

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.9952, 0.1833,  
-5.2670)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.9952, 0.1833, -5.2670)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(85.0450, -0.0626,  
-5.0694)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DDDBF0
RGB	221, 219, 240
RGB Percent	87%, 86%, 94%
CMY	0.1333, 0.1412, 0.0588
CMYK	0.08, 0.09, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	246°, 41%, 90%
HSV	246°, 9%, 94%
XYZ	70.8785, 72.3265, 92.6629
YIQ	221.9920, -5.5490, 6.9550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

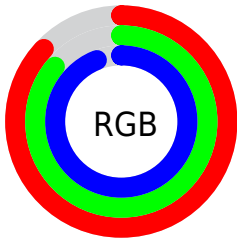
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 219, 240
Decimal	14539760
CIE Lab	88.13, 4.60, -10.00
CIE LCh	88, 11.007, 294.678
Yxy	72.3296, 0.3005, 0.3066
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292729840 (0xFFDDDBF0)
YUV	221.9920, 8.8779, -0.8700
Hunter-Lab	85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694

# Details

The HunterLab color  $85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $92.5278, -9.1175, 13.9095$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.4296, -4.5583, 4.6415$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.7403, 0.8150, -5.4894$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $75.8320, 5.8752, -17.6259$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.5519, -5.6665, 6.4686$ .

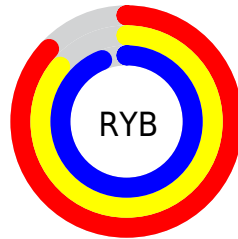
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (86%)

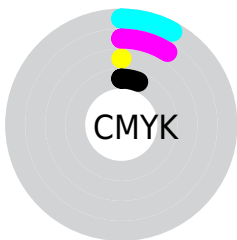
Blue (94%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (94%)

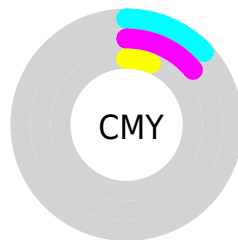


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (14%)










Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694 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 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694	 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694
216.4920, -5.4776, -1.1235	 73.0944, 0.3581, -5.2948
110.6910, -1.0310, -4.4694	 61.7612, 0.7361, -5.4683
124.3332, -1.5700, -4.1040	 51.0831, 1.0655, -5.5837
138.4940, -2.1436, -3.6979	 41.1031, 1.3413, -5.6351
153.1550, -2.7501, -3.2532	 31.8738, 1.5567, -5.6155
168.2996, -3.3879, -2.7719	 23.4622, 1.7026, -5.5164
183.9129, -4.0559,	 15.9573, 1.7654,

-2.2555

-5.3285

199.9812, -4.7528,  
-1.7056

■ 9.4857, 1.7227,  
-5.0481

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.0450, -0.0626,  
-5.0694

■ 85.0450, -0.0626,  
-5.0694

■ 75.8320, 5.8752,  
-17.6259

■ 94.5519, -5.6665,  
6.4686

■ 66.9573, 12.2610,  
-31.5258

■ 99.5346, -7.8914,  
12.0878

■ 58.4919, 19.2306,  
-47.1850

■ 50.5346, 26.9422,  
-65.1115

■ 43.2293, 35.5274,  
-85.8076

■ 36.7869, 44.9403,  
-109.4140

■ 31.5020, 54.5998,  
-134.7921

■ 27.7235, 62.9016,  
-158.1219

■ 25.6324, 67.7863,  
-173.7082

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.0468, -5.5248, -6.0523



85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694



85.0468, 4.2940, -1.4189

# Triad

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



85.0468, -0.0644, -5.0679



85.0468, 1.6829, 12.4638



85.0468, -14.8568, 5.5606

# Complementary

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



85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694



92.5278, -9.1175, 13.9095

# 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.



85.0468, -13.0322, 10.2636



85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694



85.0468, -3.5556, 14.0833

# Square

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



85.0468, -0.0644, -5.0679



85.0468, 5.3207, 8.7388



85.0468, -8.9297, 13.3040



85.0468, -13.9756, 0.3040



# Rectangle

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



85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694



85.0468, 5.9405, 1.9174



85.0468, -8.9297, 13.3040



85.0468, -14.5410, 7.2548

# Sweetspot

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



85.0468, -0.0644, -5.0679



96.9156, -3.5509, 1.7787



90.9110, -10.6738, 2.0671



44.4582, -1.4200, 0.3646

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.0468, -0.0644, -5.0679



89.8215, 0.7257, -7.0891



86.0164, 3.2385, -3.7648



39.1160, 0.1646, -2.7555



18.8875, 50.5788, -129.1374



5.6651, 14.7588, -35.5421



# Inverse Universe

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



86.8128, 5.7881, -1.6518



92.0003, 7.9140, -2.8310



91.5913, -12.4347, 12.8353



40.0050, 3.1033, -1.0259



35.9157, 69.1865, -36.3246

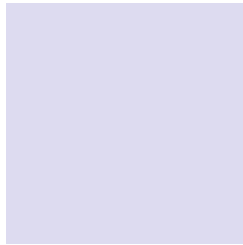


10.3951, 20.0813, -10.9521



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

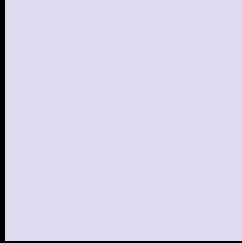
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

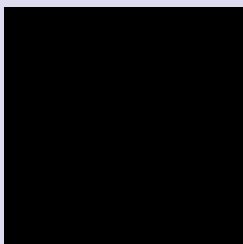
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694.



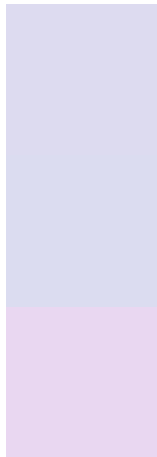
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694.

-5.0694.

# 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

85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694

### Protanopia

85.1691, -1.2169, -4.9293

### Deuteranopia

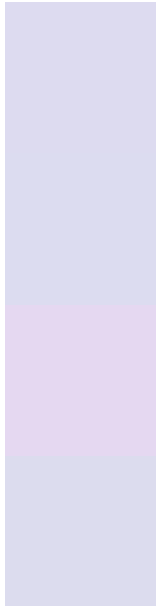
85.0149, 6.1386, -5.5443



## Tritanopia

85.1566, -1.4675, -3.3364

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694

## Protanomaly

85.2604, -0.9031, -4.8061

## Deuteranomaly

84.9239, 4.2871, -5.6951

## Tritanomaly

85.1910, -1.2803, -3.8240

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694

## Achromatopsia

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

## Achromatomaly

85.3813, -2.8155, 1.0862

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694 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, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 219, 240)  
}
```

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, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 219, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694 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, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 219, 240) }
```

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, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 219, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 219, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 219,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.0450, -0.0626, -5.0694 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, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
219, 240) }
```

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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