

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.8080, 1.9406,
2.2927)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.8080, 1.9406, 2.2927)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.6927, 2.2017,
2.0266)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DECFD8
RGB	222, 207, 216
RGB Percent	87%, 81%, 85%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1882, 0.1529
CMYK	0.00, 0.07, 0.03, 0.13
HSL	324°, 19%, 84%
HSV	324°, 7%, 87%
XYZ	64.8317, 65.1131, 74.1168
YIQ	212.5110, 6.0510, 5.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

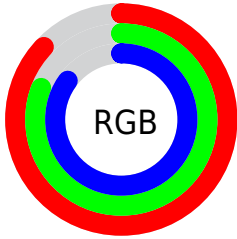
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 207, 216
Decimal	14602200
CIE Lab	84.54, 6.76, -2.58
CIE LCh	85, 7.240, 339.088
Yxy	65.1159, 0.3177, 0.3191
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292792280 (0xFFDECFD8)
YUV	212.5110, 1.7201, 8.3219
Hunter-Lab	80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266

Details

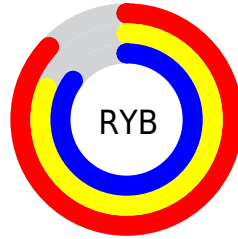
The HunterLab color $80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $83.8533, -10.7903, 6.9682$, and the grayscale version is $81.3530, -4.3408, 4.4201$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $57.9406, 2.6115, 1.2450$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $73.9304, 12.3728, -1.6306$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $87.8135, -7.7742, 5.9343$.

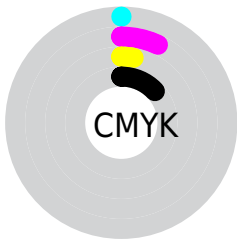
Distribution



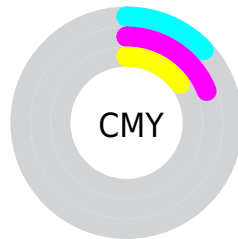
- Red (87%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266 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 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.6927, 2.2017,
2.0266

80.6927, 2.2017,
2.0266

210.5252, -2.3485,
8.2272

68.9602, 2.5048,
1.5062

105.9323, 1.4514,
3.1836

57.8573, 2.7586,
1.0253

119.3839, 1.0146,
3.8134

47.4240, 2.9558,
0.5884

133.3610, 0.5394,
4.4755

37.7063, 3.0895,
0.1996

147.8447, 0.0279,
5.1686

28.7614, 3.1505,
-0.1356

162.8178, -0.5182,
5.8914

20.6630, 3.1258,
-0.4099

178.2648, -1.0972,

13.5111, 2.9954,

6.6427

-0.6126

194.1716, -1.7077,
7.4216

7.0922, 3.7763,
-1.1242

0.0000, NaN, NaN

80.6927, 2.2017,
2.0266

80.6927, 2.2017,
2.0266

73.9304, 12.3728,
-1.6306

87.8135, -7.7742,
5.9343

67.5813, 22.7027,
-4.9565

95.2391, -17.5429,
10.0289

61.7204, 33.0816,
-7.8315

96.6952, -17.8271,
7.4490

56.4354, 43.2958,
-10.0965

96.9785, -16.2403,
3.4070

■ 51.8259, 52.9805,
-11.5527

■ 97.0926, -15.6025,
1.7823

■ 47.9950, 61.5947,
-11.9829

■ 45.0310, 68.4688,
-11.2056

■ 42.9780, 72.9796,
-9.1632

■ 41.7917, 74.8653,
-6.0149

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.6945, 0.0617, -0.8394



80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266



80.6945, 2.5773, 5.4166

Triad

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



80.6945, 2.1996, 2.0280



80.6945, -5.3909, 10.5750



80.6945, -9.5666, 0.1679

Complementary

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



80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266



83.8533, -10.7903, 6.9682

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.



80.6945, -10.9737, 3.3547



80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266



80.6945, -8.5906, 9.2958

Square

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



80.6945, 2.1996, 2.0280



80.6945, -1.8465, 10.2545



80.6945, -10.6196, 6.6874



80.6945, -6.7443, -1.9453

Rectangle

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



80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266



80.6945, 1.7736, 7.5014



80.6945, -10.6196, 6.6874



80.6945, -10.2185, 1.1546

Sweetspot

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



80.6945, 2.1996, 2.0280



98.3150, -2.9873, 4.5077



80.0305, 0.3295, -1.8780



45.5235, -1.4360, 2.1066

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.6945, 2.1996, 2.0280



93.3559, 4.1167, 1.7950



80.4593, 0.9284, 5.3807



37.1994, 2.3231, 0.4787



32.0244, 58.0630, -4.2700



8.5347, 15.6590, -2.5713

Inverse Universe

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



80.6945, 2.1996, 2.0280



93.3559, 4.1167, 1.7950



84.0853, -9.5039, 3.6569



37.1994, 2.3231, 0.4787



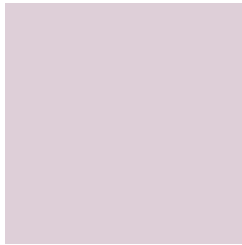
32.0244, 58.0630, -4.2700



8.5347, 15.6590, -2.5713

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

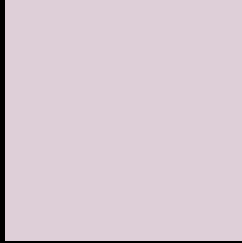
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

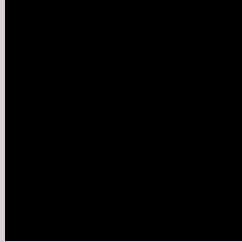
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6927, 2.2017,

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

80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266

Protanopia

80.8092, -1.9412, 1.0940

Deuteranopia

80.7951, 5.6128, 2.2099



Tritanopia

80.6874, 4.1139, -0.9896

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266

Protanomaly

80.7525, -0.6349, 1.5499

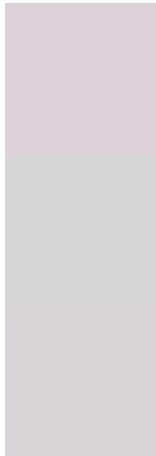
Deuteranomaly

80.7894, 4.0666, 2.1759

Tritanomaly

80.6213, 3.7585, -0.0507

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266

Achromatopsia

81.5713, -4.3524, 4.4319

Achromatomaly

81.2665, -2.1894, 3.6234

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266 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(222, 207, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 207, 216)  
}
```

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(222, 207, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 207, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266 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(222, 207, 216) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 207, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 207, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 207, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 207, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 207,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6927, 2.2017, 2.0266 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 207, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
207, 216) }
```

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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