

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.5130, -4.9318,  
6.7428)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.5130, -4.9318, 6.7428)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(84.5369, -5.0377,  
6.9132)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DDDCD7
RGB	221, 220, 215
RGB Percent	87%, 86%, 84%
CMY	0.1333, 0.1372, 0.1569
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.03, 0.13
HSL	50°, 8%, 85%
HSV	50°, 3%, 87%
XYZ	67.6778, 71.4649, 74.5171
YIQ	219.7290, 2.2010, -1.3430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

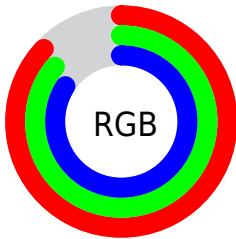
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 221, 215
Decimal	14539991
CIE Lab	87.71, -0.55, 2.56
CIE LCh	88, 2.620, 102.018
Yxy	71.4680, 0.3168, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292730071 (0xFFDDDCD7)
YUV	219.7290, -2.3314, 1.1147
Hunter-Lab	84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132

# Details

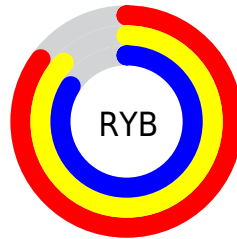
The HunterLab color  $84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $82.9327, -3.8707, 2.1293$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.4919, -4.5083, 4.5906$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.2824, -3.7655, 5.5196$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.7663, -6.6498, 14.7835$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $86.3881, -3.0528, -1.8636$ .

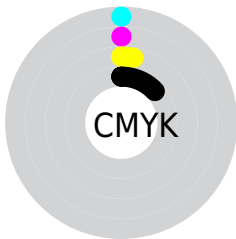
# Distribution



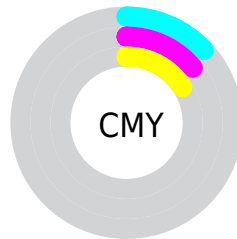
- Red (87%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (13%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132 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 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.5369, -5.0377,  
6.9132

■ 84.5369, -5.0377,  
6.9132

215.7980,  
-12.2431, 14.9286

■ 72.6114, -4.3767,  
6.1476

110.1362, -6.4554,  
8.5269

■ 61.3047, -3.7454,  
5.4077

123.7565, -7.2056,  
9.3710

■ 50.6546, -3.1474,  
4.6957

137.8961, -7.9827,  
10.2396

■ 40.7046, -2.5848,  
4.0121

152.5366, -8.7859,  
11.1319

■ 31.5078, -2.0599,  
3.3573

167.6615, -9.6142,  
12.0475

■ 23.1319, -1.5754,  
2.7312

183.2556,

■ 15.6671, -1.1350,

-10.4669, 12.9858

2.1324

199.3053,  
-11.3435, 13.9463

■ 9.2399, -0.7508,  
1.6525

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.5369, -5.0377,  
6.9132

■ 84.5369, -5.0377,  
6.9132

■ 82.7663, -6.6498,  
14.7835

■ 86.3881, -3.0528,  
-1.8636

■ 81.0719, -7.8736,  
21.7142

■ 88.1580, -1.5434,  
-9.3322

■ 79.4563, -8.7049,  
27.6843

■ 89.3033, -3.4752,  
-7.8442

■ 77.9198, -9.1406,  
32.6792

■ 90.4579, -5.3984,  
-6.3647

76.4619, -9.1824,  
36.6955

91.6216, -7.3129,  
-4.8936

75.0815, -8.8372,  
39.7431

92.7942, -9.2187,  
-3.4308

73.7764, -8.1188,  
41.8494

93.9754, -11.1159,  
-1.9763

72.5429, -7.0497,  
43.0646

95.1652, -13.0046,  
-0.5300

71.3755, -5.6644,  
43.4716

96.3632, -14.8848,  
0.9081

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.5387, -3.7354, 6.8517



84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132



84.5387, -6.1967, 6.3646

# Triad

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



84.5387, -5.0397, 6.9145



84.5387, -6.3807, 2.9801



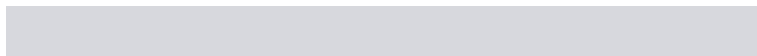
84.5387, -2.1033, 3.8577

# Complementary

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



84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132



82.9327, -3.8707, 2.1293

# Split Complementary

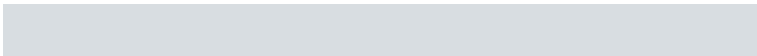
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



84.5387, -2.8207, 2.8000



84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132



84.5387, -5.2924, 2.2880

# Square

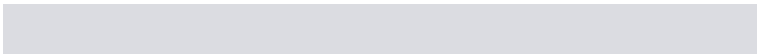
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.5387, -5.0397, 6.9145



84.5387, -6.9677, 4.1006



84.5387, -3.9896, 2.2216



84.5387, -2.0346, 5.0996



# Rectangle

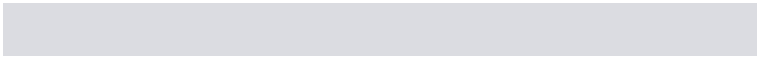
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132



84.5387, -6.7308, 5.7195



84.5387, -3.9896, 2.2216



84.5387, -2.2768, 3.4684

# Sweetspot

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



84.5387, -5.0397, 6.9145



99.7833, -5.5590, 6.4443



83.0253, -2.2907, 4.7256



46.1693, -2.5668, 2.9584

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



84.5387, -5.0397, 6.9145



99.3526, -5.9921, 8.4340



84.6642, -6.1947, 7.0385



39.0366, -2.4195, 3.6050



53.9100, -3.6566, 33.1551

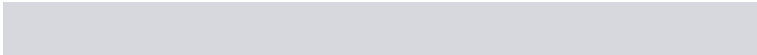


14.0809, -1.5153, 8.6501

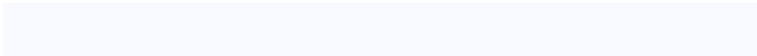


# Inverse Universe

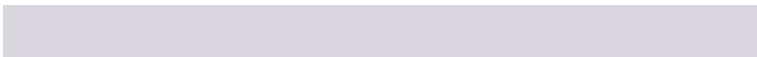
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.9327, -3.8707, 2.1293



97.2494, -4.4611, 2.1671



82.8095, -2.7196, 2.0008



38.0051, -1.6685, 0.5313



19.7508, 37.8795, -106.4576

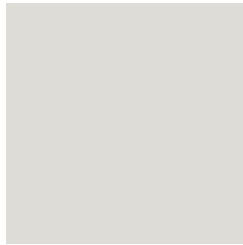


6.0157, 6.5010, -21.5529



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

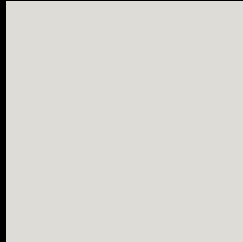
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

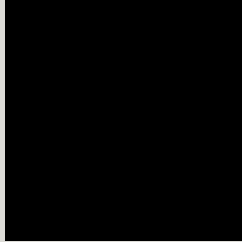
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

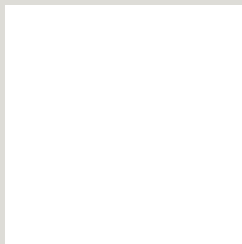
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132.



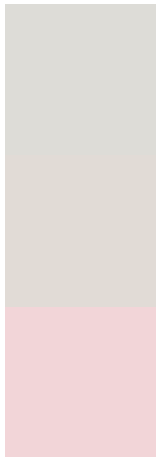
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132.

6.9132.

# 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

84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132

### Protanopia

84.5728, -3.3827, 7.4544

### Deuteranopia

84.5125, 5.8795, 6.6022



## Tritanopia

84.5065, 0.8266, -2.5271

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132

## Protanomaly

84.4780, -3.7114, 7.3401

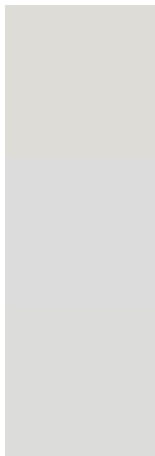
## Deuteranomaly

84.5943, 1.5264, 6.6205

## Tritanomaly

84.4848, -1.2874, 1.0359

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132

## Achromatopsia

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Achromatomaly

84.5364, -4.8553, 5.4853

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132 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(221, 220, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 220, 215)  
}
```

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(221, 220, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 220, 215) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132 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(221, 220, 215) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 220, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 220, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 220, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 220, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 220,  
215) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.5369, -5.0377, 6.9132 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 220, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
220, 215) }
```

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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