

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.3660, 2.5204,  
20.9666)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.3660, 2.5204,  
20.9666) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.2200, 2.5512,  
20.9400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5D3B3
RGB	245, 211, 179
RGB Percent	96%, 83%, 70%
CMY	0.0392, 0.1725, 0.2980
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.27, 0.04
HSL	29°, 77%, 83%
HSV	29°, 27%, 96%
XYZ	69.0871, 69.2557, 52.3743
YIQ	217.5180, 30.5360, -2.7440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

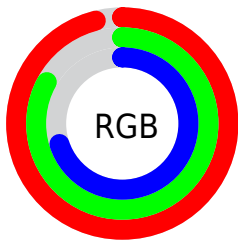
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 241, 179
Decimal	16110515
CIE Lab	86.63, 7.19, 20.25
CIE LCh	87, 21.483, 70.457
Yxy	69.2589, 0.3622, 0.3631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294300595 (0xFFFF5D3B3)
YUV	217.5180, -18.9894, 24.1017
Hunter-Lab	83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400

# Details

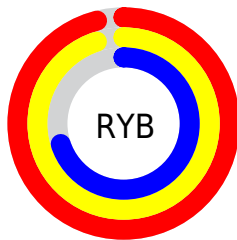
The HunterLab color **83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **79.8518, -8.1529, -15.0805**, and the grayscale version is **83.5950, -4.4604, 4.5419**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.3872, -8.7033, 14.2019**, and **60.2592, 2.8503, 17.7601** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.9478, 6.1229, 25.6300**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.6690, -0.6122, 15.5875**.

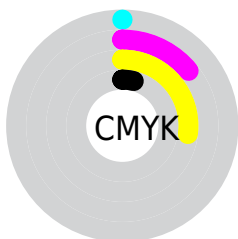
# Distribution



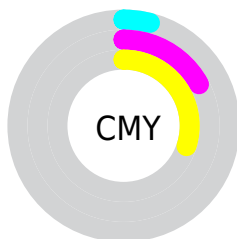
- Red (96%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400 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 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.2200, 2.5512,  
20.9400

 83.2200, 2.5512,  
20.9400

213.9961, -1.9210,  
35.4033

 71.3600, 2.8441,  
19.2765

 108.6974, 1.8187,  
24.2055

 60.1224, 3.0884,  
17.5792


122.2604, 1.3909,  
25.8169

 49.5457, 3.2762,  
15.8371


136.3449, 0.9246,  
27.4201

 39.6742, 3.4007,  
14.0331

150.9321, 0.4219,  
29.0181

 30.5625, 3.4529,  
12.1421

166.0054, -0.1156,  
30.6136

 22.2801, 3.4205,  
10.1248

181.5496, -0.6861,

 14.9204, 3.2847,

32.2086

8.1021

197.5507, -1.2883,  
33.8047

8.5686, 3.2050,  
5.9980

0.0000, NaN, NaN

83.2200, 2.5512,  
20.9400

83.2200, 2.5512,  
20.9400

78.9478, 6.1229,  
25.6300

87.6690, -0.6122,  
15.5875

74.8626, 10.1344,  
29.5810

92.2746, -3.3860,  
9.6375

70.9836, 14.5981,  
32.7191

97.0258, -5.8022,  
3.1529

67.3290, 19.5156,  
34.9741

99.0720, -8.5792,  
4.2791

■ 63.9174, 24.8683,  
36.2905

■ 60.7666, 30.6078,  
36.6465

■ 57.8907, 36.6413,  
36.0928

■ 57.0615, 38.5031,  
35.8351

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2219, 11.7921, 16.2531



83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400



83.2219, -8.1456, 21.5668

# Triad

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



83.2219, 2.5484, 20.9412



83.2219, -23.7228, 0.8996



83.2219, 9.3276, -11.7767

# Complementary

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



83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400



79.8518, -8.1529, -15.0805

# 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.



83.2219, -0.6785, -17.1016



83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400



83.2219, -19.5254, -9.1937

# Square

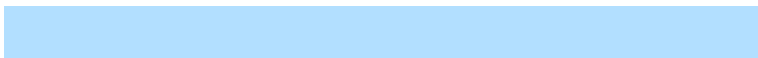
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



83.2219, 2.5484, 20.9412



83.2219, -22.9565, 10.8134



83.2219, -11.2147, -16.1008



83.2219, 15.8408, -2.2851



# Rectangle

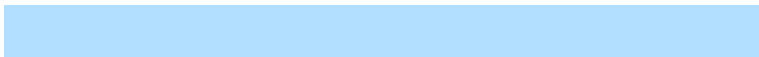
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400



83.2219, -14.6173, 19.6939



83.2219, -11.2147, -16.1008



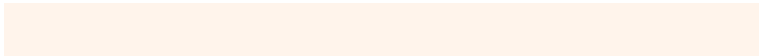
83.2219, 6.2407, -14.1645

# Sweetspot

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



83.2219, 2.5484, 20.9412



96.0381, -3.2489, 10.7855



75.1417, 24.8105, -2.9877



44.0919, -1.3092, 5.4372

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.2219, 2.5484, 20.9412



84.7738, 4.5301, 24.5239



93.4391, -14.2948, 30.2645



42.2006, -1.2576, 5.1919



42.2086, 27.4831, 26.4899



13.3068, 6.3415, 8.3106

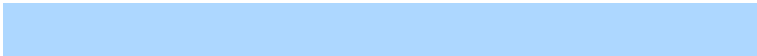


# Inverse Universe

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



79.8518, -8.1529, -15.0805



80.6041, -8.6675, -20.0746



69.9000, 8.9685, -30.0449



41.6395, -3.0497, -0.7978



34.4901, 7.1862, -58.6225



11.1862, 0.3697, -14.7800



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

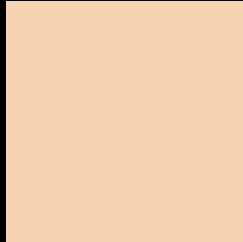
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

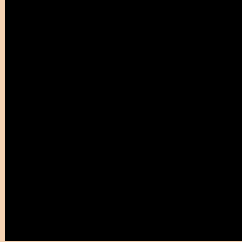
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2200, 2.5512,

20.9400.

# 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

83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400

### Protanopia

83.4632, -5.8295, 19.8894

### Deuteranopia

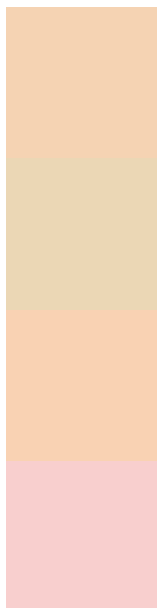
83.2856, 5.8212, 21.0616



## Tritanopia

83.1908, 13.8540, 2.7510

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400

## Protanomaly

83.4262, -2.8514, 20.2884

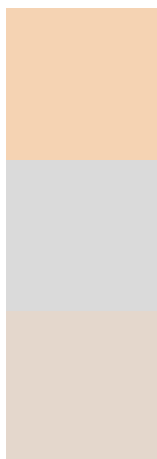
## Deuteranomaly

83.3592, 4.5506, 21.1116

## Tritanomaly

83.0893, 9.6247, 9.7006

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400

## Achromatopsia

83.7318, -4.4677, 4.5493

## Achromatomaly

83.3394, -1.9238, 10.6781

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400 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(245, 211, 179)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 211, 179)  
}
```

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(245, 211, 179) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 211, 179) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400 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(245, 211, 179) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 211, 179) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 211, 179)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 211, 179); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 211, 179);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 211,  
179) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.2200, 2.5512, 20.9400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 211, 179) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
211, 179) }
```

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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