

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1761, -4.6515,
4.7364)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.1761, -4.6515, 4.7364)
contains.

HunterLab(87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	23
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	27
<i>CSS Examples</i>	30

Color

**HunterLab(87.2081, -4.6532,
4.7382)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2E2E2
RGB	226, 226, 226
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.1137, 0.1137, 0.1137
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	120°, 0%, 89%
HSV	120°, 0%, 89%
XYZ	72.2879, 76.0525, 82.8212
YIQ	226.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R_{YB}	226, 226, 226
Decimal	14869218
CIE Lab	89.89, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	90, 0.009, 289.144
Yxy	76.0558, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293059298 (0xFFE2E2E2)
YUV	226.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

Details

The HunterLab color $87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $87.2092, -4.6513, 4.7369$, and the grayscale version is $87.2098, -4.6533, 4.7383$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $63.8154, -3.4050, 3.4672$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $84.5501, -15.4182, 11.9631$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $90.1483, 6.8537, -2.9756$.

Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (89%)

Blue (89%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (89%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382 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 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.2081, -4.6532,
4.7382

■ 87.2081, -4.6532,
4.7382

219.4399,
-11.7168, 11.9345

■ 75.1520, -4.0114,
4.0836

113.0512, -6.0352,
6.1455

■ 63.7075, -3.4002,
3.4610

126.7860, -6.7687,
6.8928

■ 52.9114, -2.8237,
2.8738

141.0360, -7.5297,
7.6682

■ 42.8051, -2.2841,
2.3241

155.7832, -8.3172,
8.4706

■ 33.4394, -1.7841,
1.8148

171.0112, -9.1305,
9.2992

■ 24.8784, -1.3270,
1.3493

186.7055, -9.9686,

■ 17.2063, -0.9174,

10.1532

0.9322

202.8525,
-10.8309, 11.0319

■ 10.5412, -0.5617,
0.5701

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.2081, -4.6532,
4.7382

■ 87.2081, -4.6532,
4.7382

■ 84.5501, -15.4182,
11.9631

■ 90.1483, 6.8537,
-2.9756

■ 82.1806, -25.3092,
18.6100

■ 91.0361, 10.2688,
-5.3404

■ 80.1107, -34.2041,
24.5966

■ 78.3459, -41.9903,
29.8465

■ 76.8874, -48.5765,
34.2973

■ 75.7304, -53.9042,
37.9085

■ 74.8639, -57.9577,
40.6677

■ 74.2692, -60.7734,
42.5973

■ 73.9184, -62.4488,
43.7601

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.2100, -4.6595, 4.7393



87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382



87.2100, -4.6517, 4.7419

Triad

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



87.2100, -4.6552, 4.7396



87.2100, -4.6525, 4.7531



87.2100, -4.6661, 4.7486

Complementary

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



87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382



87.2092, -4.6513, 4.7369

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.



87.2100, -4.6643, 4.7523



87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382



87.2100, -4.6564, 4.7548

Square

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



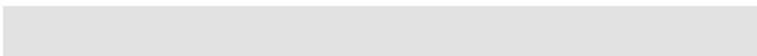
87.2100, -4.6552, 4.7396



87.2100, -4.6501, 4.7497



87.2100, -4.6607, 4.7546



87.2100, -4.6658, 4.7445

Rectangle

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



87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382



87.2100, -4.6502, 4.7443



87.2100, -4.6607, 4.7546



87.2100, -4.6658, 4.7499

Sweetspot

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



87.2100, -4.6552, 4.7396

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



87.2103, -4.6540, 4.7401



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Same Dimension

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



87.2100, -4.6552, 4.7396

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



87.2100, -4.6549, 4.7387



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912



55.7080, -47.7521, 33.4529



14.6685, -12.5599, 8.7790

Inverse Universe

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



87.2092, -4.6513, 4.7369

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



87.2092, -4.6517, 4.7378



40.3295, -2.1519, 2.1912



35.0825, 68.8689, -45.4621



9.2394, 18.1419, -12.0076

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

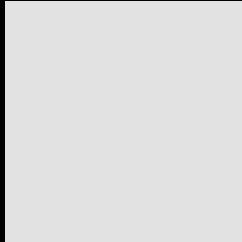
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

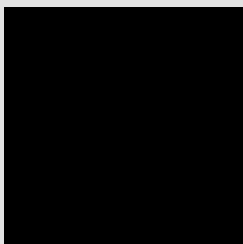
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

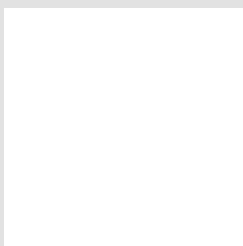
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382.



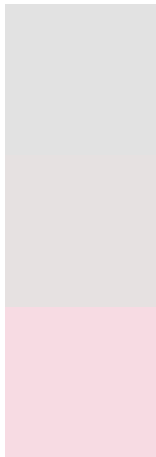
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2081, -4.6532,

4.7382.

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

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

Protanopia

87.2409, -3.0044, 5.2932

Deuteranopia

87.1684, 6.2683, 4.3919



Tritanopia

87.2675, -0.2765, -2.7705

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

Protanomaly

87.1462, -3.3318, 5.1766

Deuteranomaly

87.2579, 1.9160, 4.4215

Tritanomaly

87.3141, -2.0413, -0.1200

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

Achromatomaly

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382 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(226, 226, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 226, 226)  
}
```

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(226, 226, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 226, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382 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(226, 226, 226) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 226, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 226, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 226, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 226, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 226,  
226) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 226, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
226, 226) }
```

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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