

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.6384, -2.2736,  
0.6975)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(84.6384, -2.2736,  
0.6975)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DDDBE4
RGB	221, 219, 228
RGB Percent	87%, 86%, 89%
CMY	0.1333, 0.1412, 0.1059
CMYK	0.03, 0.04, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	253°, 14%, 88%
HSV	253°, 4%, 89%
XYZ	69.1539, 71.6366, 83.5811
YIQ	220.6240, -1.6970, 3.2230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

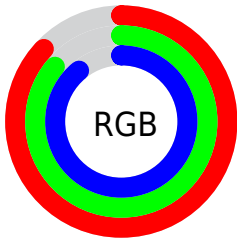
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 219, 228
Decimal	14539748
CIE Lab	87.79, 2.32, -4.17
CIE LCh	88, 4.771, 299.092
Yxy	71.6396, 0.3082, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292729828 (0xFFDDDBE4)
YUV	220.6240, 3.6364, 0.3298
Hunter-Lab	84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975

# Details

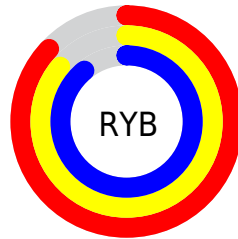
The HunterLab color  $84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $87.6195, -6.8661, 8.5188$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.8563, -4.5277, 4.6104$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.3800, -1.1404, -0.3869$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $76.0968, 4.0303, -10.2276$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.4322, -8.3614, 10.8482$ .

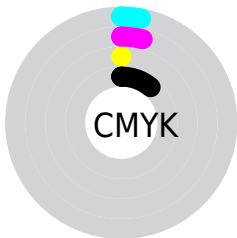
# Distribution



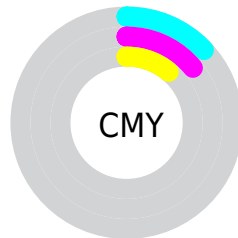
- Red (87%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975 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 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.6384, -2.2736,  
0.6975

■ 84.6384, -2.2736,  
0.6975

215.9367, -8.4729,  
6.4708

■ 72.7079, -1.7479,  
0.2333

110.2470, -3.4385,  
1.7487

■ 61.3958, -1.2594,  
-0.1891

123.8717, -4.0700,  
2.3283

■ 50.7402, -0.8130,  
-0.5646

138.0155, -4.7327,  
2.9420

■ 40.7842, -0.4124,  
-0.8886

152.6602, -5.4254,  
3.5880

■ 31.5809, -0.0626,  
-1.1555

167.7890, -6.1467,  
4.2650

■ 23.1978, 0.2297,  
-1.3572

183.3869, -6.8957,

■ 15.7249, 0.4550,

4.9719

-1.4826

199.4403, -7.6714,  
5.7075

■ 9.2894, 0.6012,  
-1.5163

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 84.6384, -2.2736,  
0.6975

■ 84.6384, -2.2736,  
0.6975

■ 76.0968, 4.0303,  
-10.2276

■ 93.4322, -8.3614,  
10.8482

■ 67.8406, 10.6240,  
-22.1595

■ 99.1875, -9.8056,  
17.0719

■ 59.9238, 17.5878,  
-35.3908

■ 52.4184, 25.0108,  
-50.2840

■ 45.4263, 32.9599,  
-67.2323

■ 39.0924, 41.3996,  
-86.5095

■ 33.6196, 50.0053,  
-107.8530

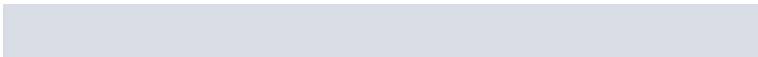
■ 29.2676, 57.8565,  
-129.6453

■ 26.2932, 63.3126,  
-148.2033

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.6402, -4.5935, 0.1203



84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975



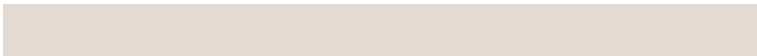
84.6402, -0.5431, 2.3317

# Triad

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



84.6402, -2.2755, 0.6989



84.6402, -2.1481, 8.2715



84.6402, -9.0651, 4.6764

# Complementary

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



84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975



87.6195, -6.8661, 8.5188

# 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.



84.6402, -8.4262, 6.8213



84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975



84.6402, -4.4479, 8.8612

# Square

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



84.6402, -2.2755, 0.6989



84.6402, -0.4690, 6.7045



84.6402, -6.7428, 8.3376



84.6402, -8.4977, 2.4548



# Rectangle

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



84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975



84.6402, 0.0375, 3.7761



84.6402, -6.7428, 8.3376



84.6402, -8.9845, 5.4299

# Sweetspot

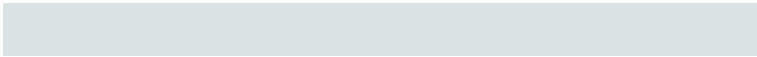
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



84.6402, -2.2755, 0.6989



98.9997, -4.6373, 4.2623



86.6507, -6.5548, 3.0559



45.8247, -2.1615, 1.9989

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



84.6402, -2.2755, 0.6989



95.0263, -1.8199, -0.5059



85.0574, -0.8390, 1.2333



38.9935, -0.5638, -0.5299



19.1779, 49.7079, -118.3434



5.5889, 13.8477, -29.5393



# Inverse Universe

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



85.2357, -0.3567, 2.4636



95.8917, 0.9587, 2.0745



87.2133, -8.2927, 8.0323



39.3978, 0.7312, 0.6799



33.7416, 63.2979, -20.9440

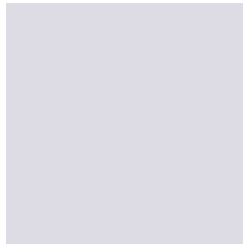


9.2458, 17.4673, -6.6888



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

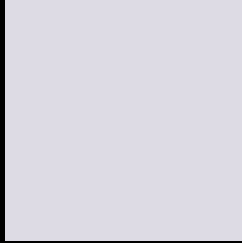
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

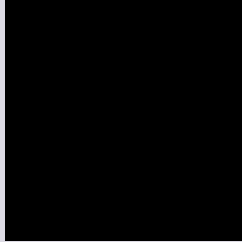
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

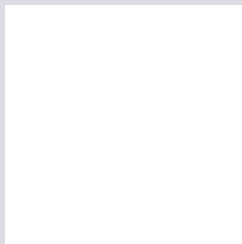
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975.



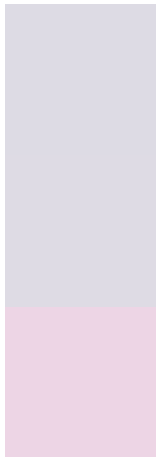
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.6384, -2.2736,

0.6975.

# 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

84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975

### Protanopia

84.7314, -1.9529, 0.8168

### Deuteranopia

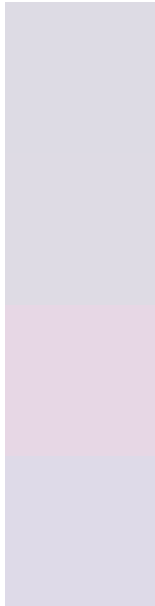
84.4098, 6.3632, 0.0558



## Tritanopia

84.6585, -0.1566, -2.8817

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975

## Protanomaly

84.7314, -1.9529, 0.8168

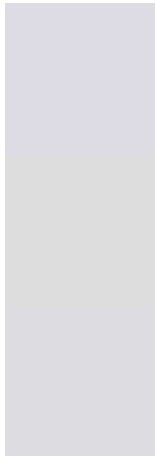
## Deuteranomaly

84.4079, 3.2743, -0.0006

## Tritanomaly

84.5568, -0.7084, -1.4401

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975

## Achromatopsia

85.0326, -4.5371, 4.6200

## Achromatomaly

84.8177, -3.5003, 2.9067

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975 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, 219, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 219, 228)  
}
```

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, 219, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 219, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975 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, 219, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 219, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 219, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 219, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 219, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 219,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.6384, -2.2736, 0.6975 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 219, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
219, 228) }
```

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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