

Converting Colors

HunterLab(78.3239, -4.1792,
4.2555)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(78.3239, -4.1792, 4.2555)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(78.1342, -4.1690,
4.2452)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDCDCD
RGB	205, 205, 205
RGB Percent	80%, 80%, 80%
CMY	0.1961, 0.1961, 0.1961
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	119°, 0%, 80%
HSV	119°, 0%, 80%
XYZ	58.0276, 61.0495, 66.4829
YIQ	205.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _{YB}	205, 205, 205
Decimal	13487565
CIE Lab	82.41, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	82, 0.008, 289.445
Yxy	61.0522, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291677645 (0xFFCDCDCD)
YUV	205.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452

Details

The HunterLab color $78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $78.1352, -4.1674, 4.2441$, and the grayscale version is $78.1357, -4.1691, 4.2453$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $55.6299, -2.9683, 3.0225$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $75.7962, -13.6585, 10.7784$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $80.7155, 5.9648, -2.7485$.

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 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452 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 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 78.1342, -4.1690,
4.2452

■ 78.1342, -4.1690,
4.2452

206.9940,
-11.0523, 11.2580

■ 66.5336, -3.5513,
3.6153

103.1283, -5.5055,
5.6062

■ 55.5704, -2.9659,
3.0189

116.4649, -6.2177,
6.3318

■ 45.2858, -2.4167,
2.4594

130.3314, -6.9582,
7.0863

■ 35.7279, -1.9064,
1.9396

144.7084, -7.7260,
7.8686

■ 26.9570, -1.4381,
1.4626

159.5782, -8.5201,
8.6778

■ 19.0513, -1.0160,
1.0328

174.9252, -9.3397,

■ 12.1184, -0.6459,

9.5129

0.6560

190.7348,
-10.1840, 10.3732

■ 5.1618, -0.2735,
0.2749

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.1342, -4.1690,
4.2452

■ 78.1342, -4.1690,
4.2452

■ 75.7962, -13.6585,
10.7784

■ 80.7155, 5.9648,
-2.7485

■ 73.7067, -22.3912,
16.7733

■ 83.5237, 16.6456,
-10.1348

■ 71.8751, -30.2640,
22.1587

■ 84.9382, 21.8393,
-13.3188

■ 70.3063, -37.1806,
26.8690

■ 69.0015, -43.0627,
30.8515

■ 67.9573, -47.8583,
34.0728

■ 67.1648, -51.5506,
36.5245

■ 66.6092, -54.1653,
38.2289

■ 66.2680, -55.7784,
39.2444

Harmonies

Analogous

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



78.1359, -4.1747, 4.2462



78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452



78.1359, -4.1676, 4.2485

Triad

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



78.1359, -4.1708, 4.2464



78.1359, -4.1685, 4.2585



78.1359, -4.1807, 4.2544

Complementary

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



78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452



78.1352, -4.1674, 4.2441

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.



78.1359, -4.1790, 4.2578



78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452



78.1359, -4.1720, 4.2601

Square

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



78.1359, -4.1708, 4.2464



78.1359, -4.1663, 4.2555



78.1359, -4.1758, 4.2598



78.1359, -4.1804, 4.2508

Rectangle

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



78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452



78.1359, -4.1663, 4.2507



78.1359, -4.1758, 4.2598



78.1359, -4.1803, 4.2556

Sweetspot

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



78.1359, -4.1708, 4.2464

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



78.1362, -4.1697, 4.2468



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Same Dimension

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



78.1359, -4.1708, 4.2464

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



78.1359, -4.1706, 4.2457



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



52.1568, -44.6175, 31.3577



11.8629, -10.0639, 7.1337

Inverse Universe

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



78.1352, -4.1674, 4.2441

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



78.1352, -4.1677, 4.2448



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



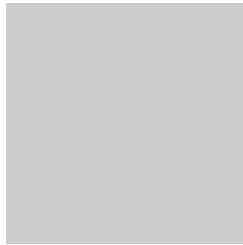
32.3509, 63.8836, -44.8448



7.3735, 14.5472, -10.1172

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452 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 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

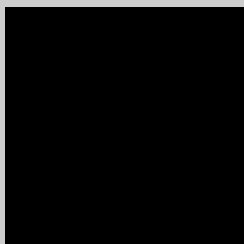
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

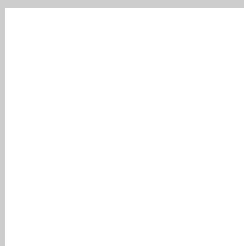
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452.



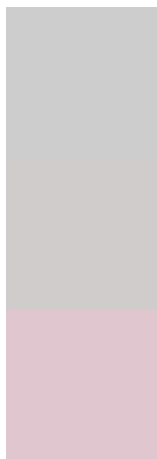
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 78.1342, -4.1690,

4.2452.

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

78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452

Protanopia

78.1669, -2.5489, 4.7905

Deuteranopia

77.9049, 5.8965, 3.6678



Tritanopia

78.1612, -0.0448, -2.6753

Trichromacy



Original Color

78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452

Protanomaly

78.0739, -2.8709, 4.6759

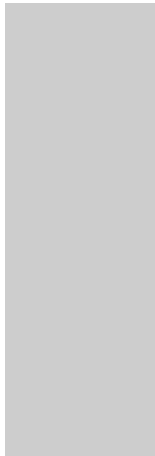
Deuteranomaly

78.0905, 1.9589, 3.8189

Tritanomaly

78.2065, -1.7786, -0.0710

Monochromacy



Original Color

78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452

Achromatopsia

78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452

Achromatomaly

78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452 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(205, 205, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 205, 205)  
}
```

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(205, 205, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 205, 205) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452 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(205, 205, 205) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 205, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 205, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 205, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 205, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 205,  
205) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 205, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
205, 205) }
```

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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