

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(81.4487, 9.4261,  
-17.4928)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(81.4487, 9.4261,  
-17.4928) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(81.5169, 9.1289,  
-17.1998)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCCEFD
RGB	220, 206, 253
RGB Percent	86%, 81%, 99%
CMY	0.1372, 0.1921, 0.0078
CMYK	0.13, 0.19, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	258°, 92%, 90%
HSV	258°, 19%, 99%
XYZ	69.3161, 66.4500, 102.1012
YIQ	215.5440, -6.7430, 17.5850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

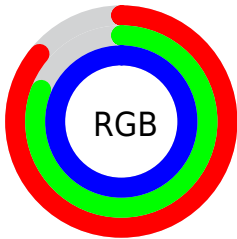
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	220, 206, 253
Decimal	14470909
CIE Lab	85.23, 13.74, -21.23
CIE LCh	85, 25.288, 302.910
Yxy	66.4528, 0.2914, 0.2794
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292660989 (0xFFDCCEFD)
YUV	215.5440, 18.4658, 3.9079
Hunter-Lab	81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998

# Details

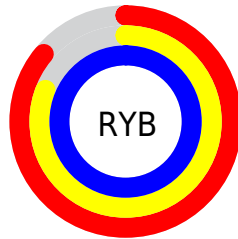
The HunterLab color  $81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $96.4671, -17.3376, 23.2484$ , and the grayscale version is  $82.5958, -4.4071, 4.4876$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $58.6867, 8.9516, -16.4422$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $72.5323, 17.3186, -30.9659$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.8578, 1.2575, -4.6337$ .

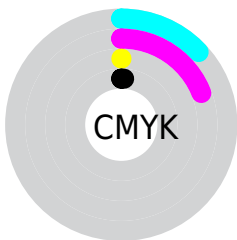
# Distribution



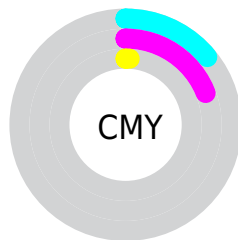
- Red (86%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998 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 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.5169, 9.1289,  
-17.1998

81.5169, 9.1289,  
-17.1998

211.6588, 6.9539,  
-16.6106

69.7424, 9.1168,  
-17.0066

106.8345, 8.9712,  
-17.4080

58.5953, 9.0395,  
-16.7533

120.3226, 8.8139,  
-17.4324

48.1148, 8.8877,  
-16.4358

134.3349, 8.6085,  
-17.4069

38.3465, 8.6514,  
-16.0536

148.8526, 8.3582,  
-17.3339

29.3467, 8.3175,  
-15.6113

163.8586, 8.0654,  
-17.2158

21.1877, 7.8678,  
-15.1277

179.3374, 7.7325,

13.9671, 7.2767,

-17.0546

-14.6651

195.2751, 7.3614,  
-16.8523

7.6069, 7.4820,  
-15.1898

0.0000, NaN, -NF

81.5169, 9.1289,  
-17.1998

81.5169, 9.1289,  
-17.1998

72.5323, 17.3186,  
-30.9659

90.8578, 1.2575,  
-4.6337

63.9674, 25.9046,  
-46.2643

99.9359, -5.6868,  
6.3473

55.9184, 34.9396,  
-63.4642

48.5175, 44.3979,  
-82.8892

■ 41.9482, 54.0359,  
-104.5532

■ 36.4521, 63.1445,  
-127.5844

■ 32.3014, 70.3177,  
-149.4394

■ 29.6395, 74.0067,  
-166.3341

■ 29.3293, 74.4069,  
-168.4839

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.5186, -3.1295, -21.8743



81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998



81.5186, 18.1789, -6.6824

# Triad

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



81.5186, 9.1273, -17.1981



81.5186, 6.8884, 22.2891



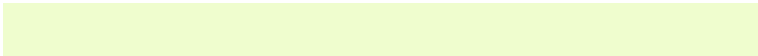
81.5186, -27.0070, 3.2673

# Complementary

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



81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998



96.4671, -17.3376, 23.2484

# 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.



81.5186, -24.6775, 14.1823



81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998



81.5186, -5.5713, 24.1368

# Square

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



81.5186, 9.1273, -17.1981



81.5186, 16.8326, 15.9134



81.5186, -17.0124, 21.4005



81.5186, -23.5759, -8.9957



# Rectangle

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



81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998



81.5186, 20.9083, 1.5631



81.5186, -17.0124, 21.4005



81.5186, -26.8713, 7.2105

# Sweetspot

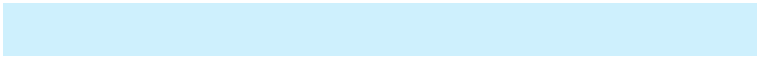
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.5186, 9.1273, -17.1981



94.1503, -0.7306, -1.5759



90.7467, -12.7513, -5.0217



43.2665, -0.1038, -1.0906

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



81.5186, 9.1273, -17.1981



79.0951, 12.0068, -21.9702



83.8208, 16.6534, -13.7914



41.9999, 0.9243, -2.6900



21.5438, 54.4052, -121.8197



7.1109, 17.3431, -35.4474



# Inverse Universe

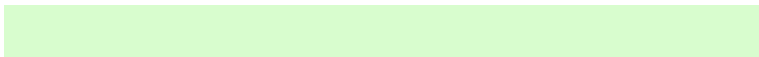
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.4156, 17.5479, -5.0338



82.6142, 22.0453, -6.9205



94.5173, -24.4424, 21.1821



42.6647, 2.9403, -0.0213



35.8303, 66.1866, -14.2588



11.2662, 20.9591, -5.6304



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

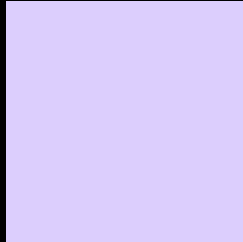
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

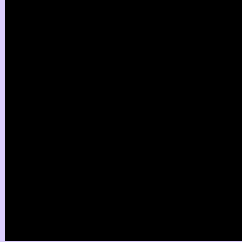
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998.



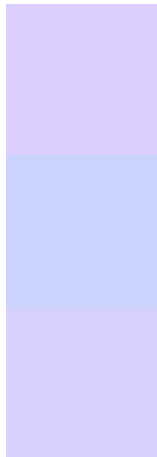
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998.

-17.1998.

# 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

81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998

### Protanopia

81.5506, 1.6894, -18.5023

### Deuteranopia

81.5474, 6.1754, -17.2076



## Tritanopia

81.6906, 0.1164, -2.4058

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998

## Protanomaly

81.4322, 4.3239, -18.0163

## Deuteranomaly

81.4349, 7.3326, -17.3499

## Tritanomaly

81.4916, 3.1748, -7.4666

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998

## Achromatopsia

82.8665, -4.4215, 4.5023

## Achromatomaly

82.1558, 0.2808, -2.8681

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998 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(220, 206, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 206, 253)  
}
```

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(220, 206, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 206, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998 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(220, 206, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 206, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 206, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 206, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 206, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 206,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.5169, 9.1289, -17.1998 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 206, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
206, 253) }
```

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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