

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(76.2670, -4.0731,  
4.1488)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(76.2670, -4.0731, 4.1488)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(76.4250, -4.0778,  
4.1523)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	C9C9C9
RGB	201, 201, 201
RGB Percent	79%, 79%, 79%
CMY	0.2118, 0.2117, 0.2118
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	121°, 0%, 79%
HSV	121°, 0%, 79%
XYZ	55.5166, 58.4078, 63.6061
YIQ	201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

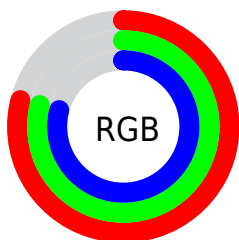
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">201, 201, 201</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">13224393</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">80.97, 0.00, -0.01</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">81, 0.008, 289.365</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">58.4103, 0.3127, 0.3290</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4291414473</a> (0xFFC9C9C9)
YUV	<a href="#">201.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **76.4260, -4.0762, 4.1513**, and the grayscale version is **76.4265, -4.0779, 4.1524**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **54.0158, -2.8821, 2.9348** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.1133, -13.4367, 10.4153**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9802, 5.9203, -2.5280**.

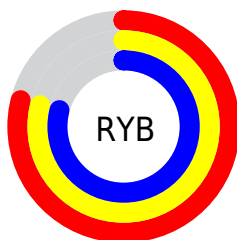
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (79%)

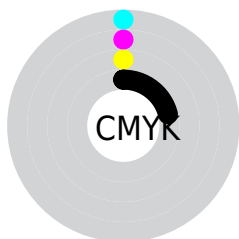
Blue (79%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (79%)

Blue (79%)

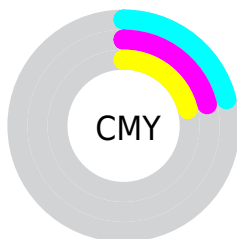


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (21%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (21%)


Yellow (21%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523 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 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 76.4250, -4.0778,  
4.1523

 76.4250, -4.0778,  
4.1523


204.6248,  
-10.9258, 11.1291

 64.9143, -3.4648,  
3.5272


101.2522, -5.4053,  
5.5042

 54.0461, -2.8845,  
2.9360


114.5107, -6.1134,  
6.2256

 43.8630, -2.3407,  
2.3821


128.3022, -6.8499,  
6.9760

 34.4145, -1.8362,  
1.8682

142.6067, -7.6138,  
7.7544

 25.7628, -1.3743,  
1.3978

157.4066, -8.4042,  
8.5597

 17.9897, -0.9593,  
0.9752


172.6858, -9.2201,

 11.2085, -0.5974,


9.3911


0.6066


188.4296,  
-10.0609, 10.2478


 3.2708, -0.1712,  
0.1686


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 76.4250, -4.0778,  
4.1523


 76.4250, -4.0778,  
4.1523


 74.1133, -13.4367,  
10.4153


 78.9802, 5.9203,  
-2.5280

 72.0503, -22.0432,  
16.1850

 81.7621, 16.4594,  
-9.5600

 70.2455, -29.7930,  
21.3911

 83.8186, 24.0641,  
-14.8520

 68.7039, -36.5893,  
25.9682

■ 67.4264, -42.3535,  
29.8623

■ 66.4092, -47.0342,  
33.0376

■ 65.6432, -50.6162,  
35.4819

■ 65.1126, -53.1279,  
37.2118

■ 64.7942, -54.6493,  
38.2776

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.4266, -4.0834, 4.1532



76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523



76.4266, -4.0765, 4.1556

# Triad

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



76.4266, -4.0796, 4.1535



76.4266, -4.0772, 4.1654



76.4266, -4.0892, 4.1614

# Complementary

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



76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523



76.4260, -4.0762, 4.1513

# 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.



76.4266, -4.0876, 4.1647



76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523



76.4266, -4.0807, 4.1670

# Square

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



76.4266, -4.0796, 4.1535



76.4266, -4.0751, 4.1624



76.4266, -4.0845, 4.1667



76.4266, -4.0890, 4.1578



# Rectangle

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



76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523



76.4266, -4.0752, 4.1576



76.4266, -4.0845, 4.1667



76.4266, -4.0889, 4.1626

# Sweetspot

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



76.4266, -4.0796, 4.1535

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



76.4269, -4.0785, 4.1539



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

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



76.4266, -4.0796, 4.1535

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



76.4267, -4.0793, 4.1528



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



51.2534, -43.9245, 30.7581



11.1556, -9.5405, 6.6516



# Inverse Universe

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



76.4260, -4.0762, 4.1513

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



76.4260, -4.0765, 4.1520



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



32.2491, 63.2659, -41.4736

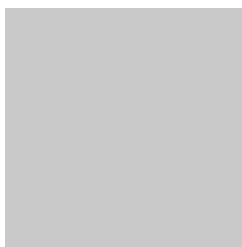


7.0218, 13.7818, -9.0812



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523 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 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

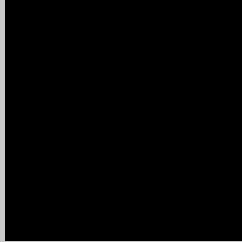
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

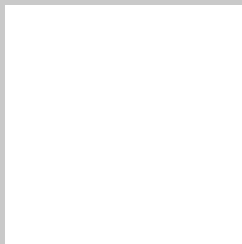
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## HunterLab 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523.



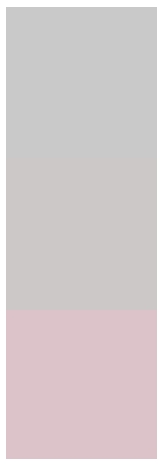
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.4250, -4.0778,



# 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

76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

### Protanopia

76.3649, -2.7843, 4.5815

### Deuteranopia

76.4919, 5.4328, 3.9179



## Tritanopia

76.4524, 0.0331, -2.7477

# Trichromacy



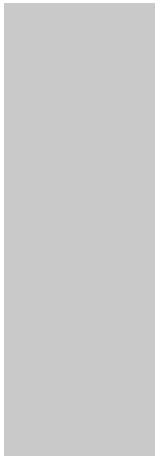
**Original Color**  
76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

**Protanomaly**  
76.2727, -3.1039, 4.4677

**Deuteranomaly**  
76.3825, 2.0298, 3.7289

**Tritanomaly**  
76.4972, -1.6954, -0.1501

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

**Achromatopsia**  
76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

**Achromatomaly**  
76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523 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(201, 201, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(201, 201, 201)  
}
```

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(201, 201, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(201, 201, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523 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(201, 201, 201) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(201, 201, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(201, 201, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(201, 201, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 201, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(201, 201,  
201) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(201, 201, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(201,  
201, 201) }
```

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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