

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.9380, 8.7463,  
7.5697)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.9380, 8.7463, 7.5697)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(84.9311, 8.7379,  
7.6066)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9D4D7
RGB	249, 212, 215
RGB Percent	98%, 83%, 84%
CMY	0.0235, 0.1686, 0.1569
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.14, 0.02
HSL	355°, 76%, 90%
HSV	355°, 15%, 98%
XYZ	74.8761, 72.1329, 74.2666
YIQ	223.4050, 21.0890, 8.7770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

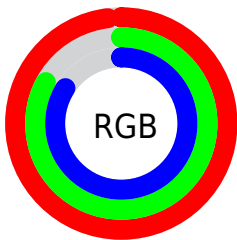
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	249, 212, 215
Decimal	16372951
CIE Lab	88.03, 13.36, 3.32
CIE LCh	88, 13.770, 13.934
Yxy	72.1361, 0.3384, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294563031 (0xFFFF9D4D7)
YUV	223.4050, -4.1437, 22.4468
Hunter-Lab	84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066

# Details

The HunterLab color  $84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCCC}$ . A complement of this color would be  $94.0234, -17.0979, 2.6546$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.0904, -4.5936, 4.6775$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.5292, 8.7734, 6.0203$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.1598, 18.5497, 9.4980$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.1773, -0.7238, 5.9882$ .

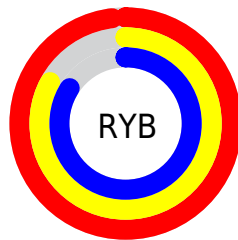
# Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (83%)

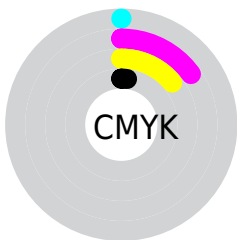
Blue (84%)



Red (98%)

Yellow (83%)

Blue (84%)

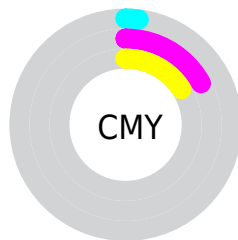


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (14%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (17%)


Yellow (16%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066 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 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 84.9311, 8.7379,  
7.6066

 84.9311, 8.7379,  
7.6066


216.3366, 6.3232,  
15.8875

 72.9862, 8.7590,  
6.8050


110.5668, 8.5170,  
9.2874

 61.6590, 8.7186,  
6.0271


124.2041, 8.3310,  
10.1629

 50.9871, 8.6069,  
5.2744


138.3601, 8.0984,  
11.0616

 41.0138, 8.4147,  
4.5472

153.0165, 7.8220,  
11.9831

 31.7918, 8.1302,  
3.8449

168.1567, 7.5043,  
12.9269

 23.3882, 7.7370,  
3.1662

183.7657, 7.1473,

 15.8922, 7.2120,

13.8924

2.5078

199.8299, 6.7531,  
14.8795

■ 9.4309, 6.5221,  
1.9708

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 84.9311, 8.7379,  
7.6066

■ 84.9311, 8.7379,  
7.6066

■ 77.1598, 18.5497,  
9.4980

■ 93.1773, -0.7238,  
5.9882

■ 69.9474, 28.6839,  
11.6888

■ 99.4384, -7.2949,  
4.7360

■ 63.4070, 39.0062,  
14.1918

■ 57.6712, 49.2222,  
16.9759

■ 52.8865, 58.8074,  
19.9353

■ 49.1905, 67.0036,  
22.8646

■ 46.6706, 72.9817,  
25.4736

■ 45.3064, 76.2132,  
27.4700

■ 44.9344, 77.0652,  
28.1542

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.9330, 8.5997, 1.0537



84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066



84.9330, 5.2361, 12.9261

# Triad

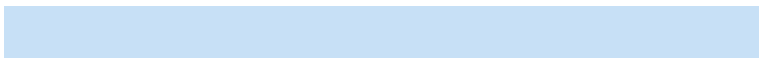
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



84.9330, 8.7353, 7.6080



84.9330, -13.5517, 13.2233



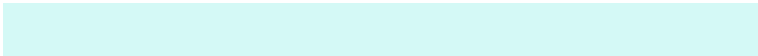
84.9330, -8.1789, -8.4285

# Complementary

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



84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066



94.0234, -17.0979, 2.6546

# 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.



84.9330, -13.8860, -4.6132



84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066



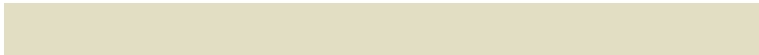
84.9330, -16.9196, 8.0441

# Square

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



84.9330, 8.7353, 7.6080



84.9330, -7.7093, 15.9887



84.9330, -17.0400, 1.5258



84.9330, -1.3161, -8.5688



# Rectangle

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



84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066



84.9330, 1.3756, 15.2021



84.9330, -17.0400, 1.5258



84.9330, -10.2909, -7.5203

# Sweetspot

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



84.9330, 8.7353, 7.6080



96.4752, -1.5553, 6.0223



85.7365, 13.6473, -8.9085



44.3305, -0.3878, 2.8394

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



84.9330, 8.7353, 7.6080



84.6787, 12.1275, 8.3996



89.4774, 0.0870, 13.8614



41.5307, 1.6841, 3.1200



32.8874, 56.4279, 20.4192



10.0465, 17.3130, 5.6539



# Inverse Universe

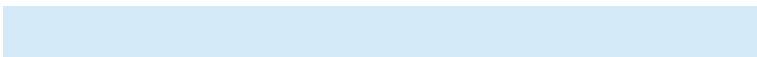
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.9330, 8.7353, 7.6080



84.6787, 12.1275, 8.3996



89.1335, -8.6769, -4.8440



41.5307, 1.6841, 3.1200



32.8874, 56.4279, 20.4192

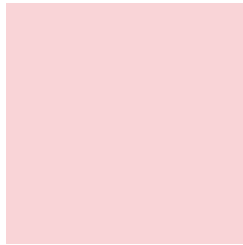


10.0465, 17.3130, 5.6539



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

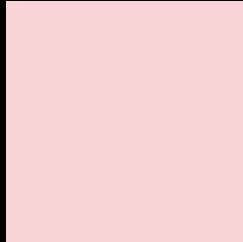
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

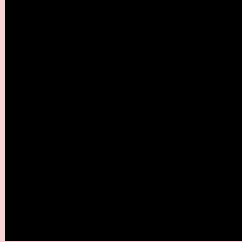
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.9311, 8.7379,



# 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

84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066

### Protanopia

85.0344, -3.0645, 5.6161

### Deuteranopia

85.0952, 6.2435, 7.7506



## Tritanopia

84.9403, 12.5281, 1.8319

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066

## Protanomaly

84.9589, 1.3334, 6.0853

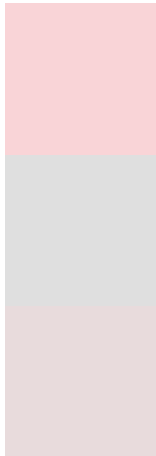
## Deuteranomaly

84.9044, 7.1310, 7.5479

## Tritanomaly

84.9943, 10.9504, 3.8655

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066

## Achromatopsia

85.9017, -4.5835, 4.6672

## Achromatomaly

85.4319, -0.0555, 5.6508

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066 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(249, 212, 215)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 212, 215)  
}
```

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(249, 212, 215) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 212, 215) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066 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(249, 212, 215) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 212, 215) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 212, 215)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 212, 215); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 212, 215);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 212,  
215) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.9311, 8.7379, 7.6066 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 212, 215) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
212, 215) }
```

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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