

Converting Colors

HunterLab(81.9463, -4.3720,
4.4514)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(81.9463, -4.3720, 4.4514)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(82.0026, -4.3755,
4.4554)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6D6D6
RGB	214, 214, 214
RGB Percent	84%, 84%, 84%
CMY	0.1608, 0.1608, 0.1608
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	121°, 0%, 84%
HSV	121°, 0%, 84%
XYZ	63.9157, 67.2443, 73.2289
YIQ	214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	214, 214, 214
Decimal	14079702
CIE Lab	85.63, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	86, 0.008, 288.847
Yxy	67.2472, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292269782 (0xFFD6D6D6)
YUV	214.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554

Details

The HunterLab color $82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $82.0037, -4.3736, 4.4542$, and the grayscale version is $82.0042, -4.3755, 4.4554$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $58.8816, -3.1418, 3.1991$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $79.5155, -14.4410, 11.1632$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $84.7524, 6.3789, -2.6960$.

Distribution



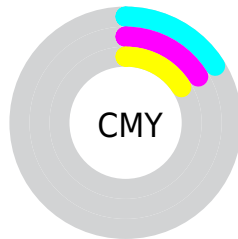
- Red (84%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554 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 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 82.0026, -4.3755,
4.4554

■ 82.0026, -4.3755,
4.4554

212.3262,
-11.3371, 11.5479

■ 70.2036, -3.7473,
3.8147

107.3660, -5.7318,
5.8366

■ 59.0305, -3.1506,
3.2069

120.8755, -6.4532,
6.5716

■ 48.5225, -2.5895,
2.6353

134.9086, -7.2026,
7.3352

■ 38.7246, -2.0664,
2.1024

149.4461, -7.9790,
8.1262

■ 29.6926, -1.5841,
1.6113

164.4714, -8.7814,
8.9438

■ 21.4981, -1.1466,
1.1657

179.9689, -9.6091,

■ 14.2375, -0.7590,

9.7871

0.7711

195.9248,
-10.4612, 10.6553

■ 7.8938, -0.4202,
0.4256

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.0026, -4.3755,
4.4554

■ 82.0026, -4.3755,
4.4554

■ 79.5155, -14.4410,
11.1632

■ 84.7524, 6.3789,
-2.6960

■ 77.2968, -23.6951,
17.3455

■ 87.5075, 16.8564,
-9.8838

■ 75.3568, -32.0250,
22.9267

■ 73.7009, -39.3262,
27.8358

■ 72.3298, -45.5137,
32.0148

■ 71.2397, -50.5324,
35.4246

■ 70.4203, -54.3662,
38.0515

■ 69.8546, -57.0470,
39.9131

■ 69.5171, -58.6623,
41.0626

Harmonies

Analogous

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



82.0044, -4.3814, 4.4565



82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554



82.0044, -4.3741, 4.4588

Triad

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



82.0044, -4.3774, 4.4567



82.0044, -4.3748, 4.4693



82.0044, -4.3876, 4.4652

Complementary

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



82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554



82.0037, -4.3736, 4.4542

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.



82.0044, -4.3858, 4.4686



82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554



82.0044, -4.3784, 4.4710

Square

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



82.0044, -4.3774, 4.4567



82.0044, -4.3726, 4.4661



82.0044, -4.3825, 4.4707



82.0044, -4.3873, 4.4613

Rectangle

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



82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554



82.0044, -4.3727, 4.4610



82.0044, -4.3825, 4.4707



82.0044, -4.3872, 4.4664

Sweetspot

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



82.0044, -4.3774, 4.4567

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



82.0047, -4.3762, 4.4572



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Same Dimension

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



82.0044, -4.3774, 4.4567

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



82.0044, -4.3771, 4.4559



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854



53.9209, -46.2010, 32.3384



13.2465, -11.3216, 7.8830

Inverse Universe

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



82.0037, -4.3736, 4.4542

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



82.0036, -4.3739, 4.4550



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854



33.8846, 66.4114, -43.0873



8.3279, 16.3314, -10.6616

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

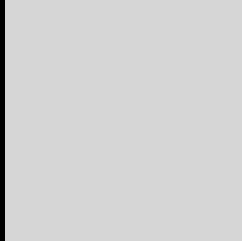
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

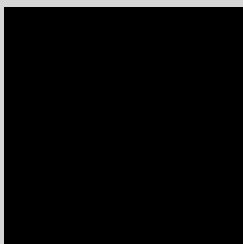
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

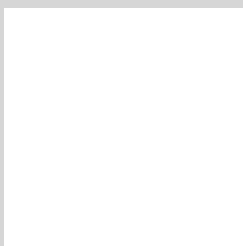
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554.



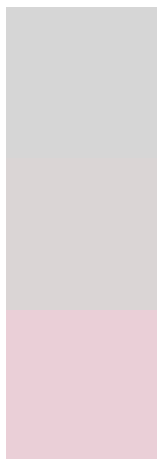
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.0026, -4.3755,

4.4554.

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

82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554

Protanopia

82.0354, -2.7428, 5.0049

Deuteranopia

81.8684, 6.1051, 3.9943



Tritanopia

82.0289, -0.2220, -2.5103

Trichromacy



Original Color

82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554

Protanomaly

81.9416, -3.0671, 4.8894

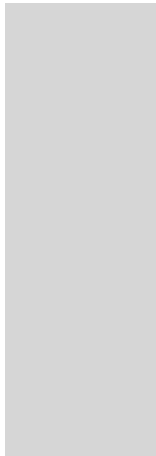
Deuteranomaly

82.0551, 2.1334, 4.1457

Tritanomaly

82.0751, -1.9673, 0.1086

Monochromacy



Original Color

82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554

Achromatopsia

82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554

Achromatomaly

82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554 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(214, 214, 214)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 214, 214)  
}
```

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(214, 214, 214) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 214, 214) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554 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(214, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 214, 214) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 214, 214)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 214, 214); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 214, 214);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 214,  
214) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 214, 214) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
214, 214) }
```

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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