

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(78.3305, 2.7657,  
11.7857)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(78.3305, 2.7657,  
11.7857) contains.

<b>HunterLab(78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(78.1994, 2.8561,  
11.7337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2C8BD
RGB	226, 200, 189
RGB Percent	89%, 78%, 74%
CMY	0.1137, 0.2157, 0.2588
CMYK	0.00, 0.12, 0.16, 0.11
HSL	18°, 39%, 81%
HSV	18°, 16%, 89%
XYZ	61.2036, 61.1515, 56.7218
YIQ	206.5200, 19.0270, 2.0910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

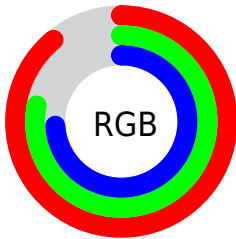
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 205, 189
Decimal	14862525
CIE Lab	82.46, 7.37, 8.83
CIE LCh	82, 11.503, 50.171
Yxy	61.1542, 0.3418, 0.3415
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293052605 (0xFFE2C8BD)
YUV	206.5200, -8.6374, 17.0840
Hunter-Lab	78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337

# Details

The HunterLab color  $78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $80.5663, -10.2419, -3.4854$ , and the grayscale version is  $78.8169, -4.2055, 4.2823$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.6858, -7.0598, 9.9225$ , and  $55.5710, 3.2908, 9.4489$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $72.9867, 7.8870, 15.6488$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $83.6389, -1.8334, 7.5380$ .

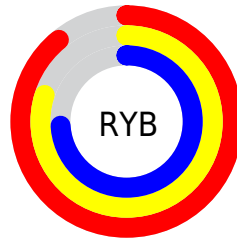
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (78%)

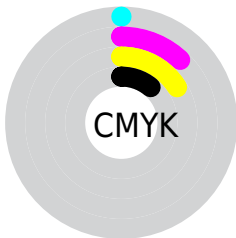
Blue (74%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (74%)

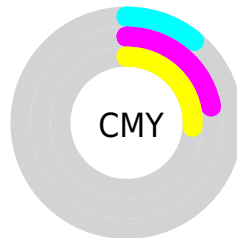


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (22%)


Yellow (26%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337 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 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 78.1994, 2.8561,  
11.7337

 78.1994, 2.8561,  
11.7337

207.0843, -1.4138,  
21.8820

 66.5955, 3.1200,  
10.6709

 103.1999, 2.1771,  
13.8936

 55.6286, 3.3325,  
9.6140

116.5394, 1.7736,  
14.9914

 45.3402, 3.4852,  
8.5602


130.4088, 1.3304,  
16.1029

 35.7782, 3.5707,  
7.5037

144.7885, 0.8496,  
17.2287

 27.0028, 3.5784,  
6.4350

159.6610, 0.3332,  
18.3692

 19.0921, 3.4937,  
5.3379

175.0106, -0.2172,

 12.1535, 3.2935,

19.5248

4.1924

190.8227, -0.8000,  
20.6957

■ 5.2203, 5.8713,  
3.6542

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.1994, 2.8561,  
11.7337

■ 78.1994, 2.8561,  
11.7337

■ 72.9867, 7.8870,  
15.6488

■ 83.6389, -1.8334,  
7.5380

■ 68.0247, 13.2921,  
19.2209

■ 89.2752, -6.2053,  
3.1046

■ 63.3491, 19.0817,  
22.3787

■ 95.0280, -10.6338,  
-0.6581

■ 58.9993, 25.2452,  
25.0347

■ 97.4212, -14.4265,  
2.2002

■ 55.0196, 31.7334,  
27.0899

■ 51.4575, 38.4392,  
28.4440

■ 48.3607, 45.1795,  
29.0181

■ 45.7700, 51.6822,  
28.8030

■ 44.9543, 53.8891,  
28.6440

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.2012, 6.2096, 7.7134



78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337



78.2012, -2.3266, 13.7085

# Triad

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



78.2012, 2.8537, 11.7349



78.2012, -14.5253, 5.9884



78.2012, -0.4219, -6.0021

# Complementary

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



78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337



80.5663, -10.2419, -3.4854

# 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.



78.2012, -6.0100, -6.5454



78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337



78.2012, -14.0479, 0.6346

# Square

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



78.2012, 2.8537, 11.7349



78.2012, -12.2905, 10.5487



78.2012, -10.9674, -4.0418



78.2012, 4.2818, -2.6059



# Rectangle

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



78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337



78.2012, -6.0727, 13.6992



78.2012, -10.9674, -4.0418



78.2012, -2.2626, -6.5333

# Sweetspot

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



78.2012, 2.8537, 11.7349



96.7589, -2.7931, 7.9783



75.8272, 13.0044, -3.5900



44.5565, -1.1236, 3.8542

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



78.2012, 2.8537, 11.7349



87.3902, 5.3955, 15.1861



83.6527, -6.3770, 17.3113



37.8967, -0.1988, 4.0942



34.2196, 39.9348, 21.7851



9.8213, 8.3093, 6.1973

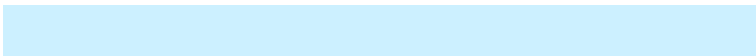


# Inverse Universe

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



80.5663, -10.2419, -3.4854



90.7076, -12.9935, -6.1732



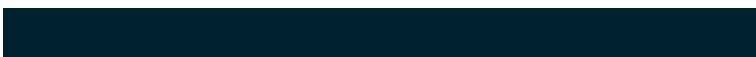
75.0005, -1.1024, -10.6845



38.5330, -3.7170, 0.0021



41.7767, -9.0540, -32.6722



11.6769, -3.3744, -7.3107



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

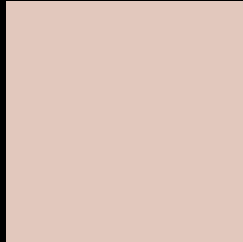
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

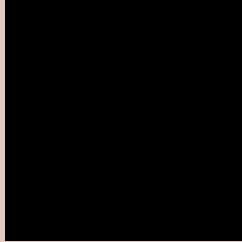
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337.



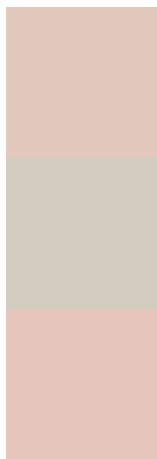
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 78.1994, 2.8561,



# 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

78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337

### Protanopia

78.3717, -4.1686, 10.9301

### Deuteranopia

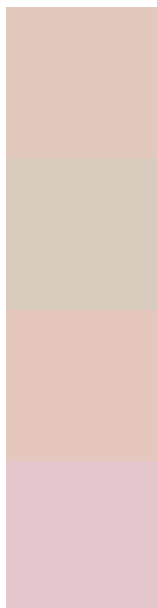
78.1353, 5.6661, 11.7134



## Tritanopia

78.3224, 9.1660, 1.2709

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337

## Protanomaly

78.2185, -1.6344, 11.2429

## Deuteranomaly

78.2170, 4.4329, 11.7804

## Tritanomaly

78.2571, 6.9503, 5.0624

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337

## Achromatopsia

78.9912, -4.2148, 4.2917

## Achromatomaly

78.5188, -1.5763, 7.0936

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337 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, 200, 189)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 200, 189)  
}
```

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, 200, 189) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 200, 189) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337 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, 200, 189) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 200, 189) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 200, 189)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 200, 189); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 200, 189);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 200,  
189) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 78.1994, 2.8561, 11.7337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 200, 189) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
200, 189) }
```

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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