

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.8751, -1.9459,  
-3.1175)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.8751, -1.9459,  
-3.1175) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(81.0153, -2.2730,  
-2.7753)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D1D3E2
RGB	209, 211, 226
RGB Percent	82%, 83%, 89%
CMY	0.1804, 0.1725, 0.1137
CMYK	0.08, 0.07, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	233°, 23%, 85%
HSV	233°, 8%, 89%
XYZ	63.3162, 65.6348, 81.2831
YIQ	212.1120, -6.0070, 4.2410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

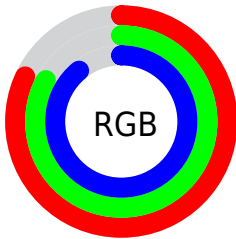
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	209, 211, 226
Decimal	13751266
CIE Lab	84.81, 2.15, -7.62
CIE LCh	85, 7.917, 285.774
Yxy	65.6376, 0.3012, 0.3122
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291941346 (0xFFD1D3E2)
YUV	212.1120, 6.8468, -2.7292
Hunter-Lab	81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753

# Details

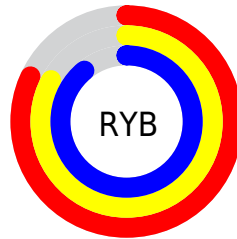
The HunterLab color  $81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $86.0714, -6.4327, 11.3711$ , and the grayscale version is  $81.1634, -4.3307, 4.4098$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $58.3290, -1.3172, -3.2438$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $72.9875, 1.2069, -13.4536$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89.2747, -5.3985, 7.1303$ .

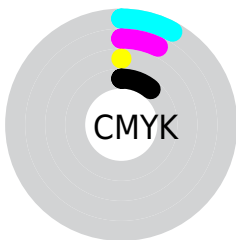
# Distribution



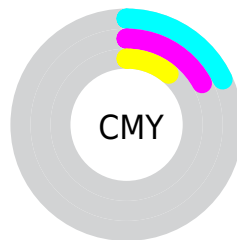
- Red (82%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753 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 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81.0153, -2.2730,  
-2.7753

■ 81.0153, -2.2730,  
-2.7753

210.9691, -8.4509,  
1.8002

■ 69.2663, -1.7505,  
-3.0804

106.2855, -3.4318,  
-2.0228

■ 58.1461, -1.2657,  
-3.3359

119.7514, -4.0607,  
-1.5841

■ 47.6942, -0.8236,  
-3.5355

133.7423, -4.7210,  
-1.1066

■ 37.9567, -0.4280,  
-3.6734

148.2393, -5.4113,  
-0.5923

■ 28.9903, -0.0841,  
-3.7420

163.2253, -6.1305,  
-0.0430

■ 20.8681, 0.2008,  
-3.7312

178.6848, -6.8775,

■ 13.6891, 0.4163,

0.5398

-3.6287

194.6037, -7.6512,  
1.1546

7.2982, 0.8952,  
-3.9930

0.0000, NaN, NaN

81.0153, -2.2730,  
-2.7753

81.0153, -2.2730,  
-2.7753

72.9875, 1.2069,  
-13.4536

89.2747, -5.3985,  
7.1303

65.2209, 5.1468,  
-25.1305

97.7338, -8.2404,  
16.4290

57.7642, 9.6767,  
-38.0897

99.1318, -10.1133,  
17.8732

50.6817, 14.9642,  
-52.6817

■ 44.0643, 21.2069,  
-69.2911

■ 38.0407, 28.5879,  
-88.2039

■ 32.7918, 37.1372,  
-109.2393

■ 28.5536, 46.4167,  
-130.9985

■ 25.5681, 55.1089,  
-150.1316

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.0170, -6.1654, -2.8283



81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753



81.0170, 1.1273, -0.7352

# Triad

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



81.0170, -2.2747, -2.7739



81.0170, 0.9801, 9.3662



81.0170, -11.4821, 6.1468

# Complementary

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



81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753



86.0714, -6.4327, 11.3711

# 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.



81.0170, -9.6411, 9.2384



81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753



81.0170, -2.4725, 11.0365

# Square

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



81.0170, -2.2747, -2.7739



81.0170, 3.0306, 6.3289



81.0170, -6.3595, 10.9909



81.0170, -11.4315, 2.4430



# Rectangle

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



81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753



81.0170, 2.6388, 1.4220



81.0170, -6.3595, 10.9909



81.0170, -11.0655, 7.2883

# Sweetspot

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



81.0170, -2.2747, -2.7739



98.0859, -4.6261, 3.1716



85.6250, -10.3578, 3.8795



45.4228, -2.1567, 1.5195

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



81.0170, -2.2747, -2.7739



91.4660, -2.0235, -5.0011



80.9787, 0.7323, -2.7698



36.7452, -0.7571, -2.1998



19.1289, 42.0603, -114.7056



5.8401, 8.2654, -25.1423



# Inverse Universe

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



81.5317, 1.6488, 5.4500



92.1875, 3.3916, 6.4350



86.1258, -9.4745, 11.3775



37.0495, 1.5180, 2.6141



30.4589, 52.3363, 18.3290

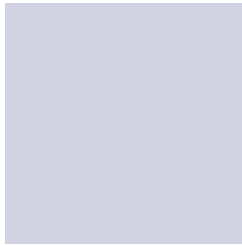


8.0739, 13.9818, 4.0160



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

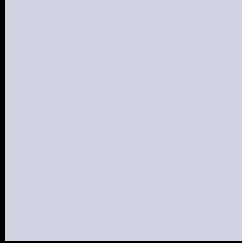
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

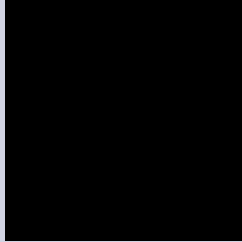
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

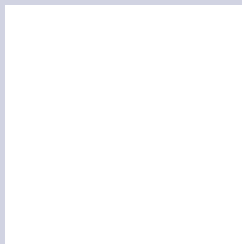
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753.



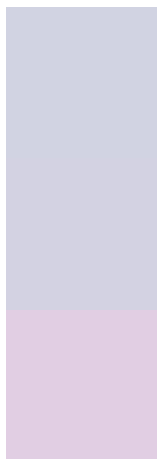
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.0153, -2.2730,

-2.7753.

# 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

81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753

### Protanopia

80.8907, -1.1299, -2.9132

### Deuteranopia

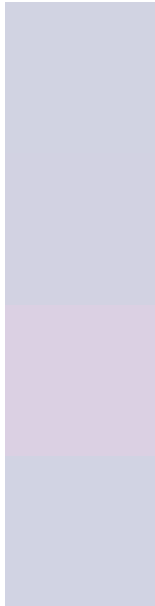
81.0532, 5.6812, -3.1159



## Tritanopia

81.0493, -2.0878, -3.2569

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753

## Protanomaly

80.7996, -1.4432, -3.0342

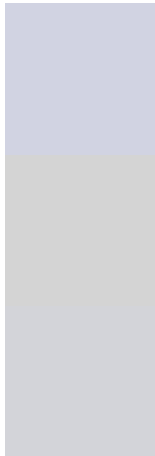
## Deuteranomaly

81.0666, 2.6536, -3.1519

## Tritanomaly

81.0493, -2.0878, -3.2569

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753

## Achromatopsia

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085

## Achromatomaly

81.2069, -3.7823, 2.0445

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753 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(209, 211, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(209, 211, 226)  
}
```

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(209, 211, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(209, 211, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753 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(209, 211, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(209, 211, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(209, 211, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(209, 211, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 211, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(209, 211,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.0153, -2.2730, -2.7753 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(209, 211, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(209,  
211, 226) }
```

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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