

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.5203, -6.2621,  
0.5597)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.5203, -6.2621, 0.5597)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648)</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(80.4397, -6.3936,  
0.5648)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CAD4DA
RGB	202, 212, 218
RGB Percent	79%, 83%, 85%
CMY	0.2078, 0.1686, 0.1451
CMYK	0.07, 0.03, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	202°, 18%, 82%
HSV	202°, 7%, 85%
XYZ	60.5555, 64.7055, 75.6274
YIQ	209.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

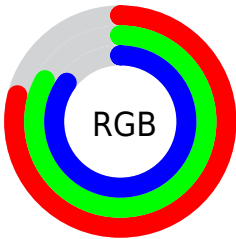
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 208, 218
Decimal	13292762
CIE Lab	84.33, -2.23, -4.13
CIE LCh	84, 4.696, 241.672
Yxy	64.7082, 0.3014, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291482842 (0xFFCAD4DA)
YUV	209.6940, 4.0949, -6.7476
Hunter-Lab	80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648

# Details

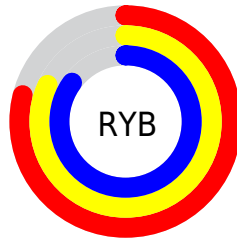
The HunterLab color  $80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $80.1754, -1.9822, 8.0469$ , and the grayscale version is  $80.1348, -4.2758, 4.3539$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $57.4928, -4.7363, -0.3896$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $76.0897, -8.6408, -4.9507$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $84.9448, -3.7151, 5.9800$ .

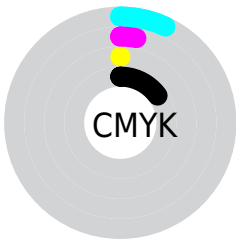
# Distribution



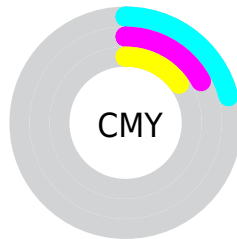
- Red (79%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648 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 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.4397, -6.3936,  
0.5648

■ 80.4397, -6.3936,  
0.5648

210.1767,  
-14.1236, 6.2481

■ 68.7201, -5.6607,  
0.1136

105.6552, -7.9436,  
1.5923

■ 57.6309, -4.9537,  
-0.2946

119.0955, -8.7560,  
2.1611

■ 47.2121, -4.2750,  
-0.6546

133.0618, -9.5928,  
2.7644

■ 37.5100, -3.6254,  
-0.9614

147.5350,  
-10.4535, 3.4006

■ 28.5821, -3.0055,  
-1.2086

162.4980,  
-11.3375, 4.0683

■ 20.5025, -2.4156,  
-1.3875

177.9351,

■ 13.3718, -1.8545,

-12.2441, 4.7662

-1.4852

193.8324,  
-13.1730, 5.4931

■ 6.9261, -1.7719,  
-2.0970

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.4397, -6.3936,  
0.5648

■ 80.4397, -6.3936,  
0.5648

■ 76.0897, -8.6408,  
-4.9507

■ 84.9448, -3.7151,  
5.9800

■ 71.9028, -10.3956,  
-10.5711

■ 89.5882, -0.6501,  
11.2944

■ 67.8947, -11.5984,  
-16.2909

■ 93.0650, -1.6748,  
15.0589

■ 64.0803, -12.1835,  
-22.0994

■ 95.6232, -5.9585,  
17.6907

■ 60.4750, -12.0848,  
-27.9780

■ 98.2258, -10.2050,  
20.3098

■ 57.0936, -11.2411,  
-33.8984

■ 98.9151, -11.3120,  
20.9942

■ 53.9486, -9.6051,  
-39.8233

■ 51.0478, -7.1577,  
-45.7103

■ 48.3851, -3.9422,  
-51.5344

# Harmonies

## Analogous

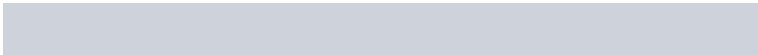
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.4414, -8.0454, 2.1262



80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648



80.4414, -4.1667, 0.0354

# Triad

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



80.4414, -6.3953, 0.5661



80.4414, 0.1960, 4.5020



80.4414, -6.6176, 7.8955

# Complementary

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



80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648



80.1754, -1.9822, 8.0469

# 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.



80.4414, -4.4262, 8.4925



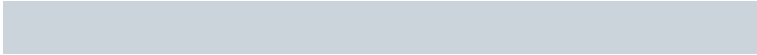
80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648



80.4414, -0.4776, 6.5678

# Square

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



80.4414, -6.3953, 0.5661



80.4414, -0.3454, 2.3458



80.4414, -2.1759, 8.0132



80.4414, -8.1727, 6.3598



# Rectangle

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



80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648



80.4414, -2.6480, 0.3483



80.4414, -2.1759, 8.0132



80.4414, -5.9318, 8.2107

# Sweetspot

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



80.4414, -6.3953, 0.5661



98.9101, -5.9951, 4.1319



82.0048, -11.1686, 7.2518



45.7852, -2.7587, 1.9415

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

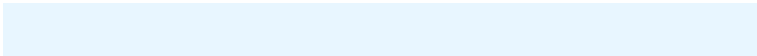


# Same Dimension

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



80.4414, -6.3953, 0.5661



95.1516, -8.1436, -0.4617



78.0185, -2.3740, -2.3748



37.3720, -3.2448, -0.2737



37.2081, -2.8087, -40.4437



10.2976, -2.0189, -8.5128



# Inverse Universe

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



78.6774, 2.7941, 1.5884



92.5633, 5.4126, 1.0789



82.5919, -6.0078, 10.6744



36.3150, 2.2978, 0.3590



31.6565, 57.6605, -6.2703

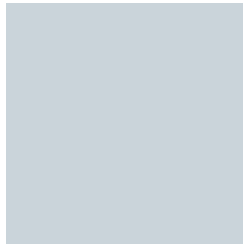


8.1593, 15.0419, -3.0134



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

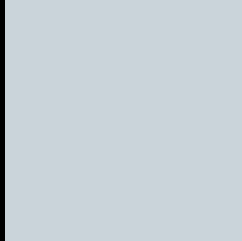
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

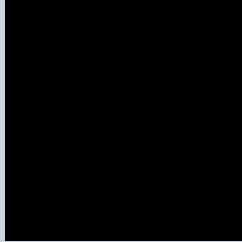
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

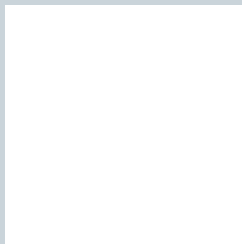
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648.



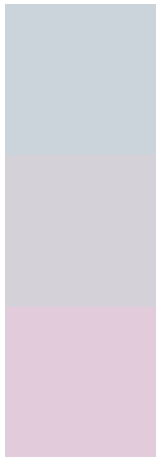
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.4397, -6.3936,

0.5648.

# 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

80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648

### Protanopia

80.3467, -2.0962, 1.5325

### Deuteranopia

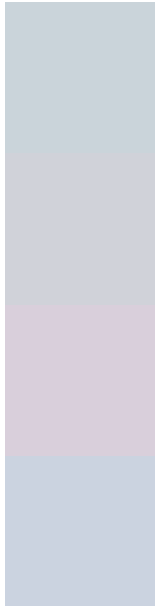
80.3255, 5.8189, -0.3803



## Tritanopia

80.6052, -3.6246, -3.8504

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648

## Protanomaly

80.3199, -3.6991, 0.9701

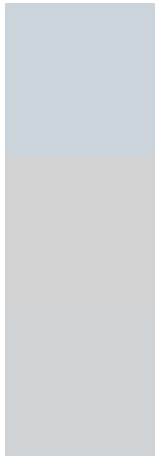
## Deuteranomaly

80.3068, 1.0824, 0.0248

## Tritanomaly

80.4157, -4.4871, -2.5215

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648

## Achromatopsia

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617

## Achromatomaly

80.4102, -5.2247, 3.0405

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648 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(202, 212, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 212, 218)  
}
```

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(202, 212, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 212, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648 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(202, 212, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 212, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 212, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 212, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 212, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 212,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.4397, -6.3936, 0.5648 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 212, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
212, 218) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor