

Converting Colors

HunterLab(77.1436, -4.1162,
4.1914)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(77.1436, -4.1162, 4.1914)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(77.2788, -4.1234,
4.1987)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CBCBCB
RGB	203, 203, 203
RGB Percent	80%, 80%, 80%
CMY	0.2039, 0.2039, 0.2039
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	122°, 0%, 80%
HSV	122°, 0%, 80%
XYZ	56.7640, 59.7201, 65.0352
YIQ	203.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	203, 203, 203
Decimal	13355979
CIE Lab	81.69, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	82, 0.008, 289.076
Yxy	59.7227, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291546059 (0xFFCBCBCB)
YUV	203.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

Details

The HunterLab color $77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $77.2798, -4.1217, 4.1976$, and the grayscale version is $77.2803, -4.1235, 4.1988$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $54.8219, -2.9252, 2.9786$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $74.9486, -13.5435, 10.4097$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $79.8536, 5.9361, -2.4097$.

Distribution



- Red (80%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987 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 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 77.2788, -4.1234,
4.1987

■ 77.2788, -4.1234,
4.1987

205.8093,
-10.9891, 11.1935

■ 65.7230, -3.5080,
3.5712

102.1897, -5.4554,
5.5552

■ 54.8072, -2.9252,
2.9774

115.4873, -6.1655,
6.2787

■ 44.5731, -2.3787,
2.4207

129.3164, -6.9041,
7.0311

■ 35.0697, -1.8713,
1.9038

143.6572, -7.6699,
7.8115

■ 26.3582, -1.4061,
1.4301

158.4922, -8.4622,
8.6187

■ 18.5184, -0.9876,
1.0039

173.8053, -9.2800,

■ 11.6609, -0.6215,

9.4520

0.6312

189.5821,
-10.1225, 10.3105

■ 4.3219, -0.2282,
0.2281

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.2788, -4.1234,
4.1987

■ 77.2788, -4.1234,
4.1987

■ 74.9486, -13.5435,
10.4097

■ 79.8536, 5.9361,
-2.4097

■ 72.8682, -22.2111,
16.1487

■ 82.6563, 16.5368,
-9.3513

■ 71.0473, -30.0218,
21.3461

■ 84.3766, 22.9510,
-14.0850

■ 69.4906, -36.8786,
25.9367

■ 68.1993, -42.7026,
29.8658

■ 67.1696, -47.4416,
33.0957

■ 66.3924, -51.0793,
35.6112

■ 65.8521, -53.6429,
37.4242

■ 65.5257, -55.2105,
38.5783

Harmonies

Analogous

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



77.2805, -4.1290, 4.1997



77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987



77.2805, -4.1220, 4.2020

Triad

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



77.2805, -4.1252, 4.1999



77.2805, -4.1228, 4.2119



77.2805, -4.1349, 4.2079

Complementary

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



77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987



77.2798, -4.1217, 4.1976

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.



77.2805, -4.1332, 4.2112



77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987



77.2805, -4.1262, 4.2135

Square

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



77.2805, -4.1252, 4.1999



77.2805, -4.1206, 4.2089



77.2805, -4.1300, 4.2132



77.2805, -4.1346, 4.2043

Rectangle

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



77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987



77.2805, -4.1207, 4.2041



77.2805, -4.1300, 4.2132



77.2805, -4.1345, 4.2091

Sweetspot

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



77.2805, -4.1252, 4.1999

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



77.2808, -4.1241, 4.2004



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Same Dimension

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



77.2805, -4.1252, 4.1999

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



77.2805, -4.1249, 4.1992



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



52.1450, -44.6504, 31.2107



11.8508, -10.0972, 6.9844

Inverse Universe

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



77.2798, -4.1217, 4.1976

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



77.2798, -4.1220, 4.1984



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



32.6658, 63.8714, -40.3659



7.4303, 14.5449, -9.3091

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987 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 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

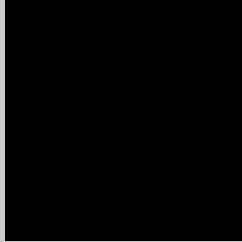
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

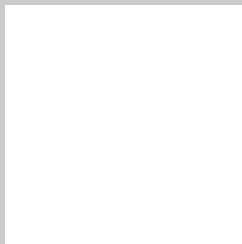
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987.

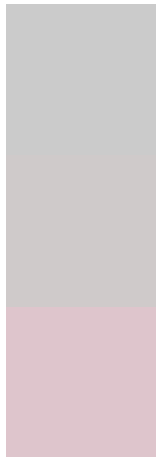


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 77.2788, -4.1234,

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

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

Protanopia

77.3115, -2.5061, 4.7431

Deuteranopia

77.3445, 5.4022, 3.9622



Tritanopia

77.3060, -0.0058, -2.7116

Trichromacy



Original Color

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

Protanomaly

77.2186, -2.8275, 4.6287

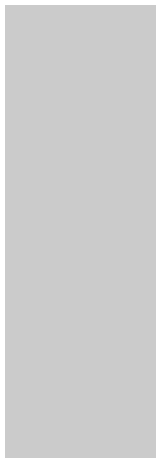
Deuteranomaly

77.2357, 1.9944, 3.7739

Tritanomaly

77.3511, -1.7369, -0.1106

Monochromacy



Original Color

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

Achromatopsia

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

Achromatomaly

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987 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(203, 203, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 203, 203)  
}
```

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(203, 203, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 203, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987 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(203, 203, 203) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 203, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 203, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 203, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 203, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 203,  
203) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 203, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
203, 203) }
```

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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