

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.4243, -4.5167,  
4.5982)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.4243, -4.5167, 4.5982)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(84.5987, -4.5140,  
4.5964)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCDCDC
RGB	220, 220, 220
RGB Percent	86%, 86%, 86%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1372, 0.1372
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	123°, 0%, 86%
HSV	123°, 0%, 86%
XYZ	68.0267, 71.5694, 77.9391
YIQ	220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

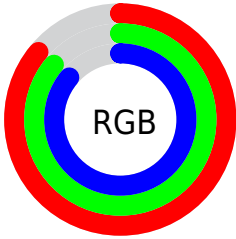
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	220, 220, 220
Decimal	14474460
CIE Lab	87.76, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	88, 0.008, 288.874
Yxy	71.5725, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292664540 (0xFFDCDCDC)
YUV	220.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

# Details

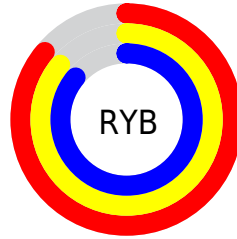
The HunterLab color  $84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`, and the color name is [gainsboro](#). A complement of this color would be  $84.5998, -4.5121, 4.5952$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.6003, -4.5141, 4.5965$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.3402, -3.2730, 3.3327$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.0466, -14.8151, 11.2723$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $87.4190, 6.4846, -2.4881$ .

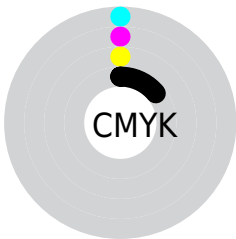
# Distribution



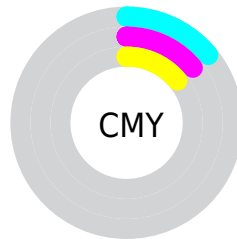
- Red (86%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964 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 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.5987, -4.5140,  
4.5964

■ 84.5987, -4.5140,  
4.5964

215.8824,  
-11.5269, 11.7411

■ 72.6702, -3.8789,  
3.9487

110.2037, -5.8832,  
5.9907

■ 61.3602, -3.2750,  
3.3335

123.8266, -6.6107,  
6.7320

■ 50.7067, -2.7061,  
2.7540

137.9688, -7.3660,  
7.5014

■ 40.7530, -2.1746,  
2.2126

152.6118, -8.1480,  
8.2982

■ 31.5523, -1.6834,  
1.7122

167.7391, -8.9558,  
9.1213

■ 23.1721, -1.2359,  
1.2566

183.3356, -9.7888,

■ 15.7023, -0.8372,

9.9700

0.8506

199.3875,  
-10.6460, 10.8435

■ 9.2701, -0.4938,  
0.5010

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.5987, -4.5140,  
4.5964

■ 84.5987, -4.5140,  
4.5964

■ 82.0466, -14.8151,  
11.2723

■ 87.4190, 6.4846,  
-2.4881

■ 79.7683, -24.2948,  
17.4592

■ 89.2576, 13.5539,  
-7.6065

■ 77.7744, -32.8388,  
23.0824

■ 76.0701, -40.3410,  
28.0704

■ 74.6567, -46.7147,  
32.3631

■ 73.5300, -51.9028,  
35.9174

■ 72.6800, -55.8873,  
38.7135

■ 72.0895, -58.6978,  
40.7599

■ 71.7331, -60.4194,  
42.0976

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.6005, -4.5202, 4.5975



84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964



84.6005, -4.5125, 4.6000

# Triad

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



84.6005, -4.5160, 4.5978



84.6005, -4.5133, 4.6108



84.6005, -4.5265, 4.6065

# Complementary

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



84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964



84.5998, -4.5121, 4.5952

# 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.



84.6005, -4.5247, 4.6101



84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964



84.6005, -4.5170, 4.6126

# Square

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



84.6005, -4.5160, 4.5978



84.6005, -4.5109, 4.6075



84.6005, -4.5212, 4.6123



84.6005, -4.5263, 4.6025



# Rectangle

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



84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964



84.6005, -4.5111, 4.6023



84.6005, -4.5212, 4.6123



84.6005, -4.5261, 4.6078

# Sweetspot

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



84.6005, -4.5160, 4.5978

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



84.6009, -4.5148, 4.5983



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

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



84.6005, -4.5160, 4.5978

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



84.6006, -4.5157, 4.5969



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



54.8245, -46.9050, 32.7287



13.9662, -11.8648, 8.1563



# Inverse Universe

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



84.5998, -4.5121, 4.5952

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



84.5997, -4.5124, 4.5961



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



34.1754, 66.5720, -40.2846



8.7163, 17.0060, -10.4839



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

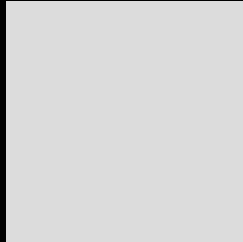
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964 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 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964.



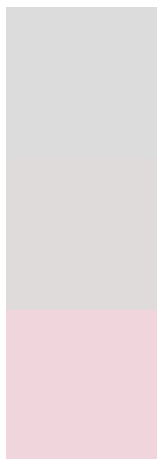
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.5987, -4.5140,

4.5964.

# 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

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

### Protanopia

84.6314, -2.8731, 5.1487

### Deuteranopia

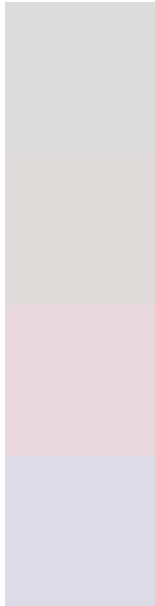
84.4596, 6.0129, 4.1279



## Tritanopia

84.6585, -0.1566, -2.8817

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Protanomaly

84.5373, -3.1991, 5.0327

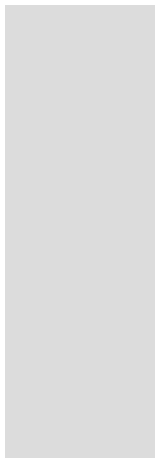
## Deuteranomaly

84.6498, 2.0253, 4.2832

## Tritanomaly

84.7044, -1.9141, -0.2404

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Achromatopsia

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Achromatomaly

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964 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(220, 220, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 220, 220)  
}
```

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(220, 220, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 220, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964 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(220, 220, 220) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 220, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 220, 220)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 220, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 220, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 220,  
220) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 220, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
220, 220) }
```

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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