

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.0904, 21.1064,  
-9.2657)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.0904, 21.1064,  
-9.2657) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(84.0391, 21.2181,  
-9.3562)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	FFCBF6
RGB	255, 203, 246
RGB Percent	100%, 80%, 96%
CMY	0.0000, 0.2039, 0.0353
CMYK	0.00, 0.20, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	310°, 100%, 90%
HSV	310°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	79.2305, 70.6257, 96.6451
YIQ	223.4500, 17.1890, 24.3970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

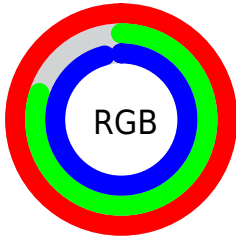
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 203, 246
Decimal	16763894
CIE Lab	87.30, 25.29, -14.10
CIE LCh	87, 28.957, 330.866
Yxy	70.6285, 0.3214, 0.2865
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294953974 (0xFFFFCBF6)
YUV	223.4500, 11.1172, 27.6694
Hunter-Lab	84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562

# Details

The HunterLab color  $84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $94.3244, -28.2954, 18.4728$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.0468, -4.5912, 4.6751$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.0069, 20.0185, -9.4017$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.0004, 34.5394, -16.3817$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $91.6262, 8.0568, -2.1441$ .

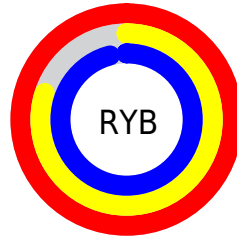
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (80%)

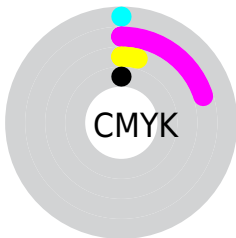
Blue (96%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (96%)

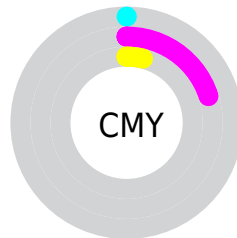


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (4%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562 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 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.0391, 21.2181,  
-9.3562

84.0391, 21.2181,  
-9.3562

215.1171, 22.7666,  
-6.6691

72.1381, 20.7213,  
-9.4209

109.5923, 21.9754,  
-9.0632

60.8574, 20.1416,  
-9.4286

123.1910, 22.2540,  
-8.8446

50.2350, 19.4667,  
-9.3731

137.3098, 22.4715,  
-8.5813

40.3146, 18.6847,  
-9.2490

151.9302, 22.6318,  
-8.2756

31.1498, 17.7817,  
-9.0505

167.0356, 22.7386,  
-7.9298

22.8091, 16.7411,  
-8.7734

182.6109, 22.7949,

15.3837, 15.5478,

-7.5456

-8.4202

198.6423, 22.8035,  
-7.1249

8.9923, 14.2715,  
-8.0547

0.0000, INF, -NF

84.0391, 21.2181,  
-9.3562

84.0391, 21.2181,  
-9.3562

77.0004, 34.5394,  
-16.3817

91.6262, 8.0568,  
-2.1441

70.5996, 47.8239,  
-23.0581

99.6776, -4.8389,  
5.1481

64.9469, 60.7004,  
-29.1306

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

60.1575, 72.5974,  
-34.2506

■ 56.3377, 82.7561,  
-38.0041

■ 53.5572, 90.3698,  
-40.0070

■ 51.8133, 94.8668,  
-40.0627

■ 50.9475, 96.4672,  
-38.5353

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.0408, 10.2637, -21.4561



84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562



84.0408, 25.1726, 4.9736

# Triad

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



84.0408, 21.2151, -9.3547



84.0408, -4.9088, 26.9649



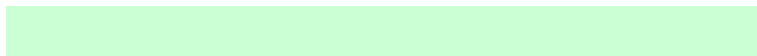
84.0408, -27.0577, -10.1648

# Complementary

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



84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562



94.3244, -28.2954, 18.4728

# 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.



84.0408, -30.5329, 4.1736



84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562



84.0408, -18.2888, 24.2658

# Square

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



84.0408, 21.2151, -9.3547



84.0408, 9.4872, 24.5612



84.0408, -27.4322, 16.4645



84.0408, -17.6071, -21.9767



# Rectangle

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



84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562



84.0408, 23.1151, 13.4645



84.0408, -27.4322, 16.4645



84.0408, -28.9336, -5.4069

# Sweetspot

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



84.0408, 21.2151, -9.3547



95.1075, 2.3605, 1.0513



79.9268, 8.5620, -20.7800



43.7589, 1.4826, 0.2661

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



84.0408, 21.2151, -9.3547



81.4316, 26.0141, -11.9198



83.1624, 16.6487, 3.0952



42.7121, 3.1939, -0.6943



36.8546, 69.8267, -28.2167



11.5588, 21.9961, -9.5944



# Inverse Universe

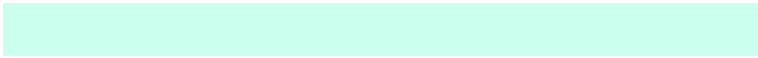
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.0408, 21.2151, -9.3547



81.4316, 26.0141, -11.9198



95.0636, -24.0810, 7.8658



42.7121, 3.1939, -0.6943



36.8546, 69.8267, -28.2167



11.5588, 21.9961, -9.5944



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

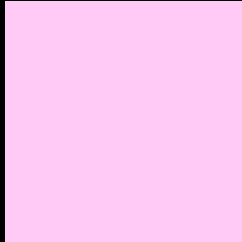
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562 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 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562.

-9.3562.

# 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

84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562

### Protanopia

84.1681, 1.1888, -14.7591

### Deuteranopia

84.1298, 6.4630, -8.3641



## Tritanopia

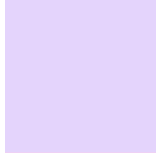
84.0528, 13.8324, 2.7904

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562



## Protanomaly

84.0293, 8.2514, -13.0585



## Deuteranomaly

83.8872, 11.8117, -9.1586



## Tritanomaly

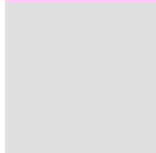
84.1396, 16.1157, -1.1448

# Monochromacy



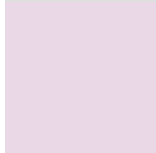
## Original Color

84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562



## Achromatopsia

85.9017, -4.5835, 4.6672



## Achromatomaly

85.1724, 4.4422, -0.0668

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562 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, 203, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 203, 246)  
}
```

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, 203, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 203, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562 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, 203, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 203, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 203, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 203, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 203, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 203,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.0391, 21.2181, -9.3562 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 203, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
203, 246) }
```

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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