

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.5785, -4.2995,  
4.3780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.5785, -4.2995, 4.3780)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.7097, -4.3065,  
4.3851)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3D3D3
RGB	211, 211, 211
RGB Percent	83%, 83%, 83%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1725, 0.1725
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	123°, 0%, 83%
HSV	123°, 0%, 83%
XYZ	61.9161, 65.1406, 70.9381
YIQ	211.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

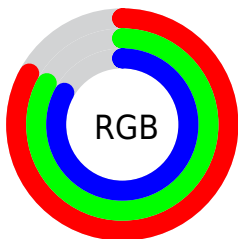
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	211, 211, 211
Decimal	13882323
CIE Lab	84.56, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	85, 0.008, 288.806
Yxy	65.1434, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292072403 (0xFFD3D3D3)
YUV	211.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

# Details

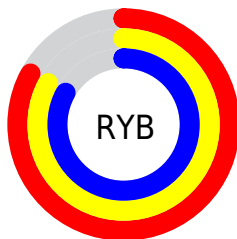
The HunterLab color  $80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`, and the color name is [lightgray](#). A complement of this color would be  $80.7107, -4.3047, 4.3840$ , and the grayscale version is  $80.7112, -4.3065, 4.3852$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $58.0658, -3.0982, 3.1548$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.2851, -14.0858, 10.6766$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $83.3880, 6.1312, -2.2823$ .

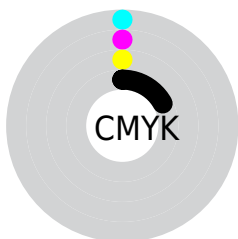
# Distribution



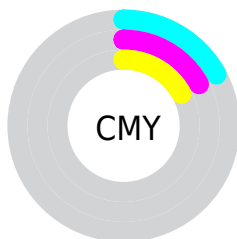
- Red (83%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851 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 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.7097, -4.3065,  
4.3851

■ 80.7097, -4.3065,  
4.3851

210.5486,  
-11.2422, 11.4512

■ 68.9763, -3.6817,  
3.7480

105.9509, -5.6562,  
5.7596

■ 57.8725, -3.0888,  
3.1439

119.4032, -6.3746,  
6.4915

■ 47.4382, -2.5316,  
2.5764

133.3811, -7.1211,  
7.2521

■ 37.7195, -2.0127,  
2.0478

147.8655, -7.8946,  
8.0402

■ 28.7735, -1.5351,  
1.5613

162.8393, -8.6943,  
8.8550

■ 20.6738, -1.1026,  
1.1209

178.2869, -9.5193,

■ 13.5204, -0.7208,

9.6956

0.7321

194.1943,  
-10.3688, 10.5612

■ 7.1032, -0.3778,  
0.3821

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.7097, -4.3065,  
4.3851

■ 80.7097, -4.3065,  
4.3851

■ 78.2851, -14.0858,  
10.6766

■ 83.3880, 6.1312,  
-2.2823

■ 76.1194, -23.0901,  
16.5172

■ 86.3025, 17.1262,  
-9.2623

■ 74.2226, -31.2119,  
21.8369

■ 86.6436, 18.5136,  
-11.0264

■ 72.5998, -38.3510,  
26.5686

■ 71.2520, -44.4255,  
30.6552

■ 70.1755, -49.3811,  
34.0551

■ 69.3610, -53.1996,  
36.7481

■ 68.7925, -55.9074,  
38.7394

■ 68.4462, -57.5827,  
40.0640

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.7114, -4.3124, 4.3861



80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851



80.7114, -4.3051, 4.3885

# Triad

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



80.7114, -4.3084, 4.3864



80.7114, -4.3058, 4.3989



80.7114, -4.3185, 4.3948

# Complementary

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



80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851



80.7107, -4.3047, 4.3840

# 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.



80.7114, -4.3167, 4.3982



80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851



80.7114, -4.3094, 4.4005

# Square

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



80.7114, -4.3084, 4.3864



80.7114, -4.3036, 4.3957



80.7114, -4.3134, 4.4003



80.7114, -4.3182, 4.3910



# Rectangle

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



80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851



80.7114, -4.3037, 4.3907



80.7114, -4.3134, 4.4003



80.7114, -4.3181, 4.3960

# Sweetspot

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



80.7114, -4.3084, 4.3864

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



80.7118, -4.3073, 4.3869



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

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



80.7114, -4.3084, 4.3864

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



80.7115, -4.3081, 4.3856



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



53.0422, -45.3584, 31.6176



12.5562, -10.6386, 7.2715



# Inverse Universe

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



80.7107, -4.3047, 4.3840

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



80.7107, -4.3050, 4.3848



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



32.9985, 64.1813, -38.1368

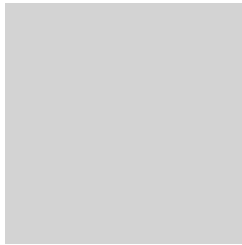


7.8236, 15.2484, -9.2881



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851 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 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

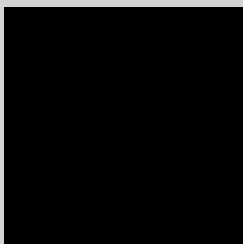
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

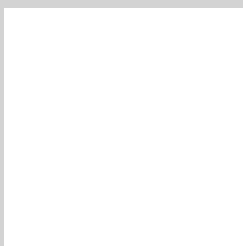
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## HunterLab 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851.



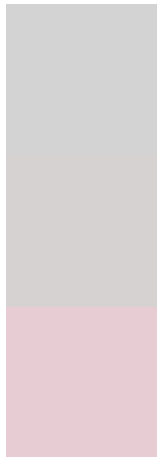
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851.

4.3851.

# 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

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

### Protanopia

80.7424, -2.6779, 4.9333

### Deuteranopia

80.5780, 6.1506, 3.9279



## Tritanopia

80.7362, -0.1626, -2.5656

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

## Protanomaly

80.6489, -3.0015, 4.8181

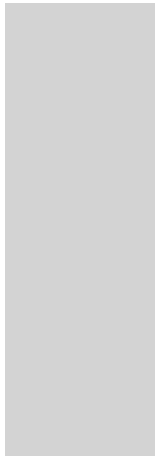
## Deuteranomaly

80.7629, 2.1870, 4.0773

## Tritanomaly

80.7821, -1.9042, 0.0484

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

## Achromatopsia

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

## Achromatomaly

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851 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(211, 211, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 211, 211)  
}
```

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(211, 211, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851 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(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 211, 211)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 211, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 211, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 211,  
211) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 211, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
211, 211) }
```

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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