

Converting Colors

HunterLab(75.1407, -3.5667,
4.2387)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(75.1407, -3.5667, 4.2387)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(75.2380, -3.6945,
4.1951)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7C6C6
RGB	199, 198, 198
RGB Percent	78%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.2196, 0.2235, 0.2235
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.01, 0.22
HSL	0°, 1%, 78%
HSV	0°, 1%, 78%
XYZ	53.9404, 56.6076, 61.5095
YIQ	198.2990, 0.5960, 0.2120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	199, 198, 198
Decimal	13092550
CIELab	79.96, 0.35, 0.11
CIELCh	80, 0.366, 18.225
Yxy	56.6100, 0.3135, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291282630 (0xFFC7C6C6)
YUV	198.2990, -0.1474, 0.6148
Hunter-Lab	75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951

Details

The HunterLab color $75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $75.4821, -4.3448, 3.9930$, and the grayscale version is $75.2764, -4.0166, 4.0899$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $52.8960, -2.5204, 2.9751$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $68.7536, 3.1437, 6.0527$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $82.0105, -10.2598, 2.4502$.

Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (78%)

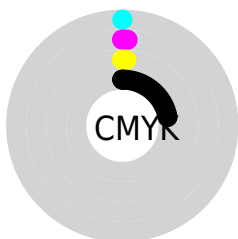
Blue (78%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (78%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951 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 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.2380, -3.6945,
4.1951

■ 75.2380, -3.6945,
4.1951

202.9745,
-10.3925, 11.1888

■ 63.7904, -3.1020,
3.5677

99.9479, -4.9840,
5.5513

■ 52.9893, -2.5434,
2.9740

113.1516, -5.6743,
6.2747

■ 42.8777, -2.0228,
2.4175

126.8903, -6.3937,
7.0270

■ 33.5063, -1.5433,
1.9008

141.1441, -7.1412,
7.8072

■ 24.9390, -1.1087,
1.4272

155.8948, -7.9157,
8.6143

■ 17.2599, -0.7243,
1.0011

171.1264, -8.7163,

■ 10.5868, -0.3974,

9.4475

0.6286

186.8241, -9.5421,
10.3059

0.0000, INF, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.2380, -3.6945,
4.1951

■ 75.2380, -3.6945,
4.1951

■ 68.7536, 3.1437,
6.0527

■ 82.0105, -10.2598,
2.4502

■ 62.6006, 10.2872,
8.0311

■ 89.0279, -16.5823,
0.8003

■ 56.8416, 17.7381,
10.1362

■ 95.3322, -21.9759,
-0.4809

■ 51.5530, 25.4494,
12.3565

■ 46.8277, 33.2808,

14.6497

■ 42.7729, 40.9432,
16.9249

■ 39.4991, 47.9600,
19.0289

■ 37.0968, 53.7072,
20.7590

■ 35.5985, 57.6037,
21.9254

Harmonies

Analogous

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



75.2396, -3.6864, 4.0296



75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951



75.2396, -3.7926, 4.3357

Triad

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



75.2396, -3.6963, 4.1963



75.2396, -4.2713, 4.3101



75.2396, -4.0878, 3.7790

Complementary

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



75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951



75.4821, -4.3448, 3.9930

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.



75.2396, -4.2444, 3.8545



75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951



75.2396, -4.3503, 4.1613

Square

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



75.2396, -3.6963, 4.1963



75.2396, -4.1246, 4.4012



75.2396, -4.3404, 3.9945



75.2396, -3.9126, 3.7885

Rectangle

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



75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951



75.2396, -3.8928, 4.3944



75.2396, -4.3404, 3.9945



75.2396, -4.1444, 3.7953

Sweetspot

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



75.2396, -3.6963, 4.1963

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



75.2693, -3.5262, 3.7563



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Same Dimension

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



75.2396, -3.6963, 4.1963



99.1091, -4.4367, 5.6747



75.3906, -3.9475, 4.3692



35.1995, -1.5988, 2.0076



27.9640, 47.7771, 18.0677



6.1021, 10.3377, 3.9411

Inverse Universe

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



75.4821, -4.3448, 3.9930



99.7567, -6.1687, 5.1319



75.3308, -4.0939, 3.8190



35.4120, -2.1672, 1.8294



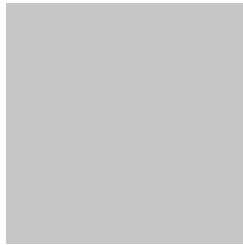
53.5888, -28.2883, -5.9149



11.6698, -6.1661, -1.2754

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

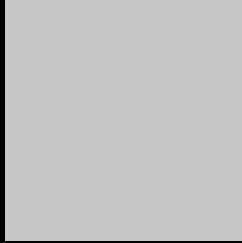
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

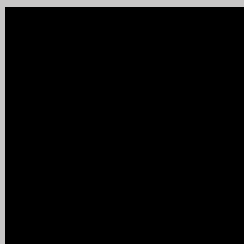
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

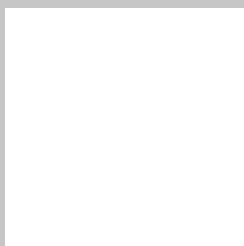
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951.

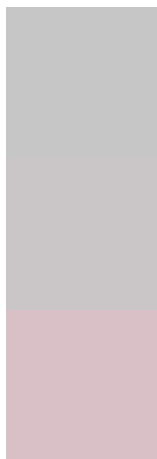


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.2380, -3.6945,

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

75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951

Protanopia

75.2106, -2.2326, 4.1884

Deuteranopia

75.2160, 5.4785, 3.8516



Tritanopia

75.2333, 0.2242, -2.2056

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951

Protanomaly

75.1181, -2.5524, 4.0740

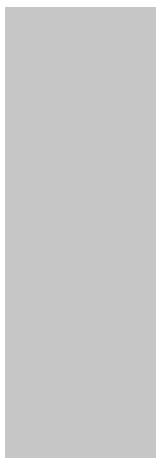
Deuteranomaly

75.1057, 2.0825, 3.6617

Tritanomaly

75.2782, -1.4955, 0.3693

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951

Achromatopsia

75.1473, -4.0097, 4.0829

Achromatomaly

75.1473, -4.0097, 4.0829

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951 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(199, 198, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 198, 198)  
}
```

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(199, 198, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 198, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951 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(199, 198, 198) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 198, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 198, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 198, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 198, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 198,  
198) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 75.2380, -3.6945, 4.1951 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 198, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
198, 198) }
```

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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