

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.7962, -0.5830,  
3.8515)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.7962, -0.5830, 3.8515)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(84.8002, -0.5253,  
3.9264)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4DADE
RGB	228, 218, 222
RGB Percent	89%, 85%, 87%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1451, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.03, 0.11
HSL	336°, 16%, 87%
HSV	336°, 4%, 89%
XYZ	70.2512, 71.9107, 79.2847
YIQ	221.4460, 4.6760, 3.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

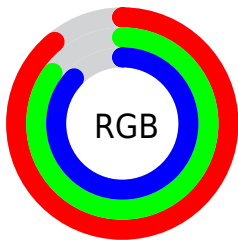
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 218, 222
Decimal	14998238
CIE Lab	87.93, 4.12, -0.75
CIE LCh	88, 4.183, 349.703
Yxy	71.9139, 0.3172, 0.3247
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293188318 (0xFFE4DADE)
YUV	221.4460, 0.2731, 5.7479
Hunter-Lab	84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264

# Details

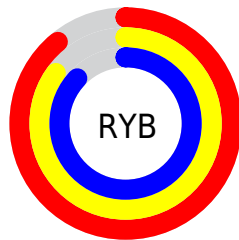
The HunterLab color  $84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $87.0494, -8.5632, 5.4545$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.2254, -4.5474, 4.6305$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.5375, 0.5213, 2.7043$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.5797, 9.1450, 2.2024$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.3730, -9.9838, 5.9624$ .

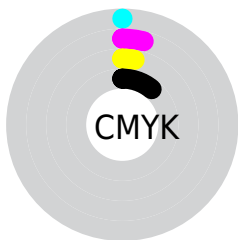
# Distribution



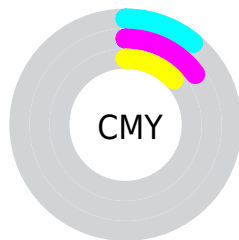
- Red (89%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (87%)



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



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264 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 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 84.8002, -0.5253,  
3.9264

■ 84.8002, -0.5253,  
3.9264

216.1577, -6.1017,  
10.8278

■ 72.8617, -0.0834,  
3.3115

110.4237, -1.5342,  
5.2597

■ 61.5413, 0.3172,  
2.7308

124.0554, -2.0923,  
5.9722

■ 50.8767, 0.6705,  
2.1879

138.2060, -2.6842,  
6.7140

■ 40.9110, 0.9716,  
1.6857

152.8571, -3.3083,  
7.4840

■ 31.6974, 1.2143,  
1.2277

167.9922, -3.9634,  
8.2813

■ 23.3030, 1.3898,  
0.8185

183.5963, -4.6480,

■ 15.8173, 1.4852,

9.1048

0.4644

199.6557, -5.3611,  
9.9539

■ 9.3679, 1.4797,  
0.1749

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.8002, -0.5253,  
3.9264

■ 84.8002, -0.5253,  
3.9264

■ 77.5797, 9.1450,  
2.2024

■ 92.3730, -9.9838,  
5.9624

■ 70.7652, 19.0152,  
0.8639

■ 97.4049, -14.8515,  
5.0219

■ 64.4321, 29.0130,  
0.0107

■ 97.5880, -13.8309,  
2.4118

■ 58.6705, 38.9775,  
-0.2376

■ 53.5861, 48.6065,  
0.2500

■ 49.2947, 57.4129,  
1.5904

■ 45.9052, 64.7358,  
3.8372

■ 43.4897, 69.8784,  
6.9165

■ 42.0413, 72.4029,  
10.5851

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.8020, -1.4335, 2.0988



84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264



84.8020, -0.7015, 5.8984

# Triad

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



84.8020, -0.5274, 3.9278



84.8020, -5.8839, 8.1467



84.8020, -7.1203, 1.6395

# Complementary

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



84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264



87.0494, -8.5632, 5.4545

# 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.



84.8020, -8.2905, 3.3132



84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264



84.8020, -7.5814, 7.0584

# Square

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



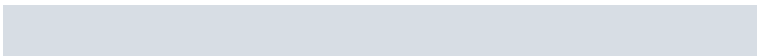
84.8020, -0.5274, 3.9278



84.8020, -3.8077, 8.3022



84.8020, -8.4585, 5.2985



84.8020, -5.2486, 0.7565



# Rectangle

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



84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264



84.8020, -1.4062, 7.0288



84.8020, -8.4585, 5.2985



84.8020, -7.6080, 2.1302

# Sweetspot

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



84.8020, -0.5274, 3.9278



99.1391, -4.2528, 5.2041



84.6138, -0.7870, 0.6926



45.8860, -1.9924, 2.4129

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



84.8020, -0.5274, 3.9278



95.7340, 0.1039, 4.3212



84.9836, -1.7269, 6.0578



39.3241, 0.3327, 1.7288



31.5971, 55.5653, 9.1437



8.6931, 15.4843, 0.9895



# Inverse Universe

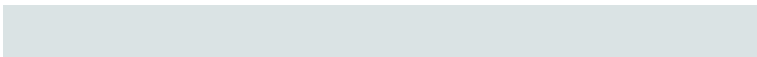
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.8020, -0.5274, 3.9278



95.7340, 0.1039, 4.3212



86.8602, -7.3553, 3.2920



39.3241, 0.3327, 1.7288



31.5971, 55.5653, 9.1437

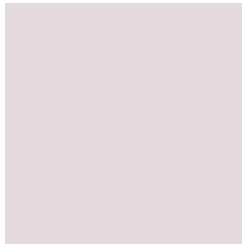


8.6931, 15.4843, 0.9895



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

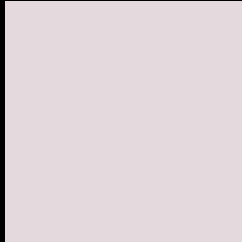
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

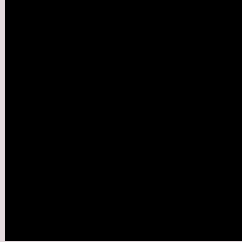
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

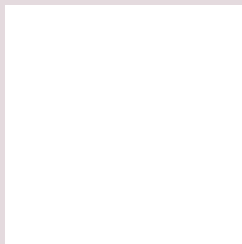
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264.



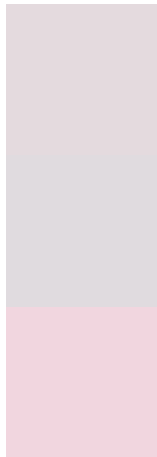
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.8002, -0.5253,

3.9264.

# 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

84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264

### Protanopia

84.7573, -2.1864, 3.3534

### Deuteranopia

84.9244, 6.1669, 3.6987



## Tritanopia

84.7455, 3.1326, -1.6600

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264

## Protanomaly

84.8518, -1.8605, 3.4717

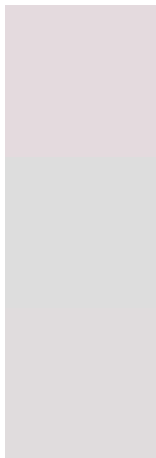
## Deuteranomaly

84.7121, 3.9138, 3.4063

## Tritanomaly

84.8180, 1.5543, 0.4737

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264

## Achromatopsia

85.0326, -4.5371, 4.6200

## Achromatomaly

85.0024, -3.0503, 4.6105

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264 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(228, 218, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 218, 222)  
}
```

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(228, 218, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 218, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264 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(228, 218, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 218, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 218, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 218, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 218, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 218,  
222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.8002, -0.5253, 3.9264 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 218, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
218, 222) }
```

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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