

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.8131, 3.1417,  
-10.4495)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.8131, 3.1417,  
-10.4495) contains.

<b>HunterLab(80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566)</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(80.8703, 2.9085,  
-10.5566)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D4D0F0
RGB	212, 208, 240
RGB Percent	83%, 82%, 94%
CMY	0.1686, 0.1843, 0.0588
CMYK	0.12, 0.13, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	247°, 52%, 88%
HSV	247°, 13%, 94%
XYZ	65.4354, 65.4001, 91.6127
YIQ	212.8440, -7.8880, 10.8000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

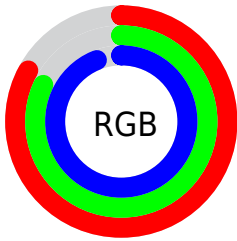
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	212, 208, 240
Decimal	13947120
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.69, 7.49, -15.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 16.952, 296.219
Yxy	65.4028, 0.2942, 0.2940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292137200 (0xFFD4D0F0)
YUV	212.8440, 13.3879, -0.7402
Hunter-Lab	80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566

# Details

The HunterLab color  $80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $92.0374, -11.4586, 18.0684$ , and the grayscale version is  $81.4521, -4.3461, 4.4254$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $58.0861, 3.1761, -10.4392$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $71.8684, 9.2340, -23.5640$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.1841, -3.0580, 1.3192$ .

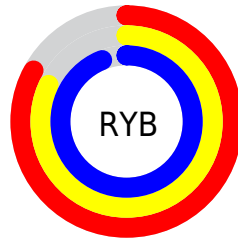
# Distribution



Red (83%)

Green (82%)

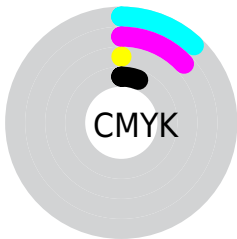
Blue (94%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (94%)

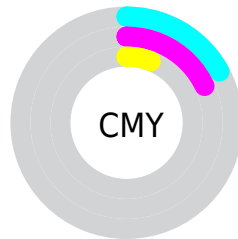


Cyan (12%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (17%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566 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 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 80.8703, 2.9085,  
-10.5566

■ 80.8703, 2.9085,  
-10.5566

210.7695, -1.3931,  
-8.2953

■ 69.1287, 3.1789,  
-10.5657

106.1267, 2.2207,  
-10.3689

■ 58.0162, 3.3978,  
-10.5158

119.5861, 1.8132,  
-10.2003

■ 47.5727, 3.5582,  
-10.4006

133.5709, 1.3662,  
-9.9854

■ 37.8441, 3.6527,  
-10.2150

148.0619, 0.8819,  
-9.7267

■ 28.8873, 3.6716,  
-9.9546

163.0421, 0.3623,  
-9.4265

■ 20.7758, 3.6013,  
-9.6183

178.4960, -0.1910,

■ 13.6090, 3.4209,

-9.0866

-9.2195

194.4094, -0.7766,  
-8.7090

7.2063, 4.1438,  
-9.7065

0.0000, NaN, -NF

80.8703, 2.9085,  
-10.5566

80.8703, 2.9085,  
-10.5566

71.8684, 9.2340,  
-23.5640

90.1841, -3.0580,  
1.3192

63.2301, 16.0368,  
-38.0593

99.4401, -8.2229,  
11.9772

55.0365, 23.4514,  
-54.4867

99.5346, -7.8914,  
12.0879

47.4019, 31.6146,  
-73.3520

■ 40.4930, 40.5801,  
-95.0456

■ 34.5494, 50.0965,  
-119.3071

■ 29.8875, 59.1808,  
-144.0877

■ 26.8277, 65.8423,  
-164.5094

■ 25.6264, 68.4355,  
-173.7448

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.8720, -5.3768, -12.3936



80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566



80.8720, 9.4820, -4.5715

# Triad

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



80.8720, 2.9069, -10.5551



80.8720, 4.8152, 16.1101



80.8720, -19.7446, 5.4040

# Complementary

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



80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566



92.0374, -11.4586, 18.0684

# 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.



80.8720, -17.2533, 12.4523



80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566



80.8720, -3.2567, 18.2240

# Square

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



80.8720, 2.9069, -10.5551



80.8720, 10.6148, 10.8717



80.8720, -11.3006, 16.9555



80.8720, -18.2430, -2.6506



# Rectangle

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



80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566



80.8720, 11.8948, 0.6736



80.8720, -11.3006, 16.9555



80.8720, -19.3490, 7.9610

# Sweetspot

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



80.8720, 2.9069, -10.5551



95.9219, -2.8508, 0.5790



89.3574, -12.9183, 0.1359



44.0254, -1.1003, -0.1621

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.8720, 2.9069, -10.5551



83.9766, 4.9149, -14.9639



82.3749, 7.9545, -8.4379



39.1450, 0.2639, -2.7160



19.0404, 50.6942, -127.9042



5.7596, 14.8377, -34.8376



# Inverse Universe

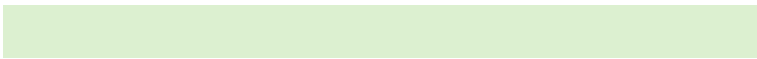
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.4841, 11.3411, -4.7200



87.3788, 15.7786, -7.1961



90.6273, -16.5041, 16.5130



39.9943, 3.0461, -0.8743



35.6404, 68.2216, -32.6779



10.3255, 19.8378, -10.0333



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

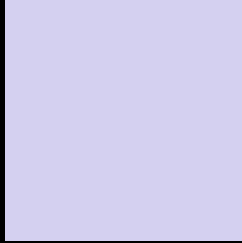
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

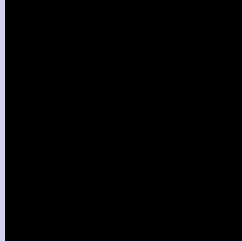
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566.

-10.5566.

# 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

80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566

### Protanopia

80.9728, 0.2141, -11.0360

### Deuteranopia

80.8327, 5.8625, -10.5561



## Tritanopia

80.8337, -1.2579, -3.5170

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566

## Protanomaly

80.8466, 1.3468, -11.1890

## Deuteranomaly

80.9419, 4.6943, -10.4278

## Tritanomaly

80.7936, 0.5166, -6.2310

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566

## Achromatopsia

81.5713, -4.3524, 4.4319

## Achromatomaly

81.2788, -1.5657, -0.8692

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566 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(212, 208, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 208, 240)  
}
```

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(212, 208, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 208, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566 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(212, 208, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 208, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 208, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 208, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 208, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 208,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.8703, 2.9085, -10.5566 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 208, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
208, 240) }
```

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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