

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.4934, 6.7300,  
-9.7404)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.4934, 6.7300, -9.7404)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.6544, 6.6468,  
-9.6472)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCDEE
RGB	220, 205, 238
RGB Percent	86%, 80%, 93%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1961, 0.0667
CMYK	0.08, 0.14, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	267°, 49%, 87%
HSV	267°, 14%, 93%
XYZ	66.7791, 65.0513, 89.9255
YIQ	213.2470, -1.6530, 13.4430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

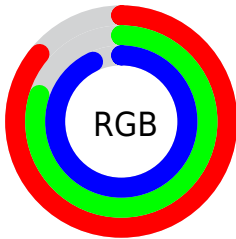
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 205, 238
Decimal	14470638
CIE Lab	84.51, 11.26, -14.35
CIE LCh	85, 18.243, 308.129
Yxy	65.0541, 0.3011, 0.2934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660718 (0xFFDCCDEE)
YUV	213.2470, 12.2032, 5.9224
Hunter-Lab	80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472

# Details

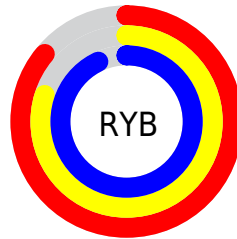
The HunterLab color  $80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $90.1369, -15.1014, 17.2838$ , and the grayscale version is  $81.6289, -4.3555, 4.4351$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $57.8878, 6.7045, -9.5404$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $72.5068, 15.2493, -21.1997$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89.1207, -1.7428, 1.0710$ .

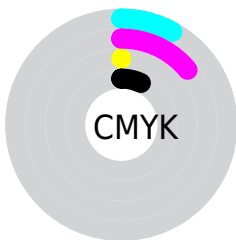
# Distribution



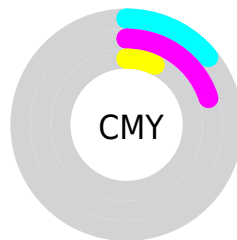
- Red (86%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472 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 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.6544, 6.6468,  
-9.6472

80.6544, 6.6468,  
-9.6472

210.4724, 3.6550,  
-7.1413

68.9238, 6.7421,  
-9.6866

105.8903, 6.2863,  
-9.4007

57.8230, 6.7773,  
-9.6676

119.3402, 6.0331,  
-9.2038

47.3919, 6.7436,  
-9.5837

133.3157, 5.7349,  
-8.9612

37.6765, 6.6318,  
-9.4296

147.7978, 5.3947,  
-8.6754

28.7342, 6.4296,  
-9.1998

162.7694, 5.0147,  
-8.3486

20.6387, 6.1201,  
-8.8915

178.2149, 4.5968,

13.4900, 5.6780,

-7.9829

-8.5135

194.1202, 4.1431,  
-7.5799

7.0673, 6.5674,  
-9.0833

0.0000, NaN, -NF

80.6544, 6.6468,  
-9.6472

80.6544, 6.6468,  
-9.6472

72.5068, 15.2493,  
-21.1997

89.1207, -1.7428,  
1.0710

64.7289, 24.0990,  
-33.7855

97.8579, -9.9516,  
11.1159

57.3972, 33.1934,  
-47.6085

99.4752, -8.2185,  
12.9396

50.6116, 42.4561,  
-62.8303

■ 44.5046, 51.6475,  
-79.4357

■ 39.2436, 60.2274,  
-96.9739

■ 35.0171, 67.2315,  
-114.2064

■ 31.9784, 71.4108,  
-129.0201

■ 30.6138, 72.5910,  
-136.5252

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.6561, -1.8491, -13.6438



80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472



80.6561, 12.3692, -1.9788

# Triad

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



80.6561, 6.6450, -9.6457



80.6561, 2.2332, 18.2084



80.6561, -20.7171, 2.0304

# Complementary

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



80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472



90.1369, -15.1014, 17.2838

# 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.



80.6561, -19.7313, 10.2790



80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472



80.6561, -6.7376, 19.0316

# Square

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



80.6561, 6.6450, -9.6457



80.6561, 9.7453, 13.8977



80.6561, -14.7059, 16.2840



80.6561, -17.4604, -6.4369



# Rectangle

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



80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472



80.6561, 13.7065, 3.8515



80.6561, -14.7059, 16.2840



80.6561, -20.8681, 4.9255

# Sweetspot

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



80.6561, 6.6450, -9.6457



96.2413, -1.7494, 0.9891



84.8588, -7.4854, -4.3585



44.2010, -0.4957, 0.0650

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.6561, 6.6450, -9.6457



84.3681, 10.1362, -14.3212



82.2990, 12.0832, -7.3511



39.4722, 1.3776, -2.2724



23.0289, 54.3921, -101.0432



7.0679, 16.1575, -26.8545



# Inverse Universe

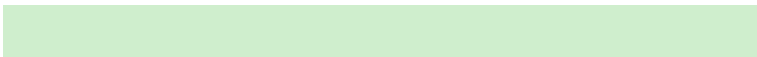
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



81.9575, 9.9303, 0.1697



86.1322, 14.5101, -0.9302



88.7545, -20.1082, 15.7526



39.8787, 2.4270, 0.7679



33.2627, 59.7385, -0.0179

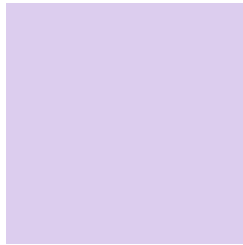


9.6979, 17.6065, -1.4745



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

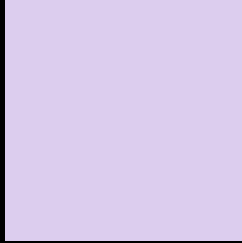
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

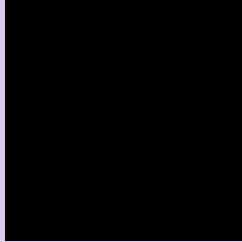
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472.

-9.6472.

# 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

80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472

### Protanopia

80.6682, 0.7381, -11.4446

### Deuteranopia

80.5579, 6.3240, -9.7835



## Tritanopia

80.5685, 2.3057, -2.2098

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472

## Protanomaly

80.7787, 2.5977, -10.6871

## Deuteranomaly

80.5579, 6.3240, -9.7835

## Tritanomaly

80.5356, 4.0771, -4.8763

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472

## Achromatopsia

81.5713, -4.3524, 4.4319

## Achromatomaly

81.2195, -0.2687, -0.4057

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472 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(220, 205, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 205, 238)  
}
```

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(220, 205, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 205, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472 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(220, 205, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 205, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(220, 205, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 205, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 205, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 205,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6544, 6.6468, -9.6472 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 205, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
205, 238) }
```

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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