

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.4014, -4.5474,  
4.6397)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.4014, -4.5474, 4.6397)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.4670, -4.5603,  
4.6436)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEDEDE
RGB	222, 222, 222
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1294, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	121°, 0%, 87%
HSV	121°, 0%, 87%
XYZ	69.4303, 73.0461, 79.5472
YIQ	222.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

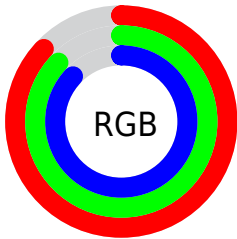
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	222, 222, 222
Decimal	14606046
CIE Lab	88.47, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	88, 0.008, 289.134
Yxy	73.0492, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292796126 (0xFFDEDEDE)
YUV	222.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

# Details

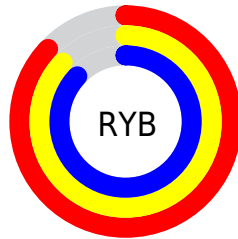
The HunterLab color  $85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $85.4681, -4.5585, 4.6424$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.4686, -4.5604, 4.6437$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $62.1634, -3.3169, 3.3775$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.8660, -15.0920, 11.6974$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88.3437, 6.6957, -2.8843$ .

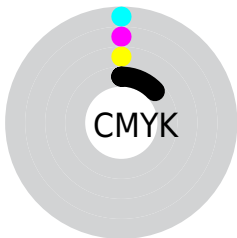
# Distribution



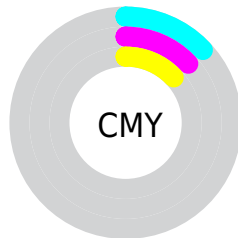
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436 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 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.4670, -4.5603,  
4.6436

■ 85.4670, -4.5603,  
4.6436

217.0680,  
-11.5902, 11.8056

■ 73.4957, -3.9229,  
3.9936

111.1517, -5.9338,  
6.0423

■ 62.1407, -3.3166,  
3.3759

124.8121, -6.6633,  
6.7855

■ 51.4393, -2.7452,  
2.7938

138.9904, -7.4205,  
7.5570

■ 41.4344, -2.2110,  
2.2496

153.6683, -8.2043,  
8.3557

■ 32.1783, -1.7167,  
1.7463

168.8293, -9.0140,  
9.1806

■ 23.7373, -1.2661,  
1.2873

184.4585, -9.8487,

■ 16.1993, -0.8637,

10.0311

0.8776

200.5422,  
-10.7076, 10.9063

■ 9.6894, -0.5162,  
0.5239

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.4670, -4.5603,  
4.6436

■ 85.4670, -4.5603,  
4.6436

■ 82.8660, -15.0920,  
11.6974

■ 88.3437, 6.6957,  
-2.8843

■ 80.5469, -24.7705,  
18.1903

■ 89.8473, 12.4570,  
-6.8498

■ 78.5204, -33.4769,  
24.0424

■ 76.7920, -41.1012,  
29.1789

■ 75.3627, -47.5542,  
33.5391

■ 74.2280, -52.7785,  
37.0827

■ 73.3773, -56.7583,  
39.7971

■ 72.7924, -59.5285,  
41.7031

■ 72.4461, -61.1834,  
42.8603

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.4688, -4.5665, 4.6447



85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436



85.4688, -4.5588, 4.6472

# Triad

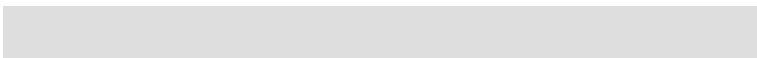
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



85.4688, -4.5623, 4.6450



85.4688, -4.5596, 4.6582



85.4688, -4.5730, 4.6538

# Complementary

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



85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436



85.4681, -4.5585, 4.6424

# 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.



85.4688, -4.5711, 4.6574



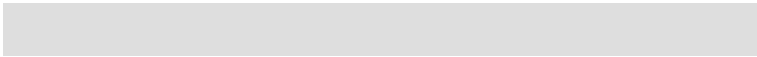
85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436



85.4688, -4.5634, 4.6599

# Square

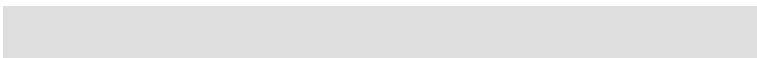
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



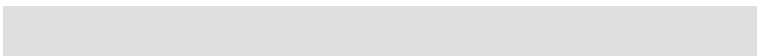
85.4688, -4.5623, 4.6450



85.4688, -4.5573, 4.6548



85.4688, -4.5677, 4.6596



85.4688, -4.5727, 4.6498



# Rectangle

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



85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436



85.4688, -4.5574, 4.6495



85.4688, -4.5677, 4.6596



85.4688, -4.5726, 4.6551

# Sweetspot

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



85.4688, -4.5623, 4.6450

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



85.4692, -4.5611, 4.6454



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

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



85.4688, -4.5623, 4.6450

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



85.4689, -4.5620, 4.6441



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912



55.7087, -47.7473, 33.4417



14.6693, -12.5550, 8.7672



# Inverse Universe

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



85.4681, -4.5585, 4.6424

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



85.4681, -4.5588, 4.6432



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912



35.0609, 68.7943, -45.1836

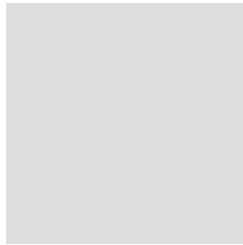


9.2346, 18.1254, -11.9462



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

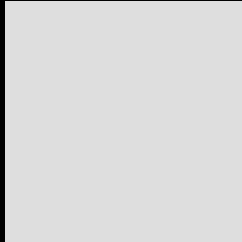
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

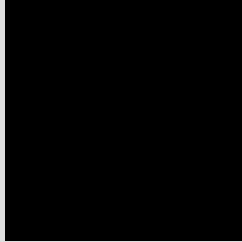
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

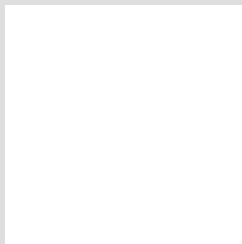
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



## HunterLab 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436.



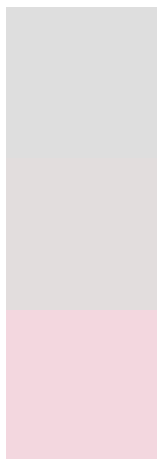
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.4670, -4.5603,

4.6436.

# 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

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

### Protanopia

85.4998, -2.9168, 5.1968

### Deuteranopia

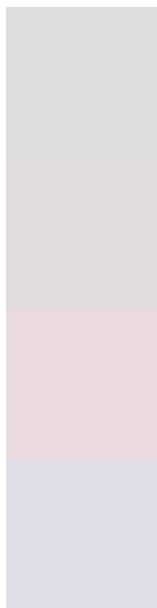
85.4303, 6.3302, 4.3018



## Tritanopia

85.5267, -0.1964, -2.8447

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

## Protanomaly

85.4055, -3.2432, 5.0806

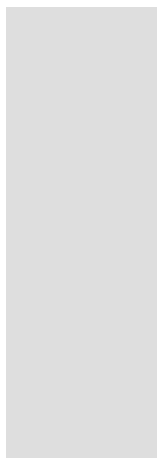
## Deuteranomaly

85.5177, 1.9890, 4.3292

## Tritanomaly

85.5728, -1.9564, -0.2004

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

## Achromatopsia

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

## Achromatomaly

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436 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(222, 222, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 222, 222)  
}
```

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(222, 222, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 222, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436 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(222, 222, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 222, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 222, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222, 222) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 222, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
222, 222) }
```

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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