

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(82.0424, 5.7559,  
-0.3029)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(82.0424, 5.7559, -0.3029)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(82.0467, 5.7586,  
-0.3035)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6D0E0
RGB	230, 208, 224
RGB Percent	90%, 82%, 88%
CMY	0.0980, 0.1843, 0.1216
CMYK	0.00, 0.10, 0.03, 0.10
HSL	316°, 31%, 86%
HSV	316°, 10%, 90%
XYZ	68.6436, 67.3166, 79.8965
YIQ	216.4020, 7.9760, 9.6400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

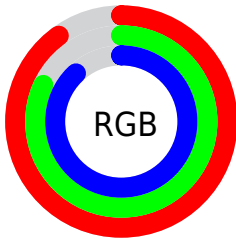
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 208, 224
Decimal	15126752
CIE Lab	85.67, 10.39, -5.11
CIE LCh	86, 11.579, 333.816
Yxy	67.3195, 0.3180, 0.3119
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293316832 (0xFFE6D0E0)
YUV	216.4020, 3.7458, 11.9254
Hunter-Lab	82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035

# Details

The HunterLab color  $82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $86.5219, -14.3241, 9.4660$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.0238, -4.4299, 4.5108$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $59.1392, 5.6862, -1.0910$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $75.2137, 16.9474, -5.4964$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89.2787, -5.2208, 5.0705$ .

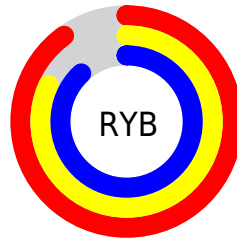
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (82%)

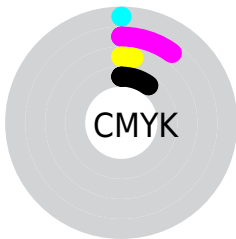
Blue (88%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (88%)

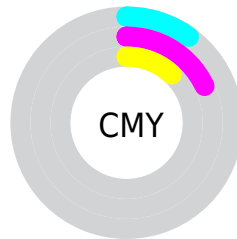


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035 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 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.0467, 5.7586,  
-0.3035

82.0467, 5.7586,  
-0.3035

212.3867, 2.4240,  
5.1022

70.2455, 5.9001,  
-0.7182

107.4142, 5.3113,  
0.6554

59.0701, 5.9844,  
-1.0884

120.9258, 5.0176,  
1.1917

48.5595, 6.0029,  
-1.4087

134.9606, 4.6805,  
1.7635

38.7589, 5.9471,  
-1.6737

149.5000, 4.3027,  
2.3691

29.7241, 5.8058,  
-1.8770

164.5270, 3.8863,  
3.0071

21.5264, 5.5632,  
-2.0094


180.0263, 3.4333,

14.2621, 5.1959,


3.6760


-2.0581


195.9838, 2.9454,  
4.3748


 7.9193, 5.2948,  
-2.2582


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 82.0467, 5.7586,  
-0.3035


 82.0467, 5.7586,  
-0.3035


 75.2137, 16.9474,  
-5.4964

 89.2787, -5.2208,  
5.0705


 68.8416, 28.2815,  
-10.4194

 96.8497, -15.9644,  
10.5611

 63.0130, 39.6025,  
-14.9304

 97.3672, -15.3997,  
8.1789

 57.8224, 50.6234,  
-18.8292

 97.5648, -14.2975,  
5.3568

■ 53.3728, 60.8844,  
-21.8524

■ 97.7565, -13.2307,  
2.6252

■ 49.7640, 69.7518,  
-23.6992

■ 47.0694, 76.5133,  
-24.1036

■ 45.3048, 80.6078,  
-22.9507

■ 44.3339, 82.1345,  
-20.4843

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.0485, 1.8494, -4.7424



82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035



82.0485, 6.9206, 5.1616

# Triad

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



82.0485, 5.7565, -0.3020



82.0485, -5.1153, 14.2645



82.0485, -13.3503, -1.5930

# Complementary

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



82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035



86.5219, -14.3241, 9.4660

# 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.



82.0485, -15.1046, 3.7645



82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035



82.0485, -10.4334, 12.7173

# Square

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



82.0485, 5.7565, -0.3020



82.0485, 0.5438, 13.3384



82.0485, -14.0515, 8.9643



82.0485, -9.1948, -5.5229



# Rectangle

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



82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035



82.0485, 5.9586, 8.5926



82.0485, -14.0515, 8.9643



82.0485, -14.2351, 0.1135

# Sweetspot

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



82.0485, 5.7565, -0.3020



97.5101, -1.6367, 3.5964



80.6873, 1.5628, -5.2645



44.8076, -0.2979, 1.4378

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



82.0485, 5.7565, -0.3020



91.0537, 8.3427, -1.2296



81.6999, 3.8859, 4.6608



38.1374, 2.6170, -0.1134



33.3629, 61.9502, -15.7692



9.1539, 17.1415, -5.4430



# Inverse Universe

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



82.0485, 5.7565, -0.3020



91.0537, 8.3427, -1.2296



86.8529, -12.4775, 4.7359



38.1374, 2.6170, -0.1134



33.3629, 61.9502, -15.7692

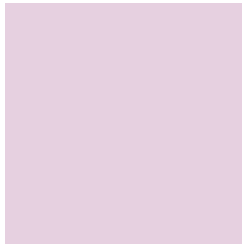


9.1539, 17.1415, -5.4430



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

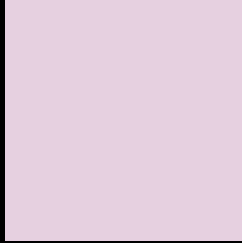
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

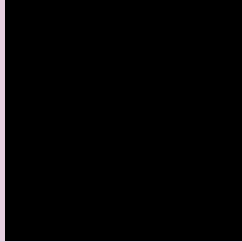
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035.



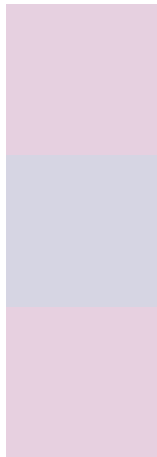
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.0467, 5.7586,

-0.3035.

# 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

82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035

### Protanopia

82.1162, -1.5599, -1.8995

### Deuteranopia

82.1477, 6.0974, -0.1726



## Tritanopia

82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035

## Protanomaly

82.0336, 1.2213, -1.4330

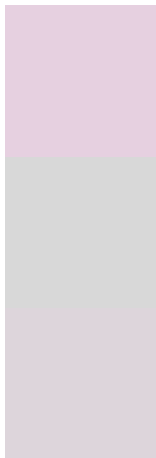
## Deuteranomaly

82.1477, 6.0974, -0.1726

## Tritanomaly

82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035

## Achromatopsia

82.8665, -4.4215, 4.5023

## Achromatomaly

82.5077, -0.7379, 2.6689

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035 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(230, 208, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 208, 224)  
}
```

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(230, 208, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 208, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035 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(230, 208, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 208, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 208, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 208, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 208, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 208,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 82.0467, 5.7586, -0.3035 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 208, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
208, 224) }
```

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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