

Converting Colors

HunterLab(75.8796, -4.0582,
4.1259)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(75.8796, -4.0582, 4.1259)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(75.9987, -4.0551,
4.1292)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8C8C8
RGB	200, 200, 200
RGB Percent	78%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2157, 0.2157
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	119°, 0%, 78%
HSV	119°, 0%, 78%
XYZ	54.8990, 57.7580, 62.8984
YIQ	200.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	200, 200, 200
Decimal	13158600
CIE _{Lab}	80.61, 0.00, -0.01
CIE _{LCh}	81, 0.008, 289.191
Yxy	57.7605, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291348680 (0xFFC8C8C8)
YUV	200.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292

Details

The HunterLab color $75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $75.9997, -4.0535, 4.1280$, and the grayscale version is $76.0001, -4.0552, 4.1292$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $53.6135, -2.8607, 2.9129$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $73.7224, -13.2914, 10.4676$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $78.5122, 5.8085, -2.6531$.

Distribution



Red (78%)

Green (78%)

Blue (78%)



Red (78%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (78%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (22%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292 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 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 75.9987, -4.0551,
4.1292

■ 75.9987, -4.0551,
4.1292

204.0326,
-10.8943, 11.0970

■ 64.5106, -3.4433,
3.5053

100.7839, -5.3804,
5.4788

■ 53.6664, -2.8643,
2.9154

114.0228, -6.0874,
6.1991

■ 43.5089, -2.3219,
2.3629

127.7954, -6.8229,
6.9485

■ 34.0879, -1.8189,
1.8505

142.0817, -7.5858,
7.7259

■ 25.4664, -1.3585,
1.3817

156.8640, -8.3752,
8.5303

■ 17.7269, -0.9453,
0.9609

172.1261, -9.1903,

■ 10.9842, -0.5854,

9.3608

0.5945

187.8535,
-10.0302, 10.2166

■ 2.5890, -0.1340,
0.1292

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.9987, -4.0551,
4.1292

■ 75.9987, -4.0551,
4.1292

■ 73.7224, -13.2914,
10.4676

■ 78.5122, 5.8085,
-2.6531

■ 71.6883, -21.7907,
16.2865

■ 81.2466, 16.2045,
-9.8133

■ 69.9056, -29.4524,
21.5167

■ 83.5409, 24.6211,
-15.2358

■ 68.3790, -36.1826,
26.0942

■ 67.1097, -41.9050,
29.9676

■ 66.0944, -46.5690,
33.1040

■ 65.3243, -50.1581,
35.4946

■ 64.7850, -52.6978,
37.1606

■ 64.4545, -54.2623,
38.1579

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.0003, -4.0606, 4.1302



75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292



76.0003, -4.0538, 4.1324

Triad

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



76.0003, -4.0569, 4.1304



76.0003, -4.0545, 4.1421



76.0003, -4.0664, 4.1382

Complementary

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



75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292



75.9997, -4.0535, 4.1280

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.



76.0003, -4.0647, 4.1414



75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292



76.0003, -4.0579, 4.1436

Square

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



76.0003, -4.0569, 4.1304



76.0003, -4.0524, 4.1392



76.0003, -4.0616, 4.1434



76.0003, -4.0661, 4.1346

Rectangle

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



75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292



76.0003, -4.0525, 4.1345



76.0003, -4.0616, 4.1434



76.0003, -4.0660, 4.1393

Sweetspot

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



76.0003, -4.0569, 4.1304

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



76.0006, -4.0557, 4.1308



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Same Dimension

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



76.0003, -4.0569, 4.1304

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



76.0004, -4.0566, 4.1297



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



51.2672, -43.8726, 30.8225



11.1694, -9.4884, 6.7164

Inverse Universe

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



75.9997, -4.0535, 4.1280

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



75.9996, -4.0537, 4.1288



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



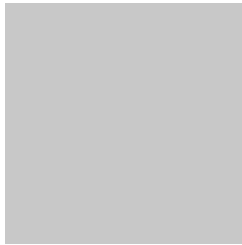
31.8930, 62.9313, -43.8367



6.9613, 13.7250, -9.4819

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292 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 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

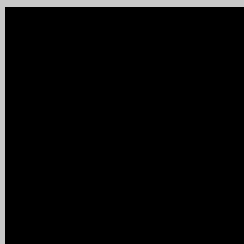
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

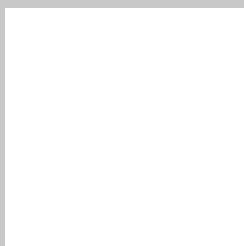
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292.

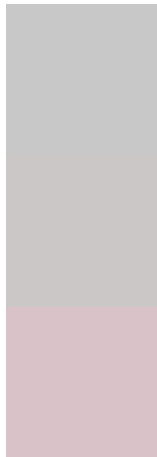


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292.

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

75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292

Protanopia

75.9387, -2.7627, 4.5580

Deuteranopia

75.9645, 5.1068, 3.7694



Tritanopia

76.0262, 0.0525, -2.7657

Trichromacy



Original Color

75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292

Protanomaly

75.8465, -3.0821, 4.4443

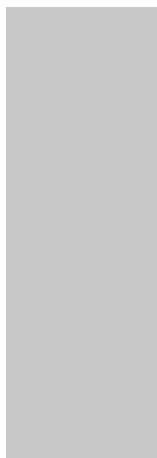
Deuteranomaly

75.8589, 1.7156, 3.5850

Tritanomaly

76.0709, -1.6747, -0.1697

Monochromacy



Original Color

75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292

Achromatopsia

75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292

Achromatomaly

75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292 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(200, 200, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 200, 200)  
}
```

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(200, 200, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 200, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292 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(200, 200, 200) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 200, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 200, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 200, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 200, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 200,  
200) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 200, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
200, 200) }
```

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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