

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.6488, -4.6843,
4.7759)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.6488, -4.6843, 4.7759)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(87.6442, -4.6765,
4.7619)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3E3E3
RGB	227, 227, 227
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 89%
CMY	0.1098, 0.1098, 0.1098
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	121°, 0%, 89%
HSV	121°, 0%, 89%
XYZ	73.0127, 76.8151, 83.6516
YIQ	227.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R _Y B	227, 227, 227
Decimal	14935011
CIE Lab	90.24, 0.00, -0.01
CIE LCh	90, 0.009, 288.958
Yxy	76.8184, 0.3127, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293125091 (0xFFE3E3E3)
YUV	227.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000
Hunter-Lab	87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

Details

The HunterLab color $87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $87.6453, -4.6746, 4.7606$, and the grayscale version is $87.6459, -4.6766, 4.7620$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $64.2295, -3.4271, 3.4897$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $84.9796, -15.4571, 11.9198$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $90.5910, 6.8434, -2.8663$.

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 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619 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 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 87.6442, -4.6765,
4.7619

■ 87.6442, -4.6765,
4.7619

220.0328,
-11.7485, 11.9668

■ 75.5671, -4.0335,
4.1062

113.5267, -6.0606,
6.1714

■ 64.1004, -3.4212,
3.4824

127.2800, -6.7951,
6.9197

■ 53.2807, -2.8435,
2.8938

141.5478, -7.5570,
7.6960

■ 43.1493, -2.3025,
2.3428

156.3122, -8.3455,
8.4994

■ 33.7565, -1.8010,
1.8320

171.5569, -9.1596,
9.3289

■ 25.1658, -1.3423,
1.3649

187.2674, -9.9987,

■ 17.4606, -0.9310,

10.1838

0.9460

203.4301,
-10.8618, 11.0633

■ 10.7574, -0.5732,
0.5818

■ 1.6230, -0.0792,
0.0676

■ 87.6442, -4.6765,
4.7619

■ 87.6442, -4.6765,
4.7619

■ 84.9796, -15.4571,
11.9198

■ 90.5910, 6.8434,
-2.8663

■ 82.6033, -25.3665,
18.5197

■ 91.3352, 9.7231,
-4.9639

■ 80.5266, -34.2834,
24.4803

■ 78.7549, -42.0953,
29.7256

■ 77.2894, -48.7109,
34.1927

■ 76.1254, -54.0712,
37.8396

■ 75.2521, -58.1596,
40.6513

■ 74.6510, -61.0111,
42.6459

■ 74.2943, -62.7211,
43.8799

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.6461, -4.6829, 4.7630



87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619



87.6461, -4.6750, 4.7656

Triad

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



87.6461, -4.6786, 4.7633



87.6461, -4.6758, 4.7768



87.6461, -4.6895, 4.7723

Complementary

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



87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619



87.6453, -4.6746, 4.7606

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.



87.6461, -4.6876, 4.7760



87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619



87.6461, -4.6797, 4.7786

Square

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



87.6461, -4.6786, 4.7633



87.6461, -4.6734, 4.7734



87.6461, -4.6840, 4.7783



87.6461, -4.6892, 4.7682

Rectangle

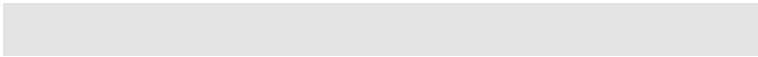
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619



87.6461, -4.6735, 4.7680



87.6461, -4.6840, 4.7783



87.6461, -4.6891, 4.7737

Sweetspot

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



87.6461, -4.6786, 4.7633

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



87.6464, -4.6773, 4.7638



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Same Dimension

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



87.6461, -4.6786, 4.7633

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



87.6461, -4.6782, 4.7624



41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444



56.6104, -48.4979, 33.9350



15.3939, -13.1524, 9.1513

Inverse Universe

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



87.6453, -4.6746, 4.7606

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



87.6453, -4.6749, 4.7615



41.3092, -2.2042, 2.2444



35.5353, 69.5881, -44.7333



9.6675, 18.9433, -12.2593

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619 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 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

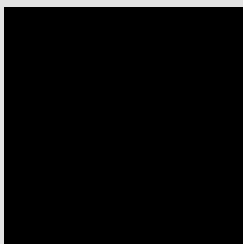
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

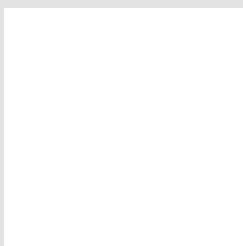
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.6442, -4.6765,

4.7619.

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

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

Protanopia

87.6770, -3.0263, 5.3173

Deuteranopia

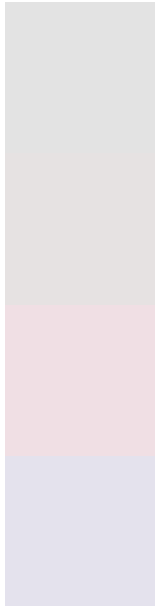
87.6038, 6.2527, 4.4145



Tritanopia

87.7036, -0.2965, -2.7519

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

Protanomaly

87.5824, -3.3541, 5.2006

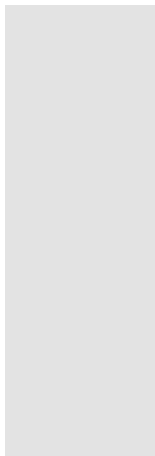
Deuteranomaly

87.6938, 1.8976, 4.4446

Tritanomaly

87.7503, -2.0626, -0.0998

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

Achromatomaly

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619 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(227, 227, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 227, 227)  
}
```

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(227, 227, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 227, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619 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(227, 227, 227) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 227, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 227, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 227, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 227, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 227,  
227) }
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 227, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
227, 227) }
```

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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