
- Red (69%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885 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 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 72.8160, -8.7225,  
-1.2885

■ 72.8160, -8.7225,  
-1.2885

199.5938,  
-17.4705, 3.6427

■ 61.4995, -7.8474,  
-1.6369

■ 97.2829, -10.5331,  
-0.4519

■ 50.8374, -6.9887,  
-1.9359

110.3730,  
-11.4665, 0.0278

■ 40.8746, -6.1464,  
-2.1793

124.0026,  
-12.4193, 0.5455

■ 31.6639, -5.3179,  
-2.3603

138.1513,  
-13.3915, 1.0993

■ 23.2728, -4.4987,  
-2.4705

152.8005,  
-14.3828, 1.6874

■ 15.7908, -3.6802,  
-2.4976

167.9338,

■ 9.3454, -2.9934,

-15.3932, 2.3082

-2.4254

183.5361,  
-16.4225, 2.9604

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.8160, -8.7225,  
-1.2885

■ 72.8160, -8.7225,  
-1.2885

■ 69.6418, -11.6408,  
-5.3931

■ 76.1480, -5.3363,  
2.8363

■ 66.6305, -14.0367,  
-9.4645

■ 79.6235, -1.5265,  
6.9648

■ 63.7931, -15.8608,  
-13.4810

■ 83.2346, 2.6607,  
11.0886

■ 61.1381, -17.0656,  
-17.4185

■ 86.7307, 6.3751,  
14.9302

■ 58.6725, -17.6111,

■ 88.3055, 3.5848,

-21.2499

16.5405

■ 56.4003, -17.4711,  
-24.9478

■ 89.9011, 0.8089,  
18.1485

■ 54.3210, -16.6415,  
-28.4880

■ 91.5171, -1.9523,  
19.7538

■ 52.4269, -15.1524,  
-31.8571

■ 93.1527, -4.6984,  
21.3563

■ 51.2347, -13.8890,  
-34.0565

■ 94.8072, -7.4293,  
22.9556

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.8175, -10.6672, 1.8757



72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885



72.8175, -5.4621, -3.0796

# Triad

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



72.8175, -8.7238, -1.2873



72.8175, 3.3084, 2.4450



72.8175, -6.0398, 10.2317

# Complementary

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



72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885



70.4967, 1.7103, 8.9241

# 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.



72.8175, -2.3030, 10.3668



72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885



72.8175, 3.1461, 5.9915

# Square

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



72.8175, -8.7238, -1.2873



72.8175, 1.5139, -0.8524



72.8175, 1.0748, 8.8505



72.8175, -9.1394, 8.4717

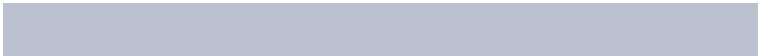


# Rectangle

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



72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885



72.8175, -2.9558, -3.1990



72.8175, 1.0748, 8.8505



72.8175, -4.8180, 10.4654

# Sweetspot

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



72.8175, -8.7238, -1.2873



98.2046, -7.2552, 3.2678



74.3985, -15.5554, 9.9776



45.2793, -3.5190, 1.3235

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

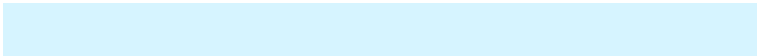


# Same Dimension

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



72.8175, -8.7238, -1.2873



93.0078, -12.4542, -3.2170



68.7799, -2.1082, -6.3600



34.9510, -3.5166, 0.1510



41.0598, -11.3506, -26.8184



9.9406, -3.4402, -4.9985



# Inverse Universe

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



69.0896, 8.5804, -2.0963



87.1849, 14.7607, -4.4538



74.4478, -4.9768, 13.0750



33.6930, 2.2727, -0.1288



30.8301, 57.4191, -15.9053

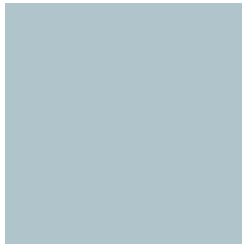


7.0873, 13.3431, -4.7678



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

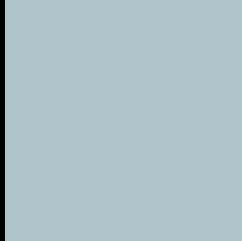
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885 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

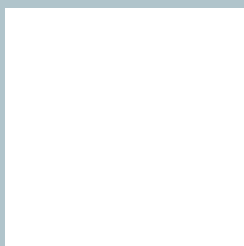
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885.

-1.2885.

# 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

72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885

### Protanopia

72.6424, -1.6858, 0.1329

### Deuteranopia

72.7513, 5.0957, -2.1524



## Tritanopia

72.8220, -6.6457, -4.8864

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885

## Protanomaly

72.7474, -4.3627, -0.2860

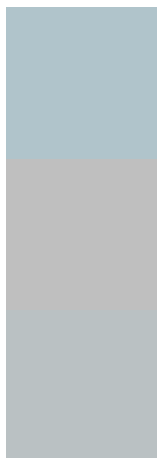
## Deuteranomaly

72.5644, -0.1543, -1.9653

## Tritanomaly

72.7202, -7.2076, -3.4457

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885

## Achromatopsia

72.1800, -3.8513, 3.9217

## Achromatomaly

72.4701, -5.7128, 2.3158

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885 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(176, 196, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 196, 203)  
}
```

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(176, 196, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 196, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885 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".

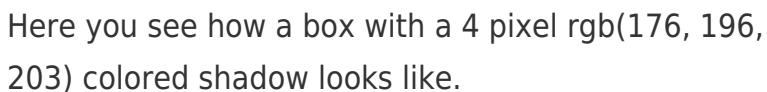
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(176, 196, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 196, 203) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 196, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 196, 203); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 196, 203); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 196, 203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 72.8160, -8.7225, -1.2885 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 196, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
196, 203) }
```

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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