

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.7652, 13.4978,  
-2.9539)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.7652, 13.4978,  
-2.9539) contains.

<b>HunterLab(84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(84.6248, 13.5900,  
-3.2159)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	F8D1EC
RGB	248, 209, 236
RGB Percent	97%, 82%, 93%
CMY	0.0274, 0.1804, 0.0745
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.05, 0.03
HSL	318°, 74%, 90%
HSV	318°, 16%, 97%
XYZ	76.6522, 71.6136, 89.1397
YIQ	223.7390, 14.5770, 16.6650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

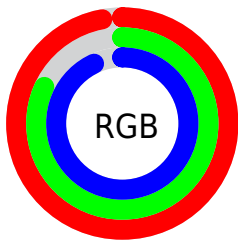
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	248, 209, 236
Decimal	16306668
CIE Lab	87.78, 18.07, -8.16
CIE LCh	88, 19.824, 335.691
Yxy	71.6167, 0.3229, 0.3017
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294496748 (0xFFFF8D1EC)
YUV	223.7390, 6.0447, 21.2769
Hunter-Lab	84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159

# Details

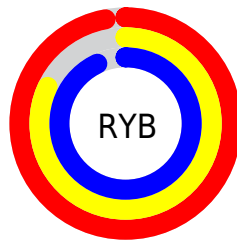
The HunterLab color  $84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $92.6891, -21.7849, 12.9732$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.1949, -4.5991, 4.6831$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.2232, 13.2127, -3.8597$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.4243, 25.7760, -8.2539$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.3046, 1.5901, 2.1172$ .

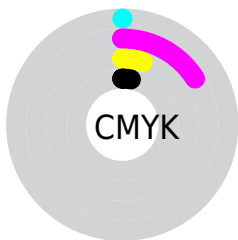
# Distribution



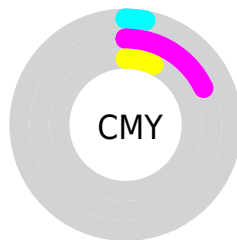
- Red (97%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159 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 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 84.6248, 13.5900,  
-3.2159

 84.6248, 13.5900,  
-3.2159


215.9181, 12.7557,  
1.2877

 72.6950, 13.4037,  
-3.5131


110.2322, 13.7609,  
-2.4791

 61.3837, 13.1462,  
-3.7612


123.8563, 13.7604,  
-2.0485

 50.7288, 12.8070,  
-3.9541


137.9996, 13.7072,  
-1.5791

 40.7735, 12.3754,  
-4.0860

152.6437, 13.6048,  
-1.0729

 31.5711, 11.8378,  
-4.1498

167.7719, 13.4561,  
-0.5317

 23.1890, 11.1764,  
-4.1365

183.3694, 13.2635,

 15.7172, 10.3678,

0.0431

-4.0345

199.4223, 13.0294,  
0.6500

■ 9.2828, 9.3905,  
-3.8343

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 84.6248, 13.5900,  
-3.2159

■ 84.6248, 13.5900,  
-3.2159

■ 77.4243, 25.7760,  
-8.2539

■ 92.3046, 1.5901,  
2.1172

■ 70.7808, 38.0280,  
-12.8676

■ 99.2262, -8.2780,  
6.3329

■ 64.7953, 50.0929,  
-16.8636

■ 99.3462, -7.6175,  
4.6213

■ 59.5796, 61.5448,  
-19.9861

■ 55.2490, 71.7560,  
-21.9316

■ 51.9008, 79.9530,  
-22.4086

■ 49.5824, 85.4164,  
-21.2493

■ 48.2496, 87.8122,  
-18.5365

■ 47.8782, 88.1885,  
-17.0900

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.6267, 6.9067, -11.5075



84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159



84.6267, 15.3237, 6.3875

# Triad

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



84.6267, 13.5876, -3.2143



84.6267, -6.4046, 20.7561



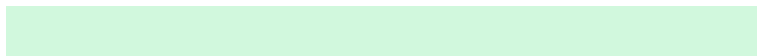
84.6267, -19.4714, -6.6866

# Complementary

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



84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159



92.6891, -21.7849, 12.9732

# 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.



84.6267, -22.6886, 2.7859



84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159



84.6267, -15.3708, 18.0666

# Square

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



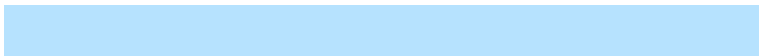
84.6267, 13.5876, -3.2143



84.6267, 3.4818, 19.5399



84.6267, -21.2225, 11.7454



84.6267, -12.2351, -13.6685



# Rectangle

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



84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159



84.6267, 13.3770, 12.1063



84.6267, -21.2225, 11.7454



84.6267, -21.0432, -3.6495

# Sweetspot

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



84.6267, 13.5876, -3.2143



95.8556, 0.7632, 2.5884



82.2843, 6.7138, -13.1701



44.0815, 0.7520, 1.0143

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



84.6267, 13.5876, -3.2143



84.8319, 18.1633, -5.0752



84.0001, 10.2770, 5.6994



41.7472, 2.8465, 0.0358



35.2267, 64.9503, -13.0773



10.8086, 20.0811, -5.1938



# Inverse Universe

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



84.6267, 13.5876, -3.2143



84.8319, 18.1633, -5.0752



93.2712, -18.5007, 4.6455



41.7472, 2.8465, 0.0358



35.2267, 64.9503, -13.0773

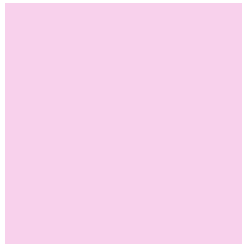


10.8086, 20.0811, -5.1938



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

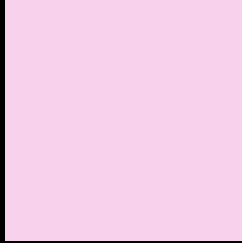
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159 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 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159.

-3.2159.

# 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

84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159

### Protanopia

84.8406, -0.6226, -6.4382

### Deuteranopia

84.7074, 6.2298, -2.7079



## Tritanopia

84.7990, 10.5636, 1.6260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159

## Protanomaly

84.5873, 4.6309, -5.5801

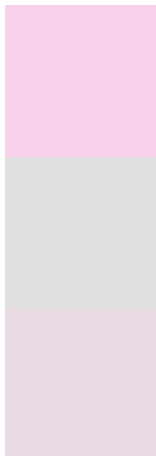
## Deuteranomaly

84.6229, 9.0023, -2.7663

## Tritanomaly

84.6053, 11.6257, -0.1258

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159

## Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

## Achromatomaly

85.7835, 1.6525, 2.1581

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159 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(248, 209, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 209, 236)  
}
```

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(248, 209, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 209, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159 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(248, 209, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 209, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 209, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 209, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 209, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 209,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.6248, 13.5900, -3.2159 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 209, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
209, 236) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor