

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.2906, -1.6506,  
-1.7348)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.2906, -1.6506,  
-1.7348) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.4126, -1.6227,  
-1.8428)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9D8E6
RGB	217, 216, 230
RGB Percent	85%, 85%, 90%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1529, 0.0980
CMYK	0.06, 0.06, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	244°, 22%, 87%
HSV	244°, 6%, 90%
XYZ	67.4541, 69.5766, 84.7373
YIQ	217.8950, -3.8980, 4.5660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

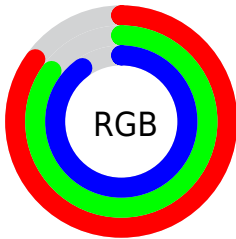
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	217, 216, 230
Decimal	14276838
CIE Lab	86.79, 2.93, -6.74
CIE LCh	87, 7.352, 293.524
Yxy	69.5796, 0.3042, 0.3137
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292466918 (0xFFD9D8E6)
YUV	217.8950, 5.9678, -0.7849
Hunter-Lab	83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428

# Details

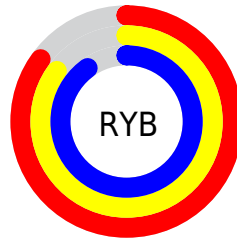
The HunterLab color  $83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $88.4372, -7.4088, 10.8083$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.6641, -4.4641, 4.5456$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $60.2215, -0.5102, -2.8309$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $74.5271, 3.7645, -13.5689$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.5686, -6.7026, 8.9728$ .

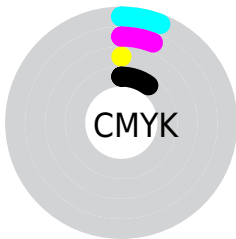
# Distribution



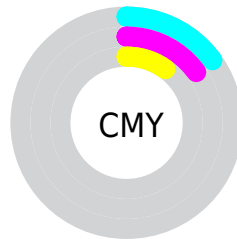
- Red (85%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428 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 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.4126, -1.6227,  
-1.8428

■ 83.4126, -1.6227,  
-1.8428

214.2598, -7.5791,  
3.0751

■ 71.5429, -1.1298,  
-2.1938

108.9078, -2.7263,  
-1.0044

■ 60.2951, -0.6759,  
-2.4975

122.4792, -3.3292,  
-0.5253

■ 49.7076, -0.2664,  
-2.7482

136.5717, -3.9643,  
-0.0089

■ 39.8246, 0.0947,  
-2.9404

151.1668, -4.6302,  
0.5430

■ 30.7004, 0.4016,  
-3.0670

166.2477, -5.3258,  
1.1287

■ 22.4042, 0.6467,  
-3.1187

181.7992, -6.0498,

■ 15.0290, 0.8187,

1.7468

-3.0830

197.8074, -6.8012,  
2.3960

■ 8.6702, 1.0118,  
-3.0109

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.4126, -1.6227,  
-1.8428

■ 83.4126, -1.6227,  
-1.8428

■ 74.5271, 3.7645,  
-13.5689

■ 92.5686, -6.7026,  
8.9728

■ 65.9508, 9.5650,  
-26.4970

■ 99.2438, -9.4946,  
16.2622

■ 57.7462, 15.9073,  
-41.0040

■ 49.9993, 22.9492,  
-57.5639

■ 42.8354, 30.8471,  
-76.6868

■ 36.4390, 39.6472,  
-98.6636

■ 31.0739, 48.9986,  
-122.8374

■ 27.0735, 57.6581,  
-146.2572

■ 24.7227, 63.4152,  
-163.1945

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.4144, -5.2484, -2.3972



83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428



83.4144, 1.2859, 0.4571

# Triad

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



83.4144, -1.6245, -1.8414



83.4144, -0.2254, 9.7519



83.4144, -11.3409, 5.2929

# Complementary

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



83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428



88.4372, -7.4088, 10.8083

# 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.



83.4144, -10.0452, 8.4273



83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428



83.4144, -3.6591, 10.9291

# Square

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



83.4144, -1.6245, -1.8414



83.4144, 2.1034, 7.1714



83.4144, -7.2487, 10.4548



83.4144, -10.8174, 1.8209



# Rectangle

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



83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428



83.4144, 2.4090, 2.6172



83.4144, -7.2487, 10.4548



83.4144, -11.1044, 6.4190

# Sweetspot

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



83.4144, -1.6245, -1.8414



97.9294, -4.1887, 2.9914



87.4010, -8.6795, 2.9189



45.3540, -1.9643, 1.4403

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.4144, -1.6245, -1.8414



92.8038, -1.2647, -3.2794



84.0623, 0.5986, -0.9931



38.1177, -0.3946, -1.6305



18.2150, 48.9504, -125.8764



5.1230, 13.4387, -32.8549



# Inverse Universe

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



84.6138, 2.4115, 0.2355



94.3682, 3.9837, -0.5496



87.8028, -9.6431, 10.0635



38.8132, 1.9347, -0.4118



35.0280, 67.8240, -38.1203

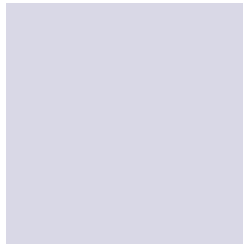


9.5500, 18.5349, -10.7298



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

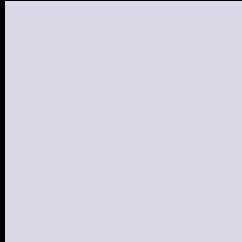
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

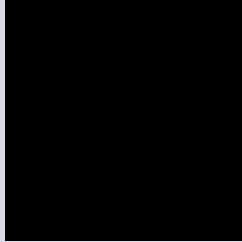
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

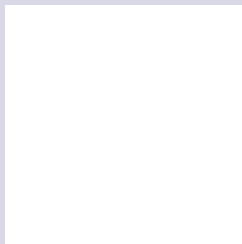
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428.



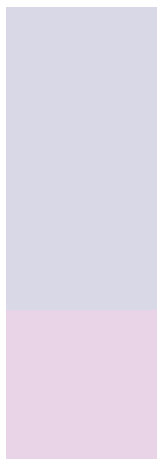
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428.

-1.8428.

# 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

83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428

### Protanopia

83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428

### Deuteranopia

83.3750, 6.0930, -2.2800



## Tritanopia

83.5145, -1.0685, -3.2871

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428

## Protanomaly

83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428

## Deuteranomaly

83.4799, 3.3659, -2.1955

## Tritanomaly

83.4803, -1.2542, -2.8033

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428

## Achromatopsia

83.7318, -4.4677, 4.5493

## Achromatomaly

83.5494, -3.2586, 2.3845

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428 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(217, 216, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 216, 230)  
}
```

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(217, 216, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 216, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428 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(217, 216, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 216, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 216, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 216, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 216, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 216,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.4126, -1.6227, -1.8428 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 216, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
216, 230) }
```

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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