

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(75.5522, 1.2556,  
15.7693)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(75.5522, 1.2556,  
15.7693) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(75.6468, 0.8833,  
16.0382)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCC3AC
RGB	220, 195, 172
RGB Percent	86%, 76%, 67%
CMY	0.1373, 0.2353, 0.3255
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.22, 0.14
HSL	29°, 41%, 77%
HSV	29°, 22%, 86%
XYZ	56.4767, 57.2244, 47.0985
YIQ	199.8530, 22.2830, -1.8530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

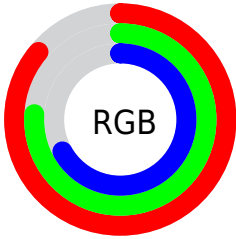
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 216, 172
Decimal	14468012
CIE Lab	80.31, 5.24, 14.79
CIE LCh	80, 15.690, 70.492
Yxy	57.2270, 0.3512, 0.3559
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292658092 (0xFFDCC3AC)
YUV	199.8530, -13.7315, 17.6689
Hunter-Lab	75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382

# Details

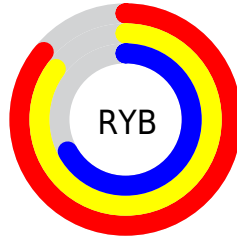
The HunterLab color  $75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $73.3956, -7.0905, -9.5956$ , and the grayscale version is  $75.9874, -4.0545, 4.1285$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.1972, -8.3992, 16.4827$ , and  $53.1962, 1.6154, 13.0027$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $71.7717, 3.8942, 20.4568$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $79.6719, -1.7828, 11.0795$ .

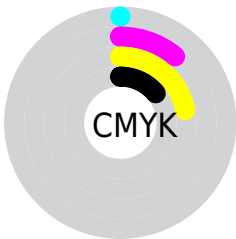
# Distribution



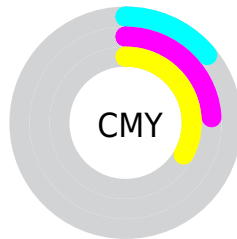
- Red (86%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (67%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (33%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382 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 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 75.6468, 0.8833,  
16.0382

 75.6468, 0.8833,  
16.0382


203.5434, -4.0680,  
28.4064

 64.1775, 1.2379,  
14.6595


 100.3974, 0.0343,  
18.7737

 53.3532, 1.5454,  
13.2629


113.6199, -0.4494,  
20.1369

 43.2168, 1.7985,  
11.8398


127.3769, -0.9701,  
21.5015

 33.8188, 1.9904,  
10.3759

141.6482, -1.5258,  
22.8696

 25.2223, 2.1119,  
8.8489

156.4159, -2.1149,  
24.2430

 17.5106, 2.1496,  
7.2215

171.6640, -2.7358,

 10.8000, 2.0823,

25.6229

6.4157

187.3776, -3.3872,  
27.0104

■ 1.8438, 12.2840,  
1.2907

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6468, 0.8833,  
16.0382

■ 75.6468, 0.8833,  
16.0382

■ 71.7717, 3.8942,  
20.4568

■ 79.6719, -1.7828,  
11.0795

■ 68.0549, 7.2795,  
24.2702

■ 83.8296, -4.1217,  
5.6343

■ 64.5129, 11.0543,  
27.4140

■ 88.1107, -6.1615,  
-0.2458

■ 61.1619, 15.2267,  
29.8232

■ 92.3288, -8.9011,  
-4.0167

■ 58.0184, 19.7902,  
31.4396

■ 96.0401, -14.7990,  
0.5146

■ 55.0991, 24.7170,  
32.2242

■ 96.9308, -16.1835,  
1.5759

■ 52.4193, 29.9480,  
32.1775

■ 50.4065, 34.3554,  
31.6617

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.6485, 7.3483, 12.5670



75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382



75.6485, -6.6725, 16.5047

# Triad

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



75.6485, 0.8809, 16.0393



75.6485, -17.8250, 1.5531



75.6485, 5.6434, -7.1852

# Complementary

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



75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382



73.3956, -7.0905, -9.5956

# 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.



75.6485, -1.3720, -10.7987



75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382



75.6485, -14.7929, -5.4347

# Square

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



75.6485, 0.8809, 16.0393



75.6485, -17.2753, 8.5964



75.6485, -8.8391, -10.1284



75.6485, 10.1718, -0.6526



# Rectangle

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



75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382



75.6485, -11.2844, 15.1021



75.6485, -8.8391, -10.1284



75.6485, 3.4867, -8.8093

# Sweetspot

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



75.6485, 0.8809, 16.0393



96.4963, -3.4692, 10.1007



69.8428, 16.8462, -1.8174



44.5054, -1.5266, 4.8535

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



75.6485, 0.8809, 16.0393



87.3826, 2.5552, 21.3389



82.7920, -10.9176, 22.8739



37.5180, -1.1022, 4.5691



38.9002, 25.6405, 24.4190



10.7344, 4.6463, 6.6958



# Inverse Universe

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



73.3956, -7.0905, -9.5956



84.1999, -8.6840, -14.8872



66.3751, 4.8365, -19.4982



37.0587, -2.7326, -0.6544



32.2414, 5.9325, -53.1056



9.1962, -0.2588, -10.9359



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

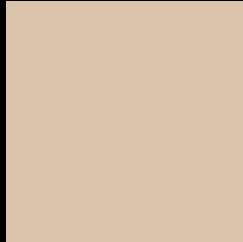
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

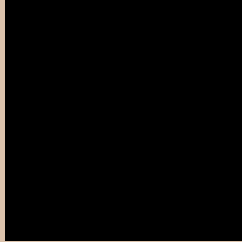
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

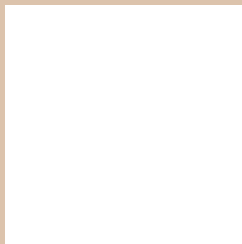
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.6468, 0.8833,



# 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

75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382

### Protanopia

75.8012, -4.6476, 15.3051

### Deuteranopia

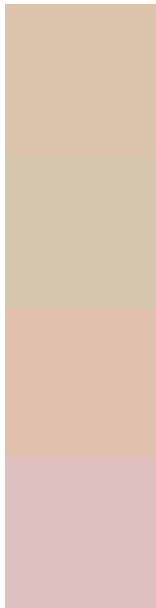
75.6375, 5.4249, 15.7120



## Tritanopia

75.5526, 9.9480, 1.4040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382

## Protanomaly

75.8627, -2.9306, 15.7964

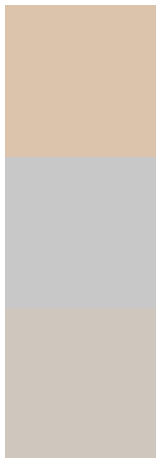
## Deuteranomaly

75.6073, 3.8256, 15.6530

## Tritanomaly

75.6555, 6.5862, 7.1954

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382

## Achromatopsia

75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292

## Achromatomaly

75.7438, -2.4176, 8.4979

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382 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(220, 195, 172)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 195, 172)  
}
```

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(220, 195, 172) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 195, 172) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382 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(220, 195, 172) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 195, 172) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 195, 172)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 195, 172); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 195, 172);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 195,  
172) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 75.6468, 0.8833, 16.0382 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 195, 172) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
195, 172) }
```

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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