

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(81.7362, -1.6279,  
0.2078)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(81.7362, -1.6279, 0.2078)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(81.7361, -1.6278,  
0.2077)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D7D4DE
RGB	215, 212, 222
RGB Percent	84%, 83%, 87%
CMY	0.1569, 0.1686, 0.1294
CMYK	0.03, 0.05, 0.00, 0.13
HSL	258°, 13%, 85%
HSV	258°, 5%, 87%
XYZ	64.7526, 66.8079, 78.5896
YIQ	214.0370, -1.4220, 3.7460

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

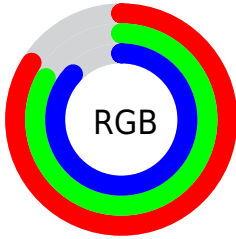
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 212, 222
Decimal	14144734
CIE Lab	85.41, 2.86, -4.56
CIE LCh	85, 5.383, 302.042
Yxy	66.8108, 0.3081, 0.3179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292334814 (0xFFD7D4DE)
YUV	214.0370, 3.9258, 0.8446
Hunter-Lab	81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077

# Details

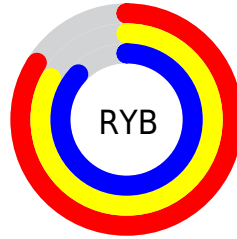
The HunterLab color  $81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $84.8869, -7.2002, 8.6734$ , and the grayscale version is  $82.0042, -4.3755, 4.4554$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $58.6324, -0.5305, -0.8496$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $73.6349, 5.0245, -10.1837$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.0834, -8.0919, 9.8825$ .

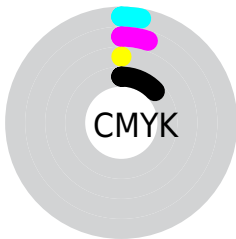
# Distribution



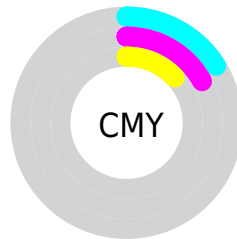
- Red (84%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077 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 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 81.7361, -1.6278,  
0.2077

■ 81.7361, -1.6278,  
0.2077

211.9601, -7.5736,  
5.7828

■ 69.9506, -1.1366,  
-0.2294

107.0744, -2.7285,  
1.2086

■ 58.7917, -0.6848,  
-0.6231

120.5722, -3.3300,  
1.7648

■ 48.2988, -0.2775,  
-0.9679

134.5939, -3.9639,  
2.3558

■ 38.5171, 0.0809,  
-1.2589

149.1205, -4.6287,  
2.9801

■ 29.5028, 0.3847,  
-1.4897

164.1352, -5.3232,  
3.6362

■ 21.3277, 0.6258,  
-1.6514

179.6225, -6.0461,

■ 14.0890, 0.7924,

4.3228

-1.7315

195.5684, -6.7966,  
5.0386

7.7378, 1.1950,  
-2.0233

0.0000, NaN, NaN

81.7361, -1.6278,  
0.2077

81.7361, -1.6278,  
0.2077

73.6349, 5.0245,  
-10.1837

90.0834, -8.0919,  
9.8825

65.8125, 11.9256,  
-21.4970

98.1853, -13.6891,  
18.5301

58.3212, 19.1348,  
-33.9840

99.0222, -10.7191,  
19.4505

51.2303, 26.7080,  
-47.9451

■ 44.6360, 34.6615,  
-63.6851

■ 38.6724, 42.8901,  
-81.3717

■ 33.5211, 51.0025,  
-100.6858

■ 29.4058, 58.0912,  
-120.2038

■ 26.5358, 62.7230,  
-136.9622

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.7378, -4.1831, -0.5730



81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077



81.7378, 0.2093, 2.1311

# Triad

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



81.7378, -1.6297, 0.2091



81.7378, -1.9498, 8.6382



81.7378, -9.4232, 4.2754

# Complementary

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



81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077



84.8869, -7.2002, 8.6734

# 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.



81.7378, -8.8422, 6.7014



81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077



81.7378, -4.5482, 9.1716

# Square

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



81.7378, -1.6297, 0.2091



81.7378, 0.0228, 6.9930



81.7378, -7.0662, 8.4737



81.7378, -8.6635, 1.8210



# Rectangle

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



81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077



81.7378, 0.7706, 3.7716



81.7378, -7.0662, 8.4737



81.7378, -9.3782, 5.1211

# Sweetspot

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



81.7378, -1.6297, 0.2091



99.0185, -4.5720, 4.2858



83.6798, -6.2642, 2.4879



45.8330, -2.1327, 2.0092

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



81.7378, -1.6297, 0.2091



95.1205, -1.4958, -0.3838



82.1909, -0.0732, 0.7918



38.1170, -0.4076, -0.4547



19.7041, 49.6417, -110.5046



5.6101, 13.4778, -26.3768



# Inverse Universe

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



82.3007, 0.1091, 2.4326



95.8590, 0.7813, 2.5408



84.4505, -8.7359, 8.1528



38.4531, 0.6261, 0.8798



32.6490, 60.3083, -12.9797

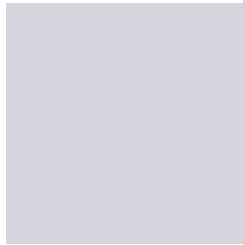


8.6859, 16.1996, -4.6568



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

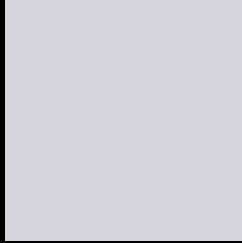
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

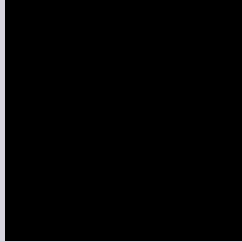
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

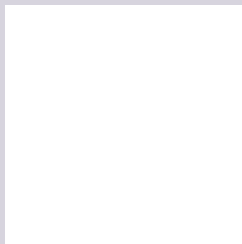
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077.



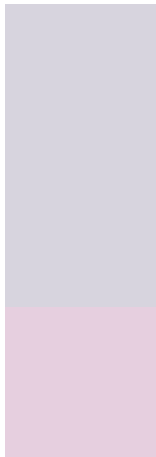
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.7361, -1.6278,



# 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

81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077

### Protanopia

81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077

### Deuteranopia

81.7168, 6.1124, -0.1919



## Tritanopia

81.7245, 0.3002, -2.8863

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077

## Protanomaly

81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077

## Deuteranomaly

81.8145, 3.3760, -0.1191

## Tritanomaly

81.6569, -0.0664, -1.9276

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077

## Achromatopsia

82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554

## Achromatomaly

81.7890, -3.3447, 2.7520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077 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(215, 212, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 212, 222)  
}
```

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(215, 212, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 212, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077 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(215, 212, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 212, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(215, 212, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 212, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 212, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 212,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.7361, -1.6278, 0.2077 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 212, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
212, 222) }
```

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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