

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(77.8486, -0.1394,  
-10.7416)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(77.8486, -0.1394,  
-10.7416) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(77.8465, -0.1375,  
-10.7481)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C6CBE9
RGB	198, 203, 233
RGB Percent	78%, 80%, 91%
CMY	0.2235, 0.2039, 0.0863
CMYK	0.15, 0.13, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	231°, 44%, 85%
HSV	231°, 15%, 91%
XYZ	59.3526, 60.6008, 85.6596
YIQ	204.9250, -12.6100, 8.2700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

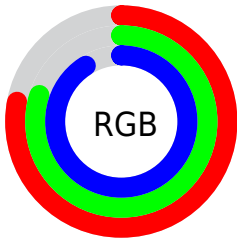
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	198, 202, 233
Decimal	13028329
CIE Lab	82.17, 4.25, -15.38
CIE LCh	82, 15.957, 285.443
Yxy	60.6033, 0.2887, 0.2947
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291218409 (0xFFC6CBE9)
YUV	204.9250, 13.8410, -6.0732
Hunter-Lab	77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481

# Details

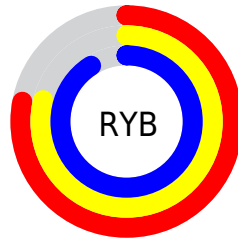
The HunterLab color  $77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $87.6854, -7.8144, 17.7687$ , and the grayscale version is  $78.0501, -4.1646, 4.2406$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $55.3159, 0.6012, -10.4874$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $69.8885, 3.5115, -22.2744$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $86.0608, -3.3443, -0.1392$ .

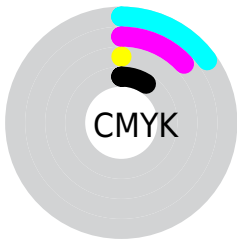
# Distribution



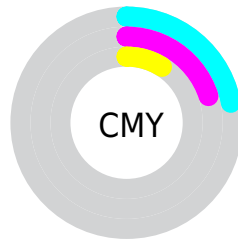
- Red (78%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)












- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481 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 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481	 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481
206.5957, -5.4968, -8.6373	 66.2609, 0.2741, -10.7361
102.8126, -1.0893, -10.5994	 55.3136, 0.6412, -10.6637
116.1361, -1.6214, -10.4489	 45.0459, 0.9579, -10.5247
129.9901, -2.1887, -10.2512	 35.5063, 1.2186, -10.3142
144.3549, -2.7892, -10.0090	 26.7553, 1.4155, -10.0282
159.2130, -3.4216, -9.7245	 18.8717, 1.5376, -9.6684
174.5486, -4.0844,	 11.9640, 1.5677,

-9.3999

-9.2577

190.3473, -4.7765,  
-9.0370

4.8957, 3.5204,  
-13.3603

0.0000, NaN, -NF

77.8465, -0.1375,  
-10.7481

77.8465, -0.1375,  
-10.7481

69.8885, 3.5115,  
-22.2744

86.0608, -3.3443,  
-0.1392

62.2241, 7.7304,  
-34.9789

94.4945, -6.1990,  
9.7479

54.9124, 12.6767,  
-49.1787

99.3294, -9.0222,  
15.0321

48.0327, 18.5438,  
-65.2372

■ 41.6967, 25.5358,  
-83.4788

■ 36.0607, 33.7763,  
-103.9404

■ 31.3333, 43.0801,  
-125.8140

■ 27.7565, 52.5659,  
-146.6502

■ 26.4345, 56.7864,  
-155.6262

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



77.8481, -7.8782, -10.8144



77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481



77.8481, 6.7781, -6.4099

# Triad

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



77.8481, -0.1389, -10.7467



77.8481, 6.6059, 13.7009



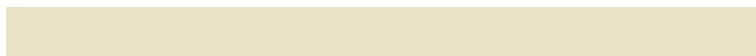
77.8481, -18.0994, 7.7262

# Complementary

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



77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481



87.6854, -7.8144, 17.7687

# 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.



77.8481, -14.5218, 13.5655



77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481



77.8481, -0.3665, 16.7784

# Square

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



77.8481, -0.1389, -10.7467



77.8481, 10.7751, 7.9283



77.8481, -8.0971, 16.7314



77.8481, -18.0439, 0.3566



# Rectangle

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



77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481



77.8481, 9.9046, -1.9045



77.8481, -8.0971, 16.7314



77.8481, -17.2881, 9.9165

# Sweetspot

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



77.8481, -0.1389, -10.7467



95.3344, -3.7036, -0.1584



87.1046, -16.3672, 3.5493



43.8049, -1.6038, -0.4440

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



77.8481, -0.1389, -10.7467



83.5032, 1.0286, -15.7024



77.4668, 6.2639, -11.1585



38.5956, -0.9214, -2.2294



20.1782, 41.7587, -115.3661



6.5443, 8.6879, -26.9345



# Inverse Universe

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



78.7559, 8.5457, 6.1416



84.7646, 12.5809, 7.1713



88.1413, -14.3582, 18.1219



38.8447, 1.6539, 2.6298



31.4704, 54.1292, 18.5119

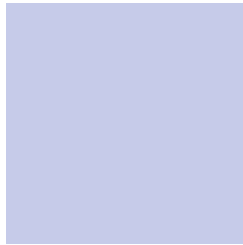


8.8806, 15.3971, 4.2744



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

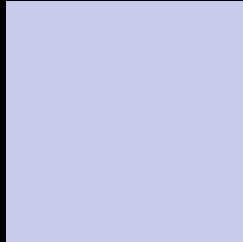
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

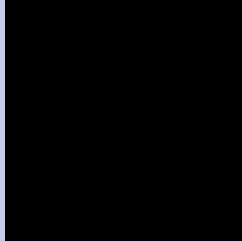
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481.

-10.7481.

# 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

77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481

### Protanopia

77.9341, 0.1623, -10.6230

### Deuteranopia

77.7747, 5.8527, -11.3144



## Tritanopia

77.8581, -4.0874, -4.1883

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481

## Protanomaly

77.9341, 0.1623, -10.6230

## Deuteranomaly

77.6987, 4.0709, -11.4504

## Tritanomaly

77.7768, -2.5170, -6.4209

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481

## Achromatopsia

78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452

## Achromatomaly

77.8772, -2.8506, -1.0080

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481 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(198, 203, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(198, 203, 233)  
}
```

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(198, 203, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(198, 203, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481 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(198, 203, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(198, 203, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(198, 203, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(198, 203, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 203, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(198, 203,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 77.8465, -0.1375, -10.7481 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(198, 203, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(198,  
203, 233) }
```

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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