

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.7446, 16.1526,  
-16.1689)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.7446, 16.1526,  
-16.1689) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.6676, 16.5656,  
-16.4775)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E9C7FA
RGB	233, 199, 250
RGB Percent	91%, 78%, 98%
CMY	0.0863, 0.2196, 0.0196
CMYK	0.07, 0.20, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	280°, 84%, 88%
HSV	280°, 20%, 98%
XYZ	71.2830, 65.0726, 99.2458
YIQ	214.9800, 3.8930, 23.0690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

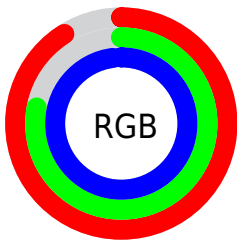
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	233, 199, 250
Decimal	15321082
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.52, 20.99, -20.60
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 29.413, 315.538
Yxy	65.0754, 0.3026, 0.2762
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293511162 (0xFFE9C7FA)
YUV	214.9800, 17.2649, 15.8035
Hunter-Lab	80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775

# Details

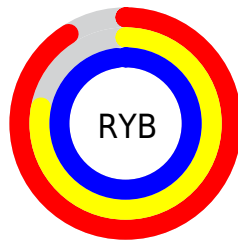
The HunterLab color  $80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCFF}$ . A complement of this color would be  $93.3249, -24.0461, 22.7560$ , and the grayscale version is  $82.3539, -4.3942, 4.4744$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $57.8344, 15.7103, -15.8096$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $72.8907, 27.5541, -28.1704$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88.8686, 5.7751, -5.4792$ .

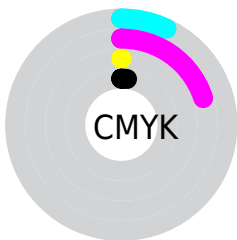
# Distribution



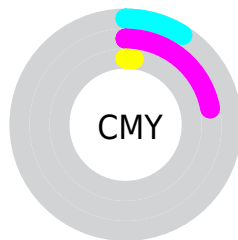
- Red (91%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775 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 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.6676, 16.5656,  
-16.4775

80.6676, 16.5656,  
-16.4775

210.4906, 16.8503,  
-15.7473

68.9364, 16.2295,  
-16.3001

105.9048, 17.0178,  
-16.6536

57.8348, 15.8139,  
-16.0624

119.3552, 17.1493,  
-16.6620

47.4029, 15.3075,  
-15.7598

133.3313, 17.2234,  
-16.6206

37.6868, 14.6982,  
-15.3915

147.8140, 17.2439,  
-16.5318

28.7436, 13.9709,  
-14.9612

162.7860, 17.2141,  
-16.3981

20.6471, 13.1064,  
-14.4865

178.2321, 17.1369,

13.4972, 12.0829,

-16.2216

-14.0282

194.1379, 17.0149,  
-16.0041

7.0758, 12.7685,  
-15.0599

0.0000, NaN, -NF

80.6676, 16.5656,  
-16.4775

80.6676, 16.5656,  
-16.4775

72.8907, 27.5541,  
-28.1704

88.8686, 5.7751,  
-5.4792

65.6114, 38.6784,  
-40.6231

97.4268, -4.8000,  
4.9097

58.9311, 49.7617,  
-53.8102

99.8410, -6.2076,  
7.7035

52.9720, 60.4465,  
-67.5315

■ 47.8748, 70.1094,  
-81.2811

■ 43.7794, 77.8418,  
-94.1472

■ 40.7811, 82.6453,  
-104.9164

■ 38.8344, 84.2780,  
-112.6786

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.6693, 3.2942, -25.5589



80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775



80.6693, 24.4936, -2.5153

# Triad

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



80.6693, 16.5637, -16.4758



80.6693, 2.7710, 26.0772



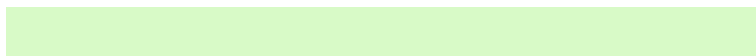
80.6693, -29.4445, -3.0392

# Complementary

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



80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775



93.3249, -24.0461, 22.7560

# 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.



80.6693, -29.5627, 10.7361



80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775



80.6693, -11.6400, 25.9872

# Square

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



80.6693, 16.5637, -16.4758



80.6693, 16.1574, 21.1151



80.6693, -23.2533, 20.8426



80.6693, -22.9181, -16.9172



# Rectangle

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



80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775



80.6693, 25.3505, 6.9080



80.6693, -23.2533, 20.8426



80.6693, -30.2188, 1.7903

# Sweetspot

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



80.6693, 16.5637, -16.4758



94.6938, 1.1297, -0.8665



82.8223, -3.5887, -13.7739



43.5458, 0.8504, -0.7238

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.6693, 16.5637, -16.4758



79.5667, 20.9955, -21.1018



82.2225, 20.9485, -9.7430



41.4944, 2.2275, -2.0914



28.4277, 61.5615, -81.4610



8.9799, 19.1542, -23.4677



# Inverse Universe

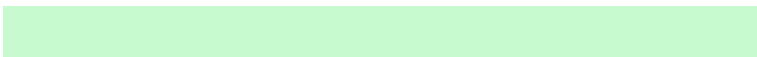
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



81.3213, 16.2645, 3.0268



80.3865, 20.6458, 2.8735



92.1970, -27.8317, 18.5045



41.6181, 2.1540, 1.8732



33.3741, 58.2262, 13.2552



10.2489, 18.0584, 2.6937



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

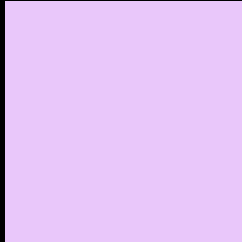
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775 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 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775.



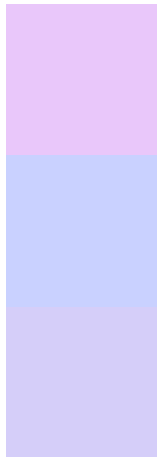
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775.

-16.4775.

# 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

80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775

### Protanopia

80.7703, 2.1627, -19.6393

### Deuteranopia

80.7021, 6.1035, -16.0085



## Tritanopia

80.5276, 6.4959, -0.1184

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775

## Protanomaly

80.5609, 7.4746, -18.6200

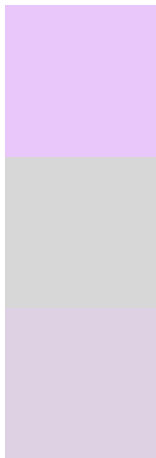
## Deuteranomaly

80.4780, 9.9209, -16.2632

## Tritanomaly

80.5193, 10.2311, -5.8739

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775

## Achromatopsia

82.4344, -4.3985, 4.4788

## Achromatomaly

81.6896, 3.2881, -2.8782

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775 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(233, 199, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 199, 250)  
}
```

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(233, 199, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 199, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775 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(233, 199, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 199, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 199, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 199, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 199, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 199,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6676, 16.5656, -16.4775 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 199, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
199, 250) }
```

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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