

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.7628, 0.3004,  
-13.5595)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.7628, 0.3004,  
-13.5595) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.8783, -0.0303,  
-13.4135)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D2D9FC
RGB	210, 217, 252
RGB Percent	82%, 85%, 99%
CMY	0.1765, 0.1490, 0.0118
CMYK	0.17, 0.14, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	230°, 88%, 91%
HSV	230°, 17%, 99%
XYZ	68.9619, 70.3557, 102.0408
YIQ	218.8970, -15.4070, 9.4010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

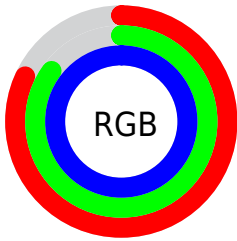
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	210, 216, 252
Decimal	13818364
CIE Lab	87.17, 4.59, -17.84
CIE LCh	87, 18.417, 284.419
Yxy	70.3586, 0.2857, 0.2915
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292008444 (0xFFD2D9FC)
YUV	218.8970, 16.3198, -7.8027
Hunter-Lab	83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135

# Details

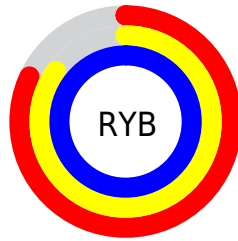
The HunterLab color  $83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $95.2120, -8.3334, 20.5536$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.0584, -4.4851, 4.5671$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $60.6212, 0.7639, -13.1281$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $75.3663, 3.7543, -25.9455$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.6694, -3.3091, -1.8790$ .

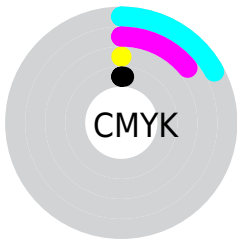
# Distribution



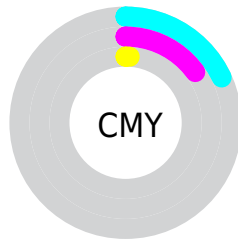
- Red (82%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135 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 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.8783, -0.0303,  
-13.4135

■ 83.8783, -0.0303,  
-13.4135

214.8972, -5.4202,  
-11.8073

■ 71.9854, 0.3871,  
-13.3443

109.4166, -0.9917,  
-13.3797

■ 60.7131, 0.7611,  
-13.2158

123.0083, -1.5278,  
-13.2864

■ 50.0996, 1.0861,  
-13.0224

137.1204, -2.0986,  
-13.1456

■ 40.1887, 1.3570,  
-12.7605

151.7344, -2.7024,  
-12.9597

■ 31.0344, 1.5668,  
-12.4279

166.8335, -3.3376,  
-12.7310

■ 22.7051, 1.7061,  
-12.0284

182.4027, -4.0031,

■ 15.2925, 1.7607,

-12.4615

-11.5845

198.4281, -4.6977,  
-12.1531

8.9109, 1.7716,  
-11.2401

0.0000, NaN, -NF

83.8783, -0.0303,  
-13.4135

83.8783, -0.0303,  
-13.4135

75.3663, 3.7543,  
-25.9455

92.6694, -3.3091,  
-1.8790

67.1744, 8.1871,  
-39.7512

99.9041, -5.8612,  
6.8014

59.3667, 13.4425,  
-55.1609

52.0292, 19.7334,  
-72.5434

■ 45.2816, 27.2807,  
-92.2079

■ 39.2894, 36.2146,  
-114.1353

■ 34.2693, 46.3318,  
-137.4104

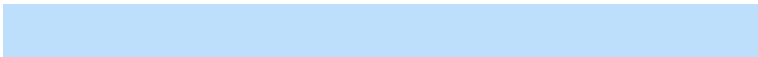
■ 30.4640, 56.6981,  
-159.4770

■ 29.4710, 59.8675,  
-166.0729

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.8800, -9.1766, -13.3051



83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135



83.8800, 8.2570, -8.3576

# Triad

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



83.8800, -0.0318, -13.4119



83.8800, 8.5256, 15.5053



83.8800, -20.8410, 8.9591

# Complementary

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



83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135



95.2120, -8.3334, 20.5536

# 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.



83.8800, -16.4999, 15.7125



83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135



83.8800, 0.3220, 19.2052

# Square

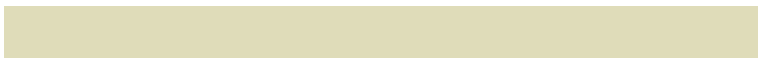
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



83.8800, -0.0318, -13.4119



83.8800, 13.3400, 8.6470



83.8800, -8.8377, 19.2767



83.8800, -20.9266, 0.2687



# Rectangle

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



83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135



83.8800, 12.0709, -3.0261



83.8800, -8.8377, 19.2767



83.8800, -19.8397, 11.5084

# Sweetspot

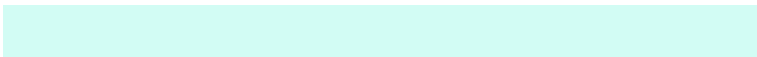
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.8800, -0.0318, -13.4119



95.4302, -3.8642, -0.0430



94.8017, -19.4813, 4.3974



43.8554, -1.6886, -0.3828

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.8800, -0.0318, -13.4119



82.0952, 1.1883, -17.7192



82.9812, 7.8173, -14.5335



41.3648, -1.1140, -2.3165



21.5994, 41.9900, -117.6419



7.4872, 9.7475, -30.4005



# Inverse Universe

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



84.7350, 11.2182, 6.4744



83.2013, 14.8308, 6.9039



96.2153, -16.3605, 21.4272



41.5601, 1.8422, 2.7005



32.9877, 56.7997, 18.9336

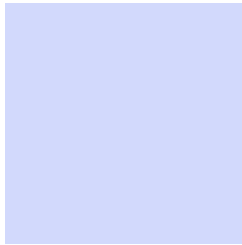


10.1036, 17.5240, 4.8131



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

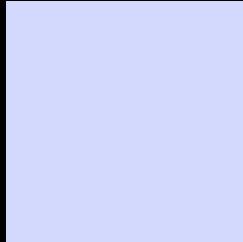
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

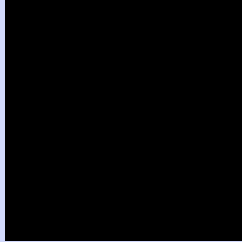
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135.



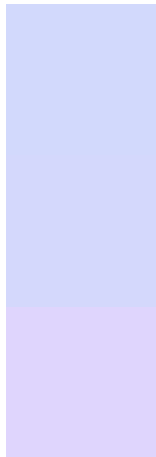
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135.

-13.4135.

# 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

83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135

### Protanopia

83.7479, 1.1000, -13.5754

### Deuteranopia

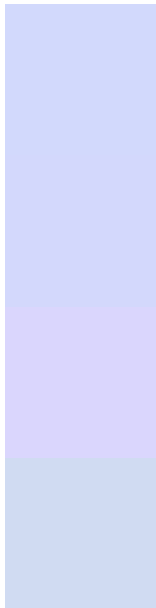
83.8858, 6.3129, -13.8807



## Tritanopia

84.0037, -5.4635, -4.8824

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135

## Protanomaly

83.6594, 0.7979, -13.7042

## Deuteranomaly

83.7200, 4.2078, -14.1499

## Tritanomaly

83.9546, -3.6798, -7.6572

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135

## Achromatopsia

84.1651, -4.4908, 4.5728

## Achromatomaly

83.9710, -2.7944, -1.6868

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135 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(210, 217, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(210, 217, 252)  
}
```

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(210, 217, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(210, 217, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135 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(210, 217, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(210, 217, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(210, 217, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(210, 217, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 217, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(210, 217,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.8783, -0.0303, -13.4135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(210, 217, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(210,  
217, 252) }
```

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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