

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.0709, -4.2724,  
4.3504)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.0709, -4.2724, 4.3504)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	23
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	27
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**HunterLab(80.2795, -4.2835,  
4.3617)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D2D2
RGB	210, 210, 210
RGB Percent	82%, 82%, 82%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1765, 0.1765
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	123°, 0%, 82%
HSV	123°, 0%, 82%
XYZ	61.2578, 64.4480, 70.1839
YIQ	210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	210, 210, 210
Decimal	13816530
CIE Lab	84.20, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	84, 0.008, 289.058
Yxy	64.4508, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292006610 (0xFFD2D2D2)
YUV	210.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

# Details

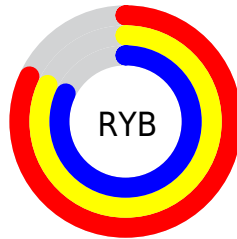
The HunterLab color  $80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $80.2805, -4.2818, 4.3606$ , and the grayscale version is  $80.2810, -4.2836, 4.3618$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $57.6586, -3.0765, 3.1327$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.8671, -14.0157, 10.6378$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $82.9443, 6.1043, -2.2919$ .

# Distribution



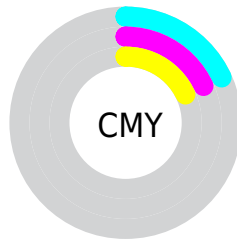
- Red (82%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617 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 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.2795, -4.2835,  
4.3617

■ 80.2795, -4.2835,  
4.3617

209.9561,  
-11.2105, 11.4189

■ 68.5681, -3.6599,  
3.7258

105.4798, -5.6310,  
5.7339

■ 57.4876, -3.0682,  
3.1230

118.9129, -6.3484,  
6.4648

■ 47.0780, -2.5124,  
2.5568

132.8723, -7.0939,  
7.2244

■ 37.3858, -1.9949,  
2.0296

147.3389, -7.8664,  
8.0116

■ 28.4687, -1.5188,  
1.5447

162.2955, -8.6652,  
8.8254

■ 20.4010, -1.0880,  
1.1061

177.7264, -9.4893,

■ 13.2838, -0.7081,

9.6651

0.7193

193.6176,  
-10.3379, 10.5298

■ 6.8188, -0.3625,  
0.3665

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.2795, -4.2835,  
4.3617

■ 80.2795, -4.2835,  
4.3617

■ 77.8671, -14.0157,  
10.6378

■ 82.9443, 6.1043,  
-2.2919

■ 75.7124, -22.9761,  
16.4615

■ 85.8443, 17.0472,  
-9.2597

■ 73.8253, -31.0576,  
21.7630

■ 86.3572, 19.0668,  
-11.4078

■ 72.2109, -38.1606,  
26.4754

■ 70.8702, -44.2036,  
30.5420

■ 69.7995, -49.1323,  
33.9215

■ 68.9895, -52.9290,  
36.5942

■ 68.4243, -55.6199,  
38.5660

■ 68.0803, -57.2831,  
39.8727

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.2812, -4.2894, 4.3627



80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617



80.2812, -4.2821, 4.3651

# Triad

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



80.2812, -4.2854, 4.3630



80.2812, -4.2828, 4.3755



80.2812, -4.2955, 4.3713

# Complementary

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



80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617



80.2805, -4.2818, 4.3606

# 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.



80.2812, -4.2937, 4.3747



80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617



80.2812, -4.2864, 4.3771

# Square

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



80.2812, -4.2854, 4.3630



80.2812, -4.2806, 4.3723



80.2812, -4.2904, 4.3769



80.2812, -4.2952, 4.3675



# Rectangle

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



80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617



80.2812, -4.2807, 4.3673



80.2812, -4.2904, 4.3769



80.2812, -4.2951, 4.3725

# Sweetspot

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



80.2812, -4.2854, 4.3630

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



80.2815, -4.2843, 4.3635



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

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



80.2812, -4.2854, 4.3630

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



80.2813, -4.2851, 4.3622



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



53.0414, -45.3635, 31.6297



12.5554, -10.6439, 7.2839



# Inverse Universe

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



80.2805, -4.2818, 4.3606

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



80.2805, -4.2821, 4.3614



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



33.0195, 64.2543, -38.4109

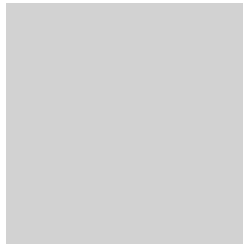


7.8276, 15.2625, -9.3408



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

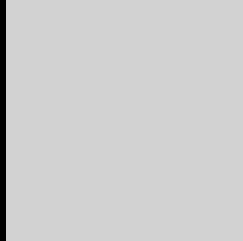
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

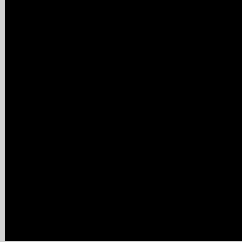
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

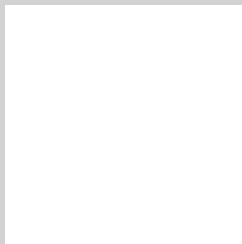
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# HunterLab 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617.



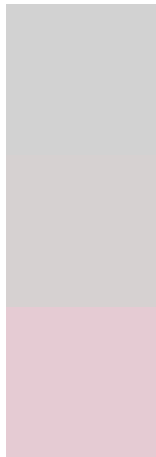
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.2795, -4.2835,

4.3617.

# 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

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

### Protanopia

80.3122, -2.6563, 4.9095

### Deuteranopia

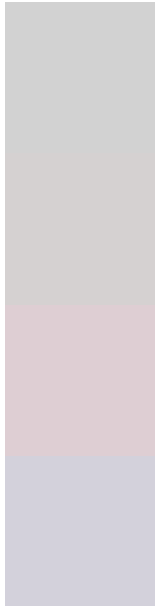
80.0456, 5.8207, 3.7776



## Tritanopia

80.3061, -0.1429, -2.5840

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

## Protanomaly

80.2188, -2.9797, 4.7943

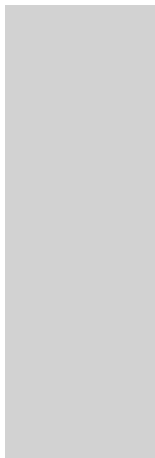
## Deuteranomaly

80.2343, 1.8694, 3.9320

## Tritanomaly

80.3519, -1.8832, 0.0284

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

## Achromatopsia

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

## Achromatomaly

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617 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(210, 210, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 210, 210)  
}
```

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(210, 210, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 210, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617 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(210, 210, 210) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 210, 210) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 210, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 210, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 210, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 210,  
210) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 210, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
210, 210) }
```

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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