

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(81.5059, 7.3421,  
-15.4292)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(81.5059, 7.3421,  
-15.4292) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(81.5066, 7.3387,  
-15.4378)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DACFFA
RGB	218, 207, 250
RGB Percent	85%, 81%, 98%
CMY	0.1451, 0.1882, 0.0196
CMYK	0.13, 0.17, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	255°, 81%, 90%
HSV	255°, 17%, 98%
XYZ	68.4816, 66.4333, 99.6561
YIQ	215.1910, -7.2470, 15.7050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

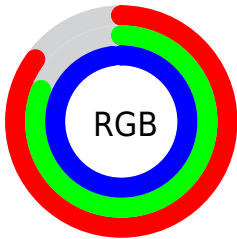
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	218, 207, 250
Decimal	14340090
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.22, 11.96, -19.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 23.022, 301.308
Yxy	66.4360, 0.2919, 0.2832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292530170 (0xFFDACFFA)
YUV	215.1910, 17.1608, 2.4635
Hunter-Lab	81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378

# Details

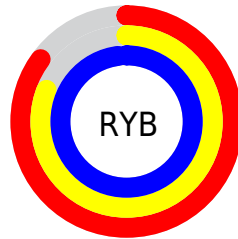
The HunterLab color  $81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $95.5137, -15.6849, 21.9349$ , and the grayscale version is  $82.4489, -4.3993, 4.4796$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $58.6679, 7.2314, -14.7095$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $72.4959, 15.0614, -29.0331$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.8600, -0.0566, -3.0318$ .

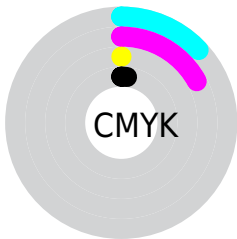
# Distribution



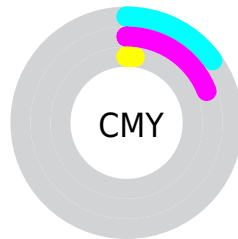
- Red (85%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378 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 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.5066, 7.3387,  
-15.4378

81.5066, 7.3387,  
-15.4378

211.6447, 4.5595,  
-14.4225

69.7327, 7.4066,  
-15.2952

106.8232, 7.0307,  
-15.5461

58.5860, 7.4131,  
-15.0923

120.3109, 6.8023,  
-15.5215

48.1062, 7.3494,  
-14.8242

134.3228, 6.5283,  
-15.4477

38.3385, 7.2064,  
-14.4889

148.8400, 6.2115,  
-15.3273

29.3394, 6.9715,  
-14.0878

163.8456, 5.8542,  
-15.1626

21.1811, 6.6278,  
-13.6334

179.3240, 5.4586,

13.9614, 6.1503,

-14.9556

-13.1719

195.2613, 5.0265,  
-14.7084

7.6007, 6.4526,  
-13.5784

0.0000, NaN, -NF

81.5066, 7.3387,  
-15.4378

81.5066, 7.3387,  
-15.4378

72.4959, 15.0614,  
-29.0331

90.8600, -0.0566,  
-3.0318

63.8876, 23.2023,  
-44.1616

99.8410, -6.2076,  
7.7034

55.7734, 31.8397,  
-61.2215

48.2804, 40.9977,  
-80.5999

■ 41.5878, 50.5202,  
-102.4312

■ 35.9383, 59.8214,  
-126.0190

■ 31.6205, 67.5808,  
-148.9187

■ 28.8534, 71.9790,  
-166.8105

■ 28.2672, 72.8254,  
-171.0113

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.5083, -3.8529, -19.2490



81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378



81.5083, 15.7526, -6.2076

# Triad

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



81.5083, 7.3371, -15.4362



81.5083, 6.4249, 20.6720



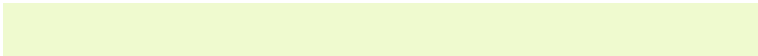
81.5083, -25.1048, 3.9597

# Complementary

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



81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378



95.5137, -15.6849, 21.9349

# 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.



81.5083, -22.6817, 13.8146



81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378



81.5083, -4.8527, 22.6309

# Square

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



81.5083, 7.3371, -15.4362



81.5083, 15.2060, 14.5333



81.5083, -15.4201, 20.2989



81.5083, -22.2264, -7.1435



# Rectangle

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



81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378



81.5083, 18.4349, 1.2267



81.5083, -15.4201, 20.2989



81.5083, -24.8842, 7.5213

# Sweetspot

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



81.5083, 7.3371, -15.4362



95.0672, -1.6791, -0.4529



90.5810, -12.8304, -3.6091



43.6643, -0.5369, -0.6002

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



81.5083, 7.3371, -15.4362



79.7952, 10.4801, -20.9433



83.6211, 14.2968, -12.3501



41.0579, 0.7484, -2.6807



20.7266, 53.1582, -123.5294



6.6799, 16.5155, -35.0317



# Inverse Universe

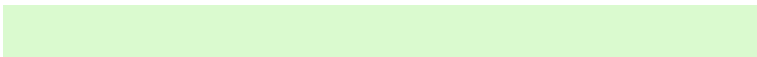
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.3709, 15.9324, -5.1202



83.4341, 21.1947, -7.5234



93.6722, -22.3626, 19.9628



41.7663, 2.9491, -0.2364



35.6185, 66.3497, -18.4711



10.9186, 20.4724, -6.6963



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

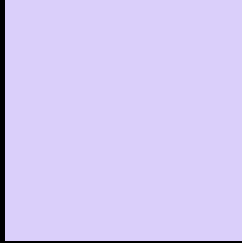
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

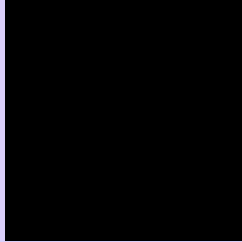
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378.



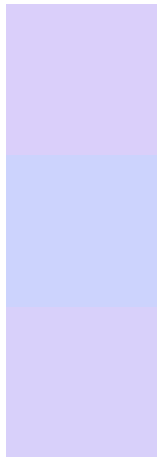
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378.

-15.4378.

# 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

81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378

### Protanopia

81.5584, 1.5588, -17.2724

### Deuteranopia

81.6167, 6.1750, -15.3016



## Tritanopia

81.5390, -0.3350, -3.1329

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378

## Protanomaly

81.6558, 3.3717, -16.4952

## Deuteranomaly

81.7102, 6.4881, -15.1632

## Tritanomaly

81.6066, 2.0138, -7.3346

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378

## Achromatopsia

82.4344, -4.3985, 4.4788

## Achromatomaly

82.0289, -0.2220, -2.5103

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378 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(218, 207, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 207, 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(218, 207, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 207, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378 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(218, 207, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 207, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 207, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 207, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 207, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 207,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.5066, 7.3387, -15.4378 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 207, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
207, 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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