

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(75.5545, 9.1959,  
17.7560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(75.5545, 9.1959,  
17.7560) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(75.5349, 9.2661,  
17.6279)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECBDA8
RGB	236, 189, 168
RGB Percent	93%, 74%, 66%
CMY	0.0745, 0.2588, 0.3412
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.29, 0.07
HSL	19°, 64%, 79%
HSV	19°, 29%, 93%
XYZ	59.8576, 57.0552, 44.9037
YIQ	200.6590, 34.7530, 3.4330

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

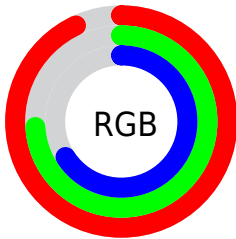
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 198, 168
Decimal	15515048
CIE Lab	80.21, 13.87, 17.01
CIE LCh	80, 21.953, 50.802
Yxy	57.0579, 0.3699, 0.3526
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293705128 (0xFFECBDA8)
YUV	200.6590, -16.1009, 30.9941
Hunter-Lab	75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279

# Details

The HunterLab color  $75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $79.3599, -13.8475, -10.6291$ , and the grayscale version is  $76.3371, -4.0732, 4.1475$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $95.8606, -5.3610, 15.7961$ , and  $53.3413, 8.8742, 14.6584$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $70.4481, 14.9137, 21.3288$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $80.8919, 4.0106, 13.5331$ .

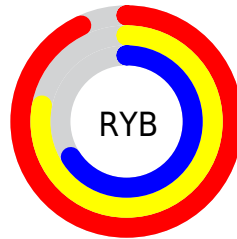
# Distribution



Red (93%)

Green (74%)

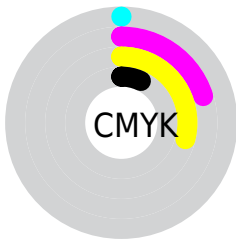
Blue (66%)



Red (93%)

Yellow (78%)

Blue (66%)

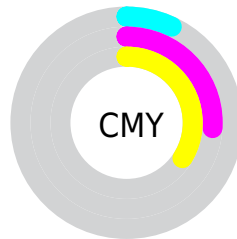


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (29%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (7%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (34%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279 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 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 75.5349, 9.2661,  
17.6279


 75.5349, 9.2661,  
17.6279


203.3878, 7.3425,  
30.8573

 64.0716, 9.2140,  
16.1265


 100.2744, 9.1759,  
20.5871

 53.2536, 9.0939,  
14.5978

 113.4918, 9.0494,  
22.0534

 43.1240, 8.8943,  
13.0311

127.2438, 8.8730,  
23.5162

 33.7332, 8.6038,  
11.4090

141.5103, 8.6499,  
24.9783

 25.1447, 8.2068,  
9.7046

156.2734, 8.3831,  
26.4419

 17.4419, 7.6818,  
7.8737

171.5170, 8.0749,

 10.7415, 6.9983,

27.9087

7.2897

187.2262, 7.7274,  
29.3801

■ 1.5324, 39.3703,  
1.0727

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.5349, 9.2661,  
17.6279

■ 75.5349, 9.2661,  
17.6279

■ 70.4481, 14.9137,  
21.3288

■ 80.8919, 4.0106,  
13.5331

■ 65.6621, 20.9724,  
24.5517

■ 86.4834, -0.8695,  
9.1073

■ 61.2193, 27.4234,  
27.2025

■ 92.2850, -5.4089,  
4.4049

■ 57.1651, 34.2084,  
29.1772

■ 98.0271, -11.0105,  
2.9892

■ 53.5479, 41.2072,  
30.3760

■ 98.2715, -11.4018,  
3.2753

■ 50.4146, 48.2190,  
30.7322

■ 47.8005, 54.9371,  
30.3164

■ 47.5234, 55.6879,  
30.2586

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.5367, 15.9479, 10.6691



75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279



75.5367, -0.7535, 20.8351

# Triad

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



75.5367, 9.2633, 17.6290



75.5367, -23.0933, 7.1415



75.5367, 3.3299, -16.3180

# Complementary

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



75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279



79.3599, -13.8475, -10.6291

# 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.



75.5367, -7.2604, -17.6051



75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279



75.5367, -22.1339, -3.0920

# Square

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



75.5367, 9.2633, 17.6290



75.5367, -19.1683, 15.3527



75.5367, -16.4716, -12.4832



75.5367, 12.3934, -9.1762



# Rectangle

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



75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279



75.5367, -7.8109, 20.7639



75.5367, -16.4716, -12.4832



75.5367, -0.1824, -17.4849

# Sweetspot

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



75.5367, 9.2633, 17.6290



94.2887, -0.8339, 10.0561



71.2573, 27.9504, -9.4324



43.2030, -0.0362, 4.9879

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



75.5367, 9.2633, 17.6290



78.9208, 13.9704, 21.8627



85.5077, -7.9203, 26.8632



39.7655, -0.2600, 4.3425



35.5681, 40.5272, 22.6264



10.7643, 9.1986, 6.7939

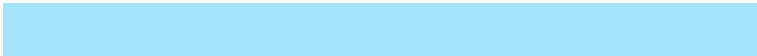


# Inverse Universe

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



79.3599, -13.8475, -10.6291



83.9490, -16.5464, -15.3785



69.0463, 3.0929, -25.5437



40.3623, -3.8447, -0.0541



42.4702, -8.3572, -35.0433



12.5929, -3.3672, -8.4713



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

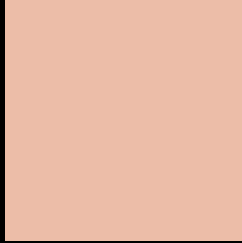
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

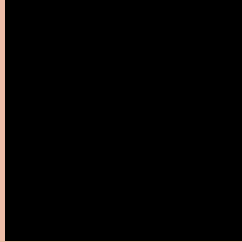
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.5349, 9.2661,

17.6279.

# 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

75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279

### Protanopia

75.7755, -4.7883, 15.6747

### Deuteranopia

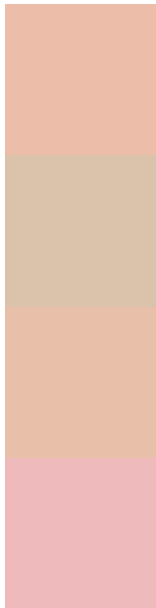
75.7294, 5.4819, 17.7562



## Tritanopia

75.6123, 17.0049, 4.5208

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279

## Protanomaly

75.5186, 0.3945, 16.2925

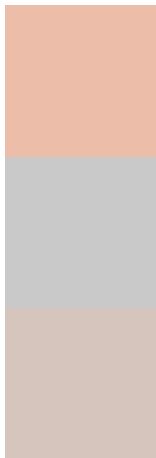
## Deuteranomaly

75.6601, 6.7363, 17.7089

## Tritanomaly

75.4492, 14.3992, 9.3563

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279

## Achromatopsia

76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

## Achromatomaly

76.0939, 0.2714, 9.3810

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279 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(236, 189, 168)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 189, 168)  
}
```

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(236, 189, 168) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 189, 168) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279 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(236, 189, 168) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 189, 168) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 189, 168)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 189, 168); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 189, 168);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 189,  
168) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 75.5349, 9.2661, 17.6279 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 189, 168) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
189, 168) }
```

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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