

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(77.1019, -0.9298,  
-5.5678)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(77.1019, -0.9298,  
-5.5678) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(77.0237, -0.6313,  
-5.7456)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C8C9DE
RGB	200, 201, 222
RGB Percent	78%, 79%, 87%
CMY	0.2157, 0.2117, 0.1294
CMYK	0.10, 0.09, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	237°, 25%, 83%
HSV	237°, 10%, 87%
XYZ	57.8908, 59.3265, 77.5072
YIQ	203.0950, -7.3370, 6.3190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

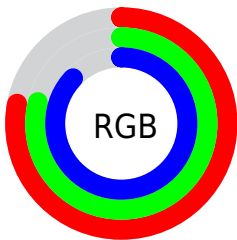
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	200, 201, 222
Decimal	13158878
CIE Lab	81.47, 3.70, -10.52
CIE LCh	81, 11.153, 289.364
Yxy	59.3290, 0.2973, 0.3047
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291348958 (0xFFC8C9DE)
YUV	203.0950, 9.3202, -2.7143
Hunter-Lab	77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456

# Details

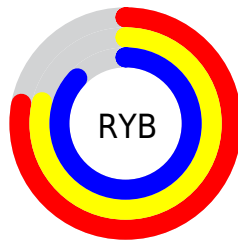
The HunterLab color  $77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $84.5057, -7.6163, 13.5995$ , and the grayscale version is  $77.2845, -4.1237, 4.1990$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $54.5605, 0.2554, -6.1039$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $68.7633, 3.7044, -17.1509$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $85.5456, -4.5947, 4.7349$ .

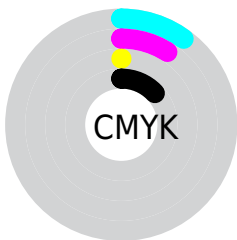
# Distribution



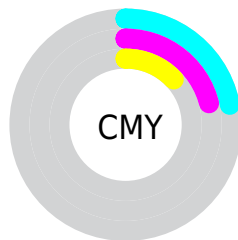
- Red (78%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)












- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456 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 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456	 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456
205.4556, -6.1661, -2.1958	 65.4813, -0.1964, -5.9152
101.9096, -1.6272, -5.2482	 54.5797, 0.1954, -6.0290
115.1956, -2.1800, -4.9301	 44.3608, 0.5382, -6.0802
129.0134, -2.7671, -4.5692	 34.8737, 0.8268, -6.0621
143.3434, -3.3870, -4.1678	 26.1801, 1.0536, -5.9669
158.1679, -4.0380, -3.7280	 18.3601, 1.2082, -5.7860
173.4709, -4.7190,	 11.5253, 1.2742,

-3.2517

-5.5142

189.2379, -5.4287,  
-2.7405

4.0370, 3.7760,  
-10.5843

0.0000, NaN, NaN

77.0237, -0.6313,  
-5.7456

77.0237, -0.6313,  
-5.7456

68.7633, 3.7044,  
-17.1509

85.5456, -4.5947,  
4.7349

60.8036, 8.5333,  
-29.7716

94.2914, -8.2683,  
14.5023

53.2070, 14.0060,  
-43.9780

99.0222, -10.7191,  
19.4506

46.0602, 20.3104,  
-60.2204

■ 39.4888, 27.6410,  
-78.9448

■ 33.6766, 36.0842,  
-100.2868

■ 28.8801, 45.3141,  
-123.2881

■ 25.4074, 54.0901,  
-144.6661

■ 23.4502, 60.1958,  
-159.2253

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.0253, -6.0254, -6.1856



77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456



77.0253, 3.9437, -2.5373

# Triad

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



77.0253, -0.6329, -5.7442



77.0253, 2.7815, 11.3334



77.0253, -14.0778, 5.9976

# Complementary

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



77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456



84.5057, -7.6163, 13.5995

# 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.



77.0253, -11.8535, 10.3654



77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456



77.0253, -2.1838, 13.3018

# Square

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



77.0253, -0.6329, -5.7442



77.0253, 5.9523, 7.4035



77.0253, -7.5344, 12.9601



77.0253, -13.6885, 0.8374



# Rectangle

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



77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456



77.0253, 5.8693, 0.6214



77.0253, -7.5344, 12.9601



77.0253, -13.6134, 7.6008

# Sweetspot

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



77.0253, -0.6329, -5.7442



96.9575, -3.9730, 1.8221



83.5093, -11.5234, 2.7379



44.4827, -1.6671, 0.3901

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



77.0253, -0.6329, -5.7442



87.9843, 0.3259, -9.5321



77.6341, 2.9918, -4.8884



36.5280, -0.3880, -2.4748



18.1843, 45.9073, -121.8294



5.1485, 10.6414, -29.4069



# Inverse Universe

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



78.1386, 3.3425, 6.2762



89.5915, 5.9973, 7.7923



83.9200, -11.3092, 12.9063



37.0278, 1.4012, 2.9240



30.4004, 52.1194, 19.1959

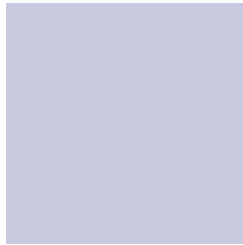


8.0263, 13.8056, 4.7190



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

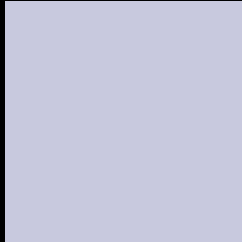
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

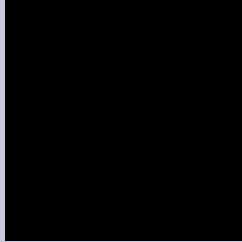
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456.



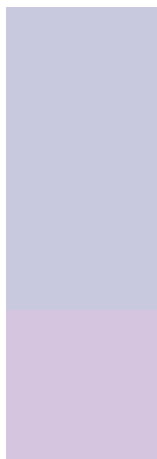
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456.

-5.7456.

# 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

77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456

### Protanopia

77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456

### Deuteranopia

77.0755, 5.7541, -6.1083



## **Tritanopia**

77.1007, -2.2016, -3.5366

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456

## Protanomaly

77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456

## Deuteranomaly

76.8933, 3.6199, -6.3852

## Tritanomaly

77.1347, -2.0159, -4.0188

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456

## Achromatopsia

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

## Achromatomaly

77.1043, -2.7191, 0.5782

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456 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, 201, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 201, 222)  
}
```

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, 201, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 201, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456 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, 201, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 201, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 201, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 201, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 201, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 201,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 77.0237, -0.6313, -5.7456 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 201, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
201, 222) }
```

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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