

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.7606, 17.7555,  
-1.0630)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.7606, 17.7555,  
-1.0630) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.7609, 17.7572,  
-1.0676)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFCCE6
RGB	255, 204, 230
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 90%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2000, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.10, 0.00
HSL	329°, 100%, 90%
HSV	329°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	77.1158, 70.1589, 84.3404
YIQ	222.2130, 22.0500, 18.8980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

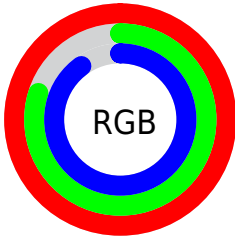
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 204, 230
Decimal	16764134
CIE Lab	87.08, 22.05, -5.96
CIE LCh	87, 22.843, 344.874
Yxy	70.1618, 0.3329, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294954214 (0xFFFFCCE6)
YUV	222.2130, 3.8390, 28.7542
Hunter-Lab	83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676

# Details

The HunterLab color  $83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCFF}$ . A complement of this color would be  $94.8766, -25.2927, 11.6932$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.5381, -4.5641, 4.6474$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $60.7566, 16.8730, -1.8451$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $76.3795, 29.5781, -3.6405$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $91.6625, 6.0942, 1.9960$ .

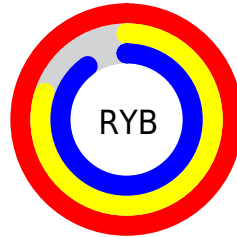
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (80%)

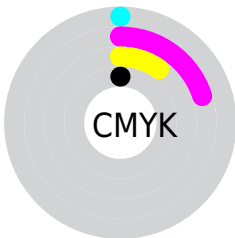
Blue (90%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (90%)

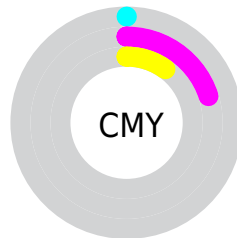


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (10%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)










Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676 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 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676	 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676
214.7366, 18.2656, 4.1078	 71.8738, 17.3944, -1.4525
109.2884, 18.2596, -0.1653	 60.6077, 16.9537, -1.7918
122.8750, 18.4166, 0.3441	 50.0008, 16.4228, -2.0798
136.9821, 18.5161, 0.8897	 40.0969, 15.7903, -2.3113
151.5913, 18.5616, 1.4700	 30.9501, 15.0419, -2.4795
166.6859, 18.5567, 2.0832	 22.6292, 14.1596, -2.5755
182.2506, 18.5040,	 15.2260, 13.1232,

2.7281

-2.5868

198.2717, 18.4062,  
3.4033

■ 8.8508, 12.0282,  
-2.5333

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 83.7609, 17.7572,  
-1.0676

■ 83.7609, 17.7572,  
-1.0676

■ 76.3795, 29.5781,  
-3.6405

■ 91.6625, 6.0942,  
1.9960

■ 69.6076, 41.4133,  
-5.5794

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 63.5592, 52.9640,  
-6.6982

■ 58.3602, 63.7370,  
-6.7898

■ 54.1362, 73.0268,  
-5.6671

■ 50.9849, 80.0171,  
-3.2423

■ 48.9336, 84.0556,  
0.3800

■ 47.8244, 85.2696,  
4.7820

■ 47.8241, 85.2698,  
4.7830

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.7626, 11.5595, -11.6042



83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676



83.7626, 17.7816, 9.7373

# Triad

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



83.7626, 17.7542, -1.0662



83.7626, -10.0266, 22.3125



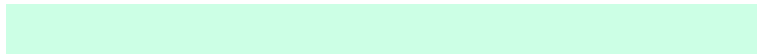
83.7626, -19.4484, -11.5271

# Complementary

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



83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676



94.8766, -25.2927, 11.6932

# 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.



83.7626, -24.6239, -0.9717



83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676



83.7626, -19.3852, 18.0310

# Square

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



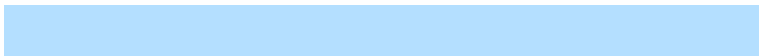
83.7626, 17.7542, -1.0662



83.7626, 1.3230, 22.2943



83.7626, -24.6014, 9.8200



83.7626, -10.1172, -18.1709

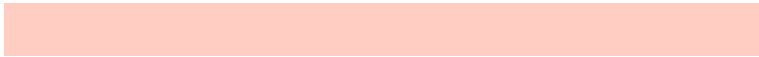


# Rectangle

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



83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676



83.7626, 14.2786, 15.6271



83.7626, -24.6014, 9.8200



83.7626, -21.7092, -8.2608

# Sweetspot

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



83.7626, 17.7542, -1.0662



94.9473, 1.4950, 3.3305



81.8594, 13.4130, -17.8474



43.6766, 1.0381, 1.4382

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.7626, 17.7542, -1.0662



80.7408, 22.4729, -2.1625



82.9755, 13.6322, 10.1624



42.5930, 2.5560, 0.9982



34.6138, 61.7972, 2.8316



10.9025, 19.6523, -0.5636



# Inverse Universe

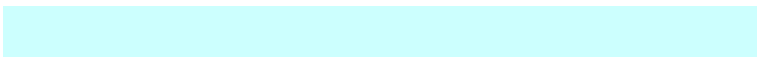
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.7626, 17.7542, -1.0662



80.7408, 22.4729, -2.1625



95.6680, -20.8079, 0.3965



42.5930, 2.5560, 0.9982



34.6138, 61.7972, 2.8316



10.9025, 19.6523, -0.5636



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

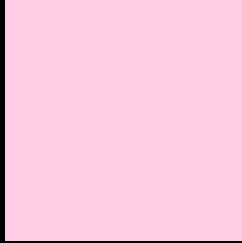
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

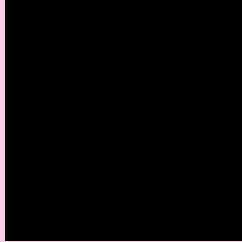
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676.

-1.0676.

# 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

83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676

### Protanopia

83.9943, -0.6511, -5.3524

### Deuteranopia

83.9084, 6.2150, -0.5668



## Tritanopia

83.6385, 15.3090, 3.3133

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676

## Protanomaly

83.7102, 5.9574, -3.9824

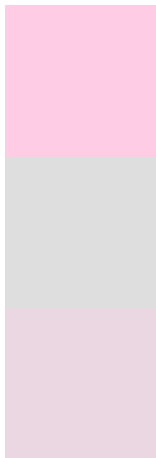
## Deuteranomaly

83.7468, 10.2333, -0.6972

## Tritanomaly

83.7349, 15.8141, 1.9402

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676

## Achromatopsia

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

## Achromatomaly

84.5751, 3.5789, 2.2399

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676 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, 204, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 204, 230)  
}
```

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, 204, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 204, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676 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, 204, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 204, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 204, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 204, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 204, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 204,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.7609, 17.7572, -1.0676 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 204, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
204, 230) }
```

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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