

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(75.8514, -0.9237,  
-4.2143)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(75.8514, -0.9237,  
-4.2143) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(75.7310, -0.8245,  
-4.2112)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6C6D8
RGB	198, 198, 216
RGB Percent	78%, 78%, 85%
CMY	0.2235, 0.2235, 0.1529
CMYK	0.08, 0.08, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	240°, 19%, 81%
HSV	240°, 8%, 85%
XYZ	55.8775, 57.3518, 73.0907
YIQ	200.0520, -5.7780, 5.5980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

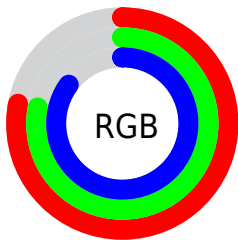
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	198, 198, 216
Decimal	13027032
CIE Lab	80.38, 3.44, -8.95
CIE LCh	80, 9.588, 291.029
Yxy	57.3543, 0.2999, 0.3078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291217112 (0xFFC6C6D8)
YUV	200.0520, 7.8624, -1.7996
Hunter-Lab	75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112

# Details

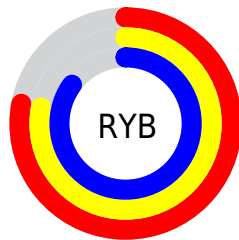
The HunterLab color  $75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $82.3331, -7.3500, 12.1304$ , and the grayscale version is  $75.9917, -4.0547, 4.1288$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $53.3376, 0.0558, -4.6137$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $67.4135, 3.8156, -15.5313$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $84.3143, -5.1162, 6.1798$ .

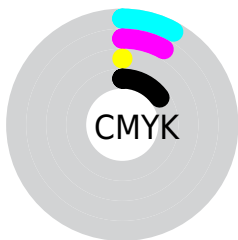
# Distribution



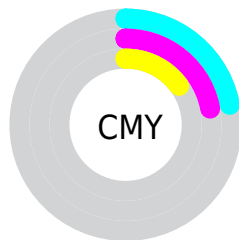
- Red (78%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)












- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112 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 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112	 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112
203.6604, -6.4193, -0.2077	 64.2571, -0.3818, -4.4388
100.4898, -1.8352, -3.6031	 53.4280, 0.0180, -4.6124
113.7162, -2.3950, -3.2321	 43.2866, 0.3693, -4.7252
127.4769, -2.9889, -2.8197	 33.8831, 0.6666, -4.7705
141.7518, -3.6154, -2.3682	 25.2806, 0.9026, -4.7396
156.5231, -4.2729, -1.8796	 17.5622, 1.0666, -4.6224
171.7745, -4.9601,	 10.8439, 1.1420,

-1.3556

-4.4088

187.4914, -5.6759,  
-0.7978

■ 2.0468, 7.2151,  
-18.0121

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.7310, -0.8245,  
-4.2112

■ 75.7310, -0.8245,  
-4.2112

■ 67.4135, 3.8156,  
-15.5313

■ 84.3143, -5.1162,  
6.1798

■ 59.4027, 8.9228,  
-28.0835

■ 93.1248, -9.1399,  
15.8606

■ 51.7637, 14.6456,  
-42.2597

■ 98.8625, -11.6036,  
21.7536

■ 44.5879, 21.1674,  
-58.5430

■ 38.0099, 28.6703,  
-77.4151

■ 32.2291, 37.1977,  
-99.0049

■ 27.5261, 46.2970,  
-122.1636

■ 24.2329, 54.4797,  
-143.0660

■ 22.4946, 59.6612,  
-156.3299

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.7326, -5.4272, -4.7224



75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112



75.7326, 2.9964, -1.3956

# Triad

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



75.7326, -0.8261, -4.2099



75.7326, 1.6317, 10.4111



75.7326, -12.6336, 5.4301

# Complementary

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



75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112



82.3331, -7.3500, 12.1304

# 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.



75.7326, -10.8381, 9.2540



75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112



75.7326, -2.6527, 12.0142

# Square

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



75.7326, -0.8261, -4.2099



75.7326, 4.4390, 7.0967



75.7326, -7.2109, 11.6037



75.7326, -12.1711, 1.0222



# Rectangle

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



75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112



75.7326, 4.5531, 1.3193



75.7326, -7.2109, 11.6037



75.7326, -12.2757, 6.8222

# Sweetspot

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



75.7326, -0.8261, -4.2099



97.8954, -4.3081, 2.9484



81.2778, -10.0235, 2.6643



45.3390, -2.0168, 1.4214

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



75.7326, -0.8261, -4.2099



89.5982, -0.0446, -7.3958



76.5306, 1.9060, -3.1399



34.6541, -0.1584, -2.4949



17.1323, 46.4590, -121.7055



4.2089, 11.4040, -29.8786



# Inverse Universe

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



76.8541, 1.8580, 6.1713



91.2475, 3.8786, 7.8874



81.5467, -10.1320, 11.2261



35.2432, 1.2463, 2.9621



29.3958, 50.3415, 18.9933

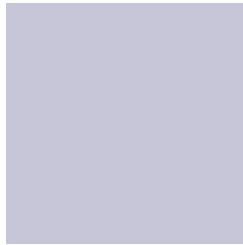


7.2194, 12.3637, 4.6634



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

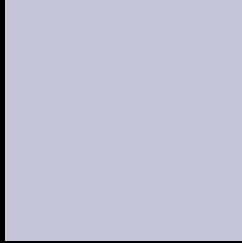
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

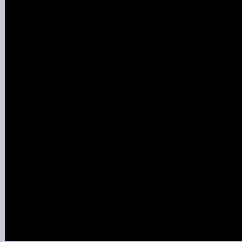
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112.



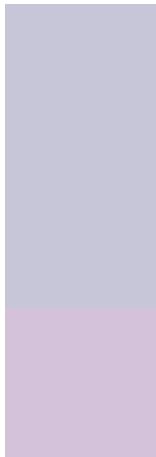
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112.

-4.2112.

# 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

75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112

### Protanopia

75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112

### Deuteranopia

75.7906, 5.5682, -4.5544



## Tritanopia

75.6631, -1.1939, -3.2494

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112

## Protanomaly

75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112

## Deuteranomaly

75.6054, 3.4284, -4.8318

## Tritanomaly

75.6969, -1.0097, -3.7290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112

## Achromatopsia

75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292

## Achromatomaly

75.7926, -2.8300, 0.9750

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112 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(198, 198, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 198, 216)  
}
```

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(198, 198, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 198, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112 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(198, 198, 216) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 198, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 198, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 198, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 198, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 198,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 75.7310, -0.8245, -4.2112 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 198, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
198, 216) }
```

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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