

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(82.1659, 6.8928,  
-8.1754)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(82.1659, 6.8928, -8.1754)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(82.0678, 6.8655,  
-8.3063)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E1D0EF
RGB	225, 208, 239
RGB Percent	88%, 82%, 94%
CMY	0.1176, 0.1843, 0.0627
CMYK	0.06, 0.13, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	273°, 49%, 88%
HSV	273°, 13%, 94%
XYZ	69.1871, 67.3512, 91.0148
YIQ	216.6170, 0.1810, 13.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

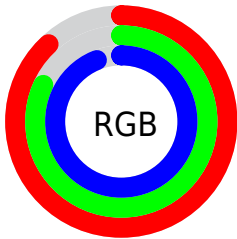
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	225, 208, 239
Decimal	14799087
CIE Lab	85.68, 11.50, -13.09
CIE LCh	86, 17.419, 311.300
Yxy	67.3541, 0.3040, 0.2960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292989167 (0xFFE1D0EF)
YUV	216.6170, 11.0348, 7.3519
Hunter-Lab	82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063

# Details

The HunterLab color  $82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $90.4535, -15.4631, 16.3490$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.0886, -4.4334, 4.5144$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $59.2251, 6.9080, -8.2336$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $74.0837, 16.2075, -19.4214$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.3825, -2.2783, 2.0837$ .

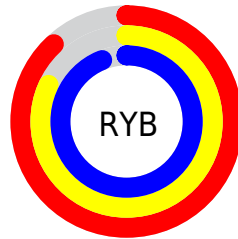
# Distribution



Red (88%)

Green (82%)

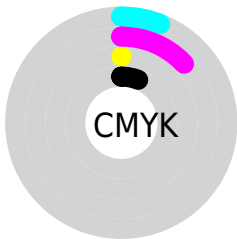
Blue (94%)



Red (88%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (94%)

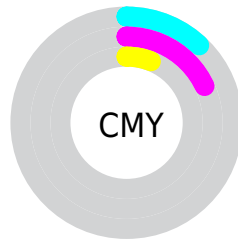


Cyan (6%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (12%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063 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 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.0678, 6.8655,  
-8.3063

82.0678, 6.8655,  
-8.3063

212.4157, 3.9090,  
-5.3809

70.2655, 6.9570,  
-8.3995

107.4373, 6.5127,  
-7.9571

59.0889, 6.9888,  
-8.4361

120.9497, 6.2634,  
-7.7112

48.5772, 6.9518,  
-8.4094

134.9855, 5.9692,  
-7.4209

38.7753, 6.8373,  
-8.3137

149.5258, 5.6330,  
-7.0888

29.7391, 6.6334,  
-8.1427

164.5536, 5.2569,  
-6.7169

21.5399, 6.3234,  
-7.8909

180.0536, 4.8431,

14.2739, 5.8832,

-6.3072

-7.5589

196.0119, 4.3932,  
-5.8614

■ 7.9315, 5.9046,  
-7.5276

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 82.0678, 6.8655,  
-8.3063

■ 82.0678, 6.8655,  
-8.3063

■ 74.0837, 16.2075,  
-19.4214

■ 90.3825, -2.2783,  
2.0837

■ 66.4825, 25.7618,  
-31.4103

■ 98.7177, -10.8262,  
11.5934

■ 59.3411, 35.4923,  
-44.4049

■ 99.5048, -8.0554,  
12.5149

■ 52.7575, 45.2737,  
-58.4724

■ 46.8570, 54.8069,  
-73.4978

■ 41.7913, 63.5098,  
-88.9920

■ 37.7208, 70.4529,  
-103.8810

■ 34.7641, 74.5417,  
-116.5482

■ 33.2593, 75.6948,  
-123.7565

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.0695, -1.1049, -12.5771



82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063



82.0695, 11.9412, -0.7590

# Triad

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



82.0695, 6.8636, -8.3047



82.0695, 1.0073, 18.0625



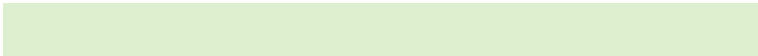
82.0695, -20.0369, 1.3121

# Complementary

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



82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063



90.4535, -15.4631, 16.3490

# 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.



82.0695, -19.5240, 9.3709



82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063



82.0695, -7.6112, 18.4938

# Square

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



82.0695, 6.8636, -8.3047



82.0695, 8.4648, 14.2219



82.0695, -15.0556, 15.4681



82.0695, -16.4868, -6.6544



# Rectangle

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



82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063



82.0695, 12.8821, 4.8248



82.0695, -15.0556, 15.4681



82.0695, -20.3300, 4.1081

# Sweetspot

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



82.0695, 6.8636, -8.3047



96.3331, -1.4335, 1.1068



84.9325, -6.0539, -4.7781



44.2516, -0.3221, 0.1303

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



82.0695, 6.8636, -8.3047



85.6420, 10.4680, -12.5416



83.4484, 11.3608, -5.8346



39.5675, 1.7003, -2.1439



24.8838, 56.4539, -91.2036



7.5772, 16.7571, -24.4138



# Inverse Universe

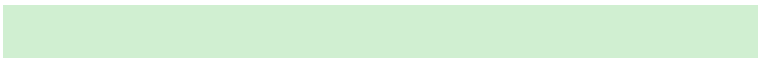
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.9092, 8.5000, 1.8148



86.7850, 12.6544, 1.2214



89.3027, -19.5722, 14.6199



39.8466, 2.2549, 1.2245



32.8091, 58.0864, 6.4730

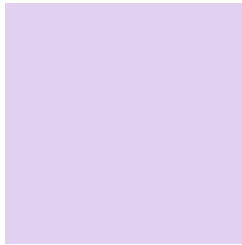


9.5671, 17.1329, 0.3764



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

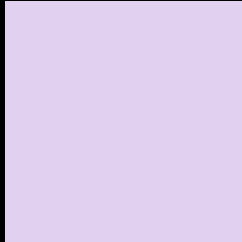
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

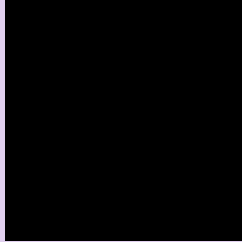
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063.

-8.3063.

# 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

82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063

### Protanopia

82.2806, 0.0567, -9.8303

### Deuteranopia

82.2680, 6.0053, -8.0545



## Tritanopia

82.0532, 2.9065, -1.9005

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063

## Protanomaly

82.0893, 2.4585, -9.4800

## Deuteranomaly

82.2680, 6.0053, -8.0545

## Tritanomaly

81.9864, 4.4959, -4.0741

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063

## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258

## Achromatomaly

82.9126, -0.5268, 0.1423

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063 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(225, 208, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 208, 239)  
}
```

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(225, 208, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 208, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063 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(225, 208, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 208, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 208, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 208, 239); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 208, 239); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 208, 239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 82.0678, 6.8655, -8.3063 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 208, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
208, 239) }
```

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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