

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.9678, -0.6357,  
-13.6711)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.9678, -0.6357,  
-13.6711) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.0031, -0.6958,  
-13.6229)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3DCFF
RGB	211, 220, 255
RGB Percent	83%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.1725, 0.1372, 0.0000
CMYK	0.17, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	228°, 100%, 91%
HSV	228°, 17%, 100%
XYZ	70.5072, 72.2553, 104.8382
YIQ	221.2990, -16.5990, 8.9770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

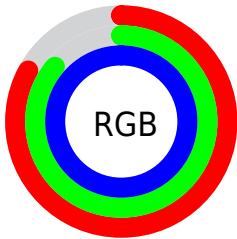
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 218, 255
Decimal	13884671
CIE Lab	88.09, 3.95, -18.02
CIE LCh	88, 18.450, 282.362
Yxy	72.2582, 0.2848, 0.2918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292074751 (0xFFD3DCFF)
YUV	221.2990, 16.6146, -9.0322
Hunter-Lab	85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229

# Details

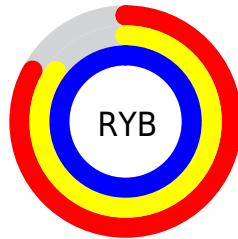
The HunterLab color  $85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $95.8507, -7.6702, 20.8064$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.0993, -4.5407, 4.6236$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.6891, 0.1425, -13.3334$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $76.6661, 2.6650, -25.8773$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.6101, -3.5398, -2.3018$ .

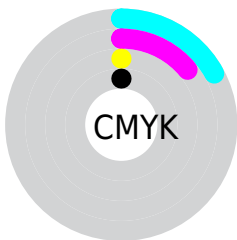
# Distribution



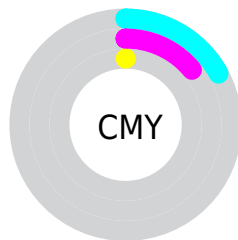
- Red (83%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229 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 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.0031, -0.6958,  
-13.6229

85.0031, -0.6958,  
-13.6229

216.4347, -6.3341,  
-12.0310

73.0545, -0.2451,  
-13.5520

110.6452, -1.7200,  
-13.5909

61.7235, 0.1643,  
-13.4229

124.2856, -2.2854,  
-13.4991

51.0477, 0.5270,  
-13.2293

138.4446, -2.8844,  
-13.3599

41.0701, 0.8382,  
-12.9675

153.1039, -3.5154,  
-13.1758

31.8435, 1.0918,  
-12.6354

168.2468, -4.1771,  
-12.9489

23.4349, 1.2793,  
-12.2363

183.8586, -4.8681,

15.9333, 1.3880,

-12.6813

-11.7912

199.9254, -5.5875,  
-12.3748

9.4655, 1.3975,  
-11.3880

0.0000, NaN, -NF

85.0031, -0.6958,  
-13.6229

85.0031, -0.6958,  
-13.6229

76.6661, 2.6650,  
-25.8773

93.6101, -3.5398,  
-2.3018

68.6372, 6.6816,  
-39.3130

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

60.9755, 11.5220,  
-54.2181

53.7590, 17.3915,  
-70.9109

■ 47.0943, 24.5091,  
-89.6594

■ 41.1255, 33.0319,  
-110.4750

■ 36.0386, 42.8662,  
-132.6895

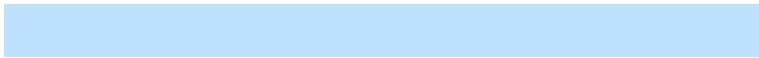
■ 32.0400, 53.3358,  
-154.3950

■ 31.1314, 56.1005,  
-160.0163

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.0048, -9.8640, -13.1335



85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229



85.0048, 7.7831, -8.8523

# Triad

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



85.0048, -0.6975, -13.6206



85.0048, 9.0092, 15.2593



85.0048, -20.8394, 9.5970

# Complementary

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



85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229



95.8507, -7.6702, 20.8064

# 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.



85.0048, -16.1992, 16.2065



85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229



85.0048, 0.9179, 19.2273

# Square

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



85.0048, -0.6975, -13.6206



85.0048, 13.5460, 8.1713



85.0048, -8.3158, 19.5544



85.0048, -21.2303, 0.9233



# Rectangle

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



85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229



85.0048, 11.8023, -3.6041



85.0048, -8.3158, 19.5544



85.0048, -19.7343, 12.1094

# Sweetspot

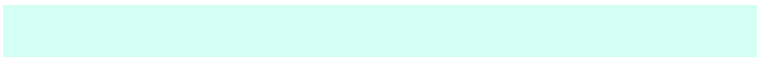
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



85.0048, -0.6975, -13.6206



95.5829, -4.1197, 0.1405



95.9116, -20.4889, 5.1085



43.9359, -1.8233, -0.2855

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.0048, -0.6975, -13.6206



81.8477, 0.4947, -18.0904



83.4100, 7.9454, -15.7137



42.4024, -1.3600, -2.2106



22.8742, 39.2650, -113.3525



8.1012, 9.2404, -30.0731



# Inverse Universe

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



85.4502, 12.2582, 5.8853



82.4727, 16.1959, 6.1305



97.5680, -16.4817, 22.3814



42.4828, 1.9638, 2.5696



33.5502, 57.8949, 18.2748



10.5394, 18.3259, 4.6648



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

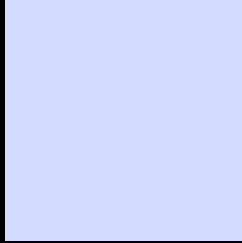
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

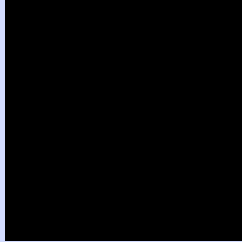
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.0031, -0.6958,

-13.6229.

# 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

85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229

### Protanopia

85.0093, 0.8323, -13.0004

### Deuteranopia

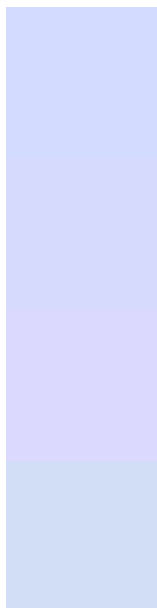
85.0525, 5.7428, -13.4415



## Tritanopia

85.1331, -6.1374, -5.0619

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229

## Protanomaly

84.9205, 0.5288, -13.1288

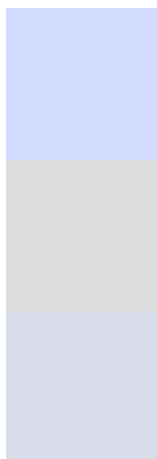
## Deuteranomaly

84.8890, 3.6371, -13.7062

## Tritanomaly

85.0826, -4.3508, -7.8471

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229

## Achromatopsia

85.0326, -4.5371, 4.6200

## Achromatomaly

85.0575, -3.6715, -1.3890

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229 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(211, 220, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 220, 255)  
}
```

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(211, 220, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 220, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229 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(211, 220, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 220, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 220, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 220, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 220, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 220,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.0031, -0.6958, -13.6229 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 220, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
220, 255) }
```

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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