

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.2450, -5.2948,  
9.6099)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.2450, -5.2948, 9.6099)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(83.2452, -5.2967,  
9.6134)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DCD9CE
RGB	220, 217, 206
RGB Percent	86%, 85%, 81%
CMY	0.1373, 0.1490, 0.1921
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.06, 0.14
HSL	47°, 17%, 84%
HSV	47°, 6%, 86%
XYZ	65.4687, 69.2976, 68.3178
YIQ	216.6430, 5.3190, -2.7850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

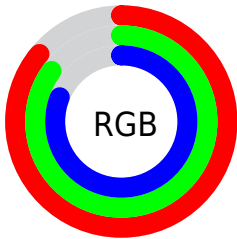
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 220, 206
Decimal	14473678
CIE Lab	86.65, -0.89, 5.77
CIE LCh	87, 5.835, 98.794
Yxy	69.3006, 0.3224, 0.3412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292663758 (0xFFD9CE)
YUV	216.6430, -5.2470, 2.9441
Hunter-Lab	83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134

# Details

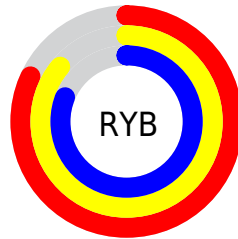
The HunterLab color  $83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $79.9307, -3.2695, -1.0301$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.1665, -4.4376, 4.5186$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $60.0891, -3.8443, 7.6486$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.1865, -6.2324, 16.8000$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $85.3860, -4.0004, 1.5771$ .

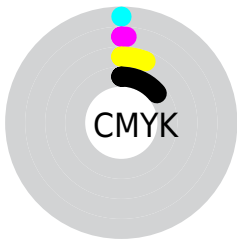
# Distribution



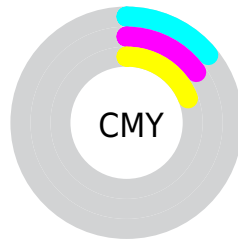
- Red (86%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134 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 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.2452, -5.2967,  
9.6134

■ 83.2452, -5.2967,  
9.6134

214.0305,  
-12.6006, 18.7218

■ 71.3839, -4.6224,  
8.6978

108.7248, -6.7393,  
11.5046

■ 60.1449, -3.9770,  
7.7989

122.2889, -7.5011,  
12.4782

■ 49.5668, -3.3640,  
6.9166

136.3745, -8.2894,  
13.4711

■ 39.6938, -2.7852,  
6.0490

150.9627, -9.1034,  
14.4833

■ 30.5805, -2.2427,  
5.1925

166.0370, -9.9421,  
15.5146

■ 22.2963, -1.7388,  
4.3409

181.5821,

■ 14.9345, -1.2764,

-10.8050, 16.5649

3.4823

197.5842,  
-11.6913, 17.6340

■ 8.5819, -0.9113,  
3.2522

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.2452, -5.2967,  
9.6134

■ 83.2452, -5.2967,  
9.6134

■ 81.1865, -6.2324,  
16.8000

■ 85.3860, -4.0004,  
1.5771

■ 79.2063, -6.7902,  
23.0999

■ 87.6015, -2.3498,  
-7.2755

■ 77.3081, -6.9642,  
28.4862

■ 89.2524, -3.8406,  
-7.9178

■ 75.4928, -6.7495,  
32.9389

■ 90.7375, -6.3038,  
-6.0173

73.7609, -6.1462,  
36.4480

92.2374, -8.7527,  
-4.1307

72.1120, -5.1600,  
39.0180

93.7516, -11.1873,  
-2.2580

70.5447, -3.8043,  
40.6722

95.2799, -13.6078,  
-0.3989

69.0559, -2.1025,  
41.4605

96.8218, -16.0144,  
1.4465

67.6396, -0.0945,  
41.4762

96.9308, -16.1833,  
1.5760

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2470, -2.4156, 9.3358



83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134



83.2470, -7.9181, 8.5684

# Triad

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



83.2470, -5.2988, 9.6147



83.2470, -8.7565, 1.1321



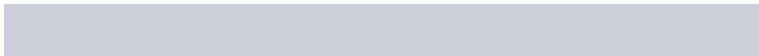
83.2470, 0.8270, 2.5858

# Complementary

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



83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134



79.9307, -3.2695, -1.0301

# 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.



83.2470, -0.9167, 0.2814



83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134



83.2470, -6.4577, -0.5776

# Square

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



83.2470, -5.2988, 9.6147



83.2470, -9.8963, 3.7147



83.2470, -3.5904, -0.8942



83.2470, 1.1476, 5.3399



# Rectangle

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



83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134



83.2470, -9.1715, 7.2384



83.2470, -3.5904, -0.8942



83.2470, 0.3867, 1.7303

# Sweetspot

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



83.2470, -5.2988, 9.6147



99.4894, -5.6484, 7.3565



79.9778, 0.8704, 4.5621



46.0400, -2.6062, 3.3598

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.2470, -5.2988, 9.6147



97.9803, -6.4822, 12.8837



83.8138, -8.1072, 10.1960



38.4269, -2.6164, 5.5409



51.5955, 0.2377, 31.7971



13.5830, -0.7013, 8.3575



# Inverse Universe

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



79.9307, -3.2695, -1.0301



93.0199, -3.4444, -3.0440



79.3775, -0.4788, -1.6722



36.1477, -1.2195, -1.7799



20.8864, 33.9252, -99.3410

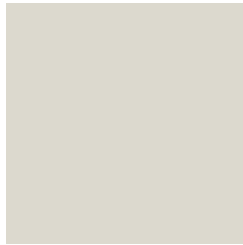


6.4007, 5.4694, -19.8072



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

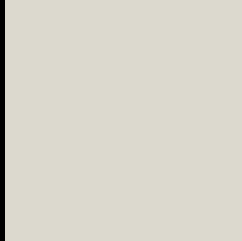
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

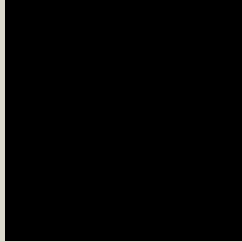
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

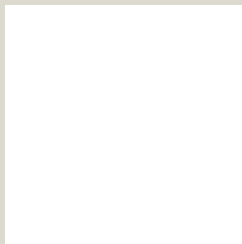
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134.



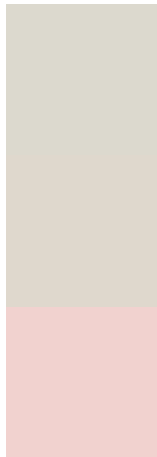
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134.

9.6134.

# 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

83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134

### Protanopia

83.1910, -3.9560, 10.0290

### Deuteranopia

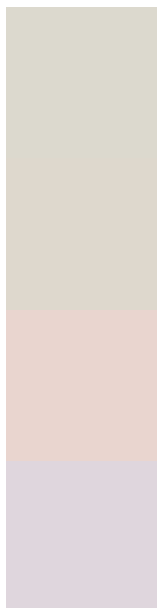
83.2460, 5.6706, 9.3513



## Tritanopia

83.1559, 2.1993, -2.0984

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134

## Protanomaly

83.0958, -4.2870, 9.9173

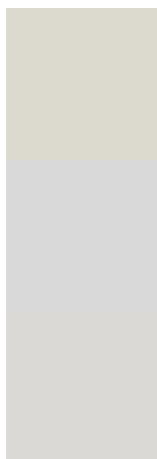
## Deuteranomaly

83.3169, 1.2962, 9.3542

## Tritanomaly

83.0672, -0.2567, 2.3552

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134

## Achromatopsia

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258

## Achromatomaly

83.2678, -4.8001, 6.4017

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134 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(220, 217, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 217, 206)  
}
```

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(220, 217, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 217, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134 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(220, 217, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 217, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 217, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 217, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 217, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 217,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.2452, -5.2967, 9.6134 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 217, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
217, 206) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor