

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.2277, -4.5569,  
6.2959)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.2277, -4.5569, 6.2959)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.2678, -4.8001,  
6.4017)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DAD9D5
RGB	218, 217, 213
RGB Percent	85%, 85%, 84%
CMY	0.1451, 0.1490, 0.1647
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.15
HSL	48°, 6%, 85%
HSV	48°, 2%, 85%
XYZ	65.7366, 69.3353, 72.8692
YIQ	216.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

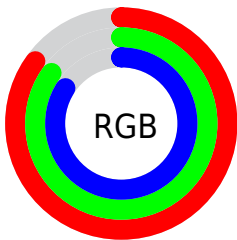
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">214, 218, 213</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">14342613</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">86.67, -0.37, 2.08</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">87, 2.110, 100.114</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">69.3383, 0.3161, 0.3334</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4292532693</a> ( <a href="#">0xFFDAD9D5</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">216.8430, -1.8946, 1.0147</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017</a>

# Details

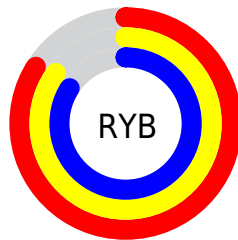
The HunterLab color  $83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $82.0368, -4.0006, 2.5419$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.2400, -4.4415, 4.5226$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $60.0798, -3.5412, 5.0364$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.2987, -6.0368, 13.9587$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $85.3167, -3.2074, -2.0005$ .

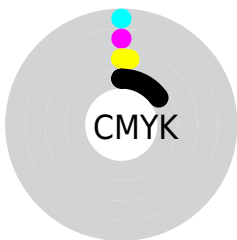
# Distribution



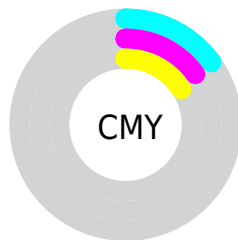
- Red (85%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017 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 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.2678, -4.8001,  
6.4017

■ 83.2678, -4.8001,  
6.4017

214.0615,  
-11.9192, 14.2283

■ 71.4053, -4.1507,  
5.6615

108.7495, -6.1961,  
7.9680

■ 60.1651, -3.5316,  
4.9486

122.3146, -6.9361,  
8.7898

■ 49.5858, -2.9466,  
4.2651

136.4011, -7.7034,  
9.6368

■ 39.7115, -2.3979,  
3.6120

150.9903, -8.4971,  
10.5084

■ 30.5966, -1.8880,  
2.9902

166.0655, -9.3162,  
11.4040

■ 22.3109, -1.4200,  
2.4004

181.6114,

■ 14.9473, -0.9980,

-10.1601, 12.3228

1.8423

197.6143,  
-11.0279, 13.2645

■ 8.5939, -0.6469,  
1.4698

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.2678, -4.8001,  
6.4017

■ 83.2678, -4.8001,  
6.4017

■ 81.2987, -6.0368,  
13.9587

■ 85.3167, -3.2074,  
-2.0005

■ 79.4058, -6.9005,  
20.6338

■ 87.3789, -1.5878,  
-10.3804

■ 77.5922, -7.3850,  
26.4005

■ 88.7347, -3.8710,  
-8.6040

■ 75.8588, -7.4850,  
31.2379

■ 90.1036, -6.1420,  
-6.8399

■ 74.2060, -7.1994,  
35.1350

■ 91.4851, -8.4007,  
-5.0881

■ 72.6335, -6.5325,  
38.0932

■ 92.8790, -10.6471,  
-3.3484

■ 71.1399, -5.4952,  
40.1305

■ 94.2849, -12.8815,  
-1.6207

■ 69.7224, -4.1070,  
41.2879

■ 95.7024, -15.1038,  
0.0952

■ 68.3765, -2.3997,  
41.6385

■ 96.7707, -16.7590,  
1.3714

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2696, -3.7590, 6.3202



83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017



83.2696, -5.7456, 5.9894

# Triad

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



83.2696, -4.8021, 6.4030



83.2696, -5.9874, 3.2844



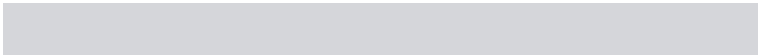
83.2696, -2.5386, 3.8760

# Complementary

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



83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017



82.0368, -4.0006, 2.5419

# Split Complementary

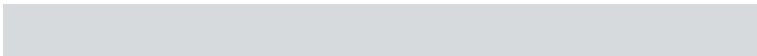
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



83.2696, -3.1414, 3.0490



83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017



83.2696, -5.1338, 2.7045

# Square

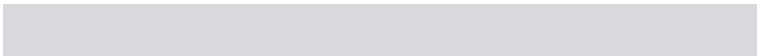
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



83.2696, -4.8021, 6.4030



83.2696, -6.4277, 4.1943



83.2696, -4.0923, 2.6178



83.2696, -2.4487, 4.8695



# Rectangle

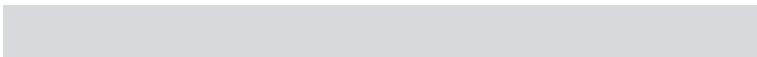
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017



83.2696, -6.1924, 5.4848



83.2696, -4.0923, 2.6178



83.2696, -2.6881, 3.5690

# Sweetspot

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



83.2696, -4.8021, 6.4030



99.7563, -5.5142, 6.4135



82.0671, -2.5734, 4.5620



46.1574, -2.5471, 2.9448

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

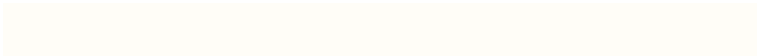


# Same Dimension

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



83.2696, -4.8021, 6.4030



99.2716, -5.8579, 8.3434



83.4405, -5.7941, 6.5827



38.9968, -2.3537, 3.5609



52.3002, -0.9658, 32.2102

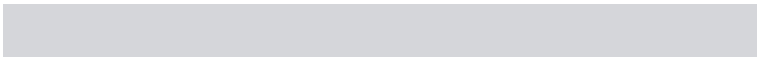


13.7350, -0.9527, 8.4468

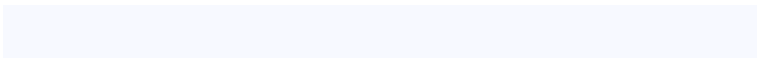


# Inverse Universe

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



82.0368, -4.0006, 2.5419



97.3300, -4.5956, 2.2622



81.8676, -3.0110, 2.3559



38.0446, -1.7345, 0.5782



20.5137, 35.1865, -101.5980

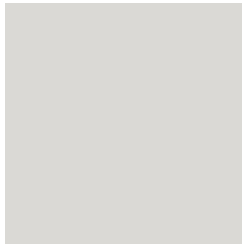


6.2847, 5.7712, -20.3137



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

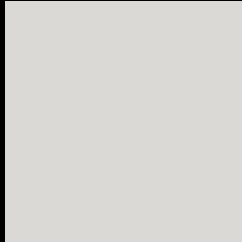
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

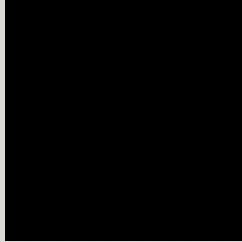
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

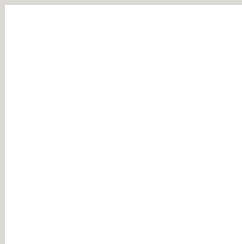
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017.



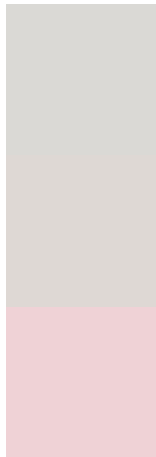
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2678, -4.8001,



# 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

83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017

### Protanopia

83.3035, -3.1507, 6.9440

### Deuteranopia

83.2460, 6.0911, 6.0918



## Tritanopia

83.2075, 0.8836, -2.5827

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017

## Protanomaly

83.2090, -3.4783, 6.8297

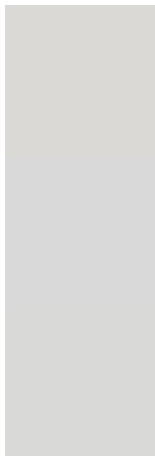
## Deuteranomaly

83.3261, 1.7476, 6.1087

## Tritanomaly

83.1855, -1.2260, 0.9736

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017

## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258

## Achromatomaly

83.2678, -4.6153, 4.9702

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017 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, 217, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(218, 217, 213)  
}
```

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, 217, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(218, 217, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017 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, 217, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(218, 217, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(218, 217, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(218, 217, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 217, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(218, 217,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(218, 217, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(218,  
217, 213) }
```

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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