

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(82.4915, 1.9107,  
-6.1727)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(82.4915, 1.9107,  
-6.1727)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DAD4EC
RGB	218, 212, 236
RGB Percent	85%, 83%, 93%
CMY	0.1451, 0.1686, 0.0745
CMYK	0.08, 0.10, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	255°, 39%, 88%
HSV	255°, 10%, 93%
XYZ	67.5972, 68.0485, 88.9288
YIQ	216.5300, -4.1280, 8.7360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

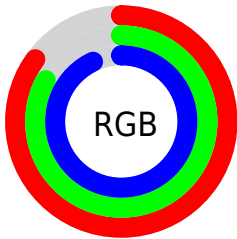
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	218, 212, 236
Decimal	14341356
CIE Lab	86.03, 6.52, -11.03
CIE LCh	86, 12.814, 300.572
Yxy	68.0514, 0.3010, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292531436 (0xFFDAD4EC)
YUV	216.5300, 9.5987, 1.2892
Hunter-Lab	82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727

# Details

The HunterLab color  $82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $90.3157, -10.7813, 14.5711$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.0583, -4.4318, 4.5127$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $59.3260, 2.6893, -6.5503$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $73.8353, 8.8537, -18.0728$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $91.4343, -4.7764, 4.7986$ .

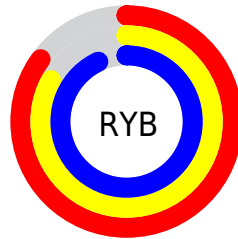
# Distribution



Red (85%)

Green (83%)

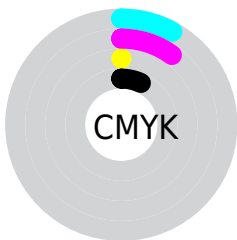
Blue (93%)



Red (85%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (93%)

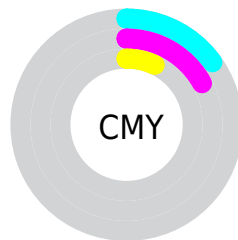


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (15%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727 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 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.4915, 1.9107,  
-6.1727

82.4915, 1.9107,  
-6.1727

212.9972, -2.7727,  
-2.6154

70.6679, 2.2327,  
-6.3467

107.9007, 1.1264,  
-5.6694

59.4688, 2.5064,  
-6.4665

121.4318, 0.6738,  
-5.3497

48.9331, 2.7251,  
-6.5255

135.4855, 0.1834,  
-4.9878

39.1055, 2.8822,  
-6.5178

150.0431, -0.3428,  
-4.5859

30.0414, 2.9693,  
-6.4362

165.0877, -0.9029,  
-4.1460

21.8115, 2.9741,  
-6.2727

180.6040, -1.4955,

14.5108, 2.8785,

-3.6700

-6.0206

196.5781, -2.1192,  
-3.1593

■ 8.1719, 3.0389,  
-5.9112

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 82.4915, 1.9107,  
-6.1727

■ 82.4915, 1.9107,  
-6.1727

■ 73.8353, 8.8537,  
-18.0728

■ 91.4343, -4.7764,  
4.7986

■ 65.5088, 16.1326,  
-31.1758

■ 99.2649, -9.0747,  
13.6080

■ 57.5798, 23.8283,  
-45.8173

■ 99.4164, -8.5424,  
13.7828

■ 50.1407, 32.0100,  
-62.3817

■ 43.3220, 40.6736,  
-81.2015

■ 37.3069, 49.5973,  
-102.2628

■ 32.3385, 58.0749,  
-124.5528

■ 28.6868, 64.6751,  
-145.2081

■ 26.4298, 68.1754,  
-160.5445

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.4932, -4.2840, -8.0150



82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727



82.4932, 6.5219, -1.4348

# Triad

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



82.4932, 1.9089, -6.1712



82.4932, 1.6913, 13.9969



82.4932, -16.2863, 4.3741

# Complementary

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



82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727



90.3157, -10.7813, 14.5711

# 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.



82.4932, -14.7932, 10.0061



82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727



82.4932, -4.5281, 15.3004

# Square

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



82.4932, 1.9089, -6.1712



82.4932, 6.3936, 10.1928



82.4932, -10.5366, 13.8950



82.4932, -14.6772, -1.6508



# Rectangle

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



82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727



82.4932, 8.0127, 2.5611



82.4932, -10.5366, 13.8950



82.4932, -16.1310, 6.3741

# Sweetspot

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



82.4932, 1.9089, -6.1712



97.0277, -3.1634, 1.9213



87.6765, -9.4919, 0.1950



44.5239, -1.1933, 0.4488

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



82.4932, 1.9089, -6.1712



88.2668, 3.4878, -9.0987



83.6080, 5.6760, -4.6579



38.3807, 0.6603, -2.4797



19.7528, 50.7268, -118.2396



5.9214, 14.5673, -30.4889



# Inverse Universe

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



84.0452, 6.7323, -0.9086



90.2905, 9.7287, -2.1639



89.2823, -14.4661, 13.3965



39.0457, 2.7331, -0.2332



34.0615, 63.5336, -18.3176

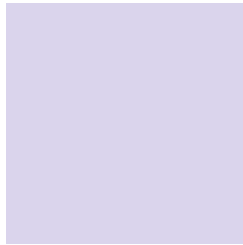


9.6240, 18.0851, -6.2128



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

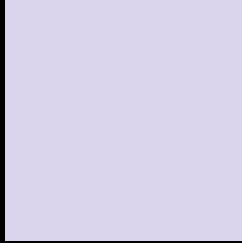
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

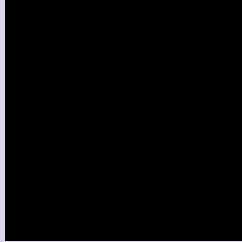
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727.



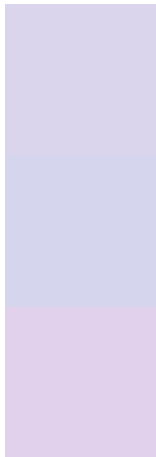
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727.

-6.1727.

# 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

82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727

### Protanopia

82.6763, -0.5186, -6.5217

### Deuteranopia

82.3918, 6.2774, -6.7764



## Tritanopia

82.4945, -0.0575, -2.9734

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727

## Protanomaly

82.5530, 0.6290, -6.6634

## Deuteranomaly

82.3988, 4.7654, -6.7937

## Tritanomaly

82.5630, 0.3139, -3.9436

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727

## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258

## Achromatomaly

82.9062, -2.1884, 0.6153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727 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, 212, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 212, 236)  
}
```

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, 212, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 212, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727 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".

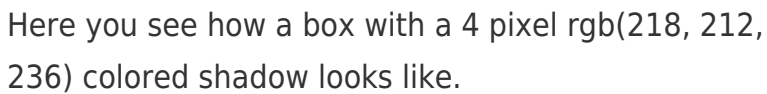
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(218, 212, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 212, 236) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(218, 212, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 212, 236); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 212, 236); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 212, 236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 82.4915, 1.9107, -6.1727 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 212, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
212, 236) }
```

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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