

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.5552, 13.7110,  
11.3875)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.5552, 13.7110,  
11.3875) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.2360, 12.9670,  
10.8246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCDCC
RGB	255, 205, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1961, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	1°, 100%, 90%
HSV	1°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	73.9705, 69.2823, 66.6009
YIQ	219.8360, 30.1210, 10.2890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

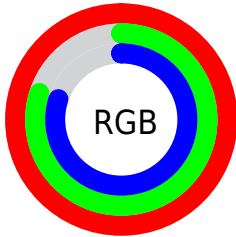
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 205, 204
Decimal	16764364
CIE Lab	86.65, 17.48, 7.20
CIE LCh	87, 18.906, 22.384
Yxy	69.2853, 0.3525, 0.3302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954444 (0xFFFFCDCC)
YUV	219.8360, -7.8071, 30.8388
Hunter-Lab	83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246

# Details

The HunterLab color **83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **95.3615, -20.1456, -0.4127**, and the grayscale version is **84.5526, -4.5115, 4.5939**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **60.2835, 12.5307, 8.9871** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5914, 22.7382, 13.7333**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.4007, 3.6090, 8.0595**.

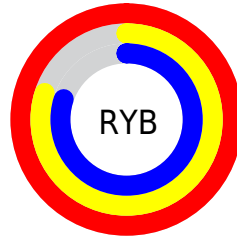
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (80%)

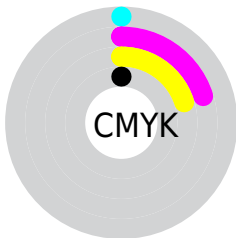
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (80%)

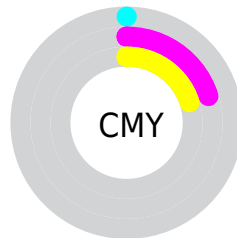


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246 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 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.2360, 12.9670,  
10.8246

 83.2360, 12.9670,  
10.8246


214.0179, 11.9879,  
20.4408

 71.3751, 12.7974,  
9.8391


108.7148, 13.1030,  
12.8450

 60.1366, 12.5577,  
8.8658


122.2785, 13.0859,  
13.8790

 49.5590, 12.2363,  
7.9038


136.3636, 13.0165,  
14.9297

 39.6866, 11.8225,  
6.9497

150.9515, 12.8981,  
15.9975

 30.5739, 11.3025,  
5.9983

166.0255, 12.7337,  
17.0824

 22.2904, 10.6578,  
5.0401

181.5702, 12.5257,

 14.9294, 9.8642,


18.1847


4.0582

197.5719, 12.2764,  
19.3041

 8.5771, 9.1136,  
3.9464


0.0000, INF, NaN

 83.2360, 12.9670,  
10.8246


 83.2360, 12.9670,  
10.8246


 75.5914, 22.7382,  
13.7333

 91.4007, 3.6090,  
8.0595

 68.5612, 32.8783,  
16.7604

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

 62.2690, 43.2110,  
19.8447

 56.8557, 53.3708,  
22.8596

■ 52.4679, 62.7445,  
25.5987

■ 49.2274, 70.5137,  
27.7958

■ 47.1827, 75.8911,  
29.2107

■ 46.2267, 78.5581,  
29.8599

■ 46.2267, 78.5582,  
29.8600

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2378, 14.2689, 2.2160



83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246



83.2378, 6.8947, 17.0506

# Triad

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



83.2378, 12.9638, 10.8259



83.2378, -18.3062, 14.3717



83.2378, -6.8315, -14.4099

# Complementary

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



83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246



95.3615, -20.1456, -0.4127

# 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.



83.2378, -15.2099, -10.2976



83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246



83.2378, -21.6405, 6.7811

# Square

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



83.2378, 12.9638, 10.8259



83.2378, -11.2284, 18.9336



83.2378, -20.5327, -2.2978



83.2378, 2.5611, -13.0177



# Rectangle

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



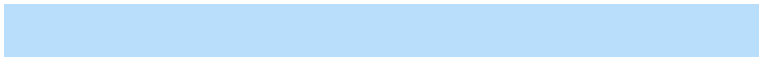
83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246



83.2378, 1.1041, 19.3303



83.2378, -20.5327, -2.2978



83.2378, -9.8540, -13.6110

# Sweetspot

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



83.2378, 12.9638, 10.8259



94.7916, -0.0160, 6.9927



84.6237, 22.2303, -13.2496



43.5966, 0.2645, 3.3151

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.2378, 12.9638, 10.8259



80.1117, 16.8249, 11.9726



90.7793, -0.5095, 18.6175



42.4786, 1.4605, 3.6670



33.4524, 56.6598, 21.6051



10.5304, 17.3682, 6.7928

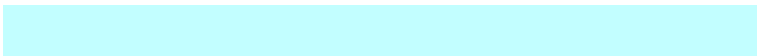


# Inverse Universe

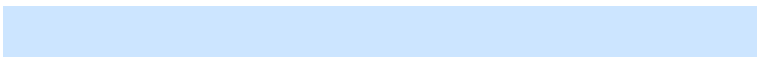
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



95.3615, -20.1456, -0.4127



94.5600, -22.7265, -1.4504



87.1224, -7.2525, -10.8266



45.1845, -5.9007, 1.1677



62.8634, -32.4808, -8.4570



19.6635, -10.1925, -2.5750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

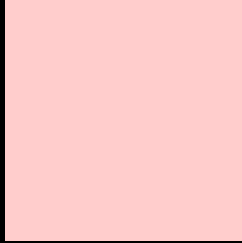
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

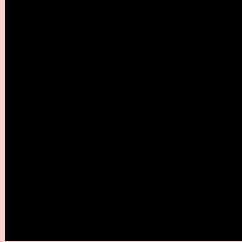
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246.



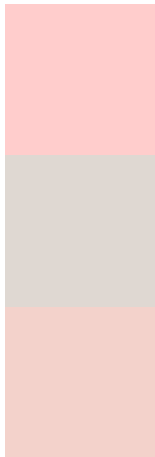
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2360, 12.9670,



# 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

83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246

### Protanopia

83.3384, -3.1504, 7.9193

### Deuteranopia

83.3425, 5.7625, 11.2620



## Tritanopia

83.0866, 16.2644, 4.1499

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246

## Protanomaly

83.2485, 2.6701, 8.8436

## Deuteranomaly

83.1852, 8.2662, 11.1329

## Tritanomaly

83.2165, 14.9102, 6.6875

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246

## Achromatopsia

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Achromatomaly

84.1306, 1.3804, 7.0308

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246 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(255, 205, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 205, 204)  
}
```

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(255, 205, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 205, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246 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(255, 205, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 205, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 205, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 205, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 205, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 205,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.2360, 12.9670, 10.8246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 205, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
205, 204) }
```

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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