

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.0145, -0.5826,  
20.6187)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.0145, -0.5826,  
20.6187) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(84.9359, -0.6301,  
20.6711)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F3D9B8
RGB	243, 217, 184
RGB Percent	95%, 85%, 72%
CMY	0.0471, 0.1490, 0.2784
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.24, 0.05
HSL	34°, 71%, 84%
HSV	34°, 24%, 95%
XYZ	70.4267, 72.1411, 55.5601
YIQ	221.0120, 26.0890, -4.7510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

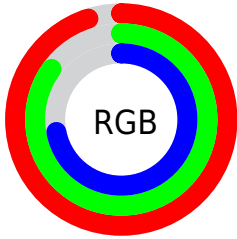
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 243, 184
Decimal	15980984
CIE Lab	88.04, 4.01, 19.55
CIE LCh	88, 19.962, 78.402
Yxy	72.1443, 0.3555, 0.3641
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294171064 (0xFFFF3D9B8)
YUV	221.0120, -18.2469, 19.2835
Hunter-Lab	84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711

# Details

The HunterLab color **84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCC99**. A complement of this color would be **79.2167, -5.7043, -14.7515**, and the grayscale version is **85.1081, -4.5412, 4.6241**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.5346, -7.8917, 12.0885**, and **61.5780, 0.2661, 17.2738** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.1600, 1.8630, 25.8470**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.8552, -2.7227, 14.7557**.

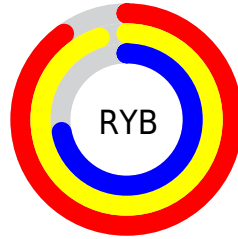
# Distribution



Red (95%)

Green (85%)

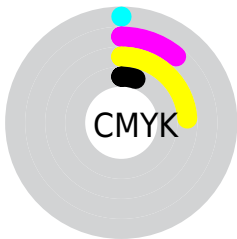
Blue (72%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (72%)

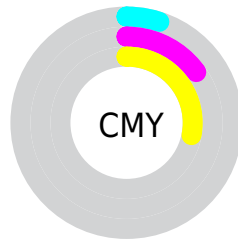


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (24%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (5%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (28%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711 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 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



84.9359, -0.6301,  
20.6711

84.9359, -0.6301,  
20.6711

216.3432, -6.2459,  
34.8629

72.9908, -0.1836,  
19.0487

110.5720, -1.6494,  
23.8636

61.6633, 0.2225,  
17.3964

124.2096, -2.2120,  
25.4421

50.9912, 0.5816,  
15.7044

138.3658, -2.8083,  
27.0141

41.0176, 0.8890,  
13.9573

153.0224, -3.4367,  
28.5828

31.7952, 1.1385,  
12.1320

168.1627, -4.0959,  
30.1502

23.3913, 1.3215,  
10.1936

183.7719, -4.7845,

15.8950, 1.4252,

31.7184

8.1156

199.8363, -5.5015,  
33.2889

■ 9.4332, 1.4289,  
6.6033

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.9359, -0.6301,  
20.6711

■ 84.9359, -0.6301,  
20.6711

■ 81.1600, 1.8630,  
25.8470

■ 88.8552, -2.7227,  
14.7557

■ 77.5319, 4.7860,  
30.2164

■ 92.9024, -4.4309,  
8.1595

■ 74.0643, 8.1527,  
33.7184

■ 97.0070, -6.1306,  
1.8444

■ 70.7683, 11.9707,  
36.2979

■ 98.8912, -9.2144,  
4.0532

■ 67.6543, 16.2355,  
37.9150

■ 64.7321, 20.9235,  
38.5587

■ 62.0084, 25.9842,  
38.2703

■ 60.5352, 28.9883,  
37.8090

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



84.9378, 8.6211, 17.2057



84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711



84.9378, -10.5266, 20.2242

# Triad

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



84.9378, -0.6328, 20.6723



84.9378, -22.0365, -1.3610



84.9378, 10.3390, -8.4505

# Complementary

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



84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711



79.2167, -5.7043, -14.7515

# 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.



84.9378, 1.6241, -14.6459



84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711



84.9378, -16.9391, -10.2375

# Square

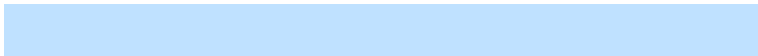
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.9378, -0.6328, 20.6723



84.9378, -22.5779, 8.2222



84.9378, -8.3711, -15.3353



84.9378, 15.1487, 0.8599



# Rectangle

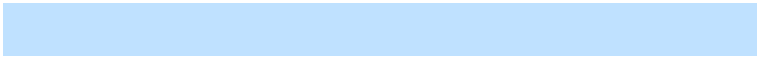
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711



84.9378, -16.1631, 17.7550



84.9378, -8.3711, -15.3353



84.9378, 7.7510, -11.0106

# Sweetspot

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



84.9378, -0.6328, 20.6723



96.9472, -4.2247, 10.5947



76.1690, 20.9162, -0.4408



44.7318, -1.9062, 5.1005

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



84.9378, -0.6328, 20.6723



87.7857, 0.5407, 24.5588



92.7881, -14.9151, 27.9377



42.4504, -1.6773, 5.4608



45.1503, 20.8118, 28.1857



14.1290, 4.6033, 8.7868



# Inverse Universe

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



79.2167, -5.7043, -14.7515



80.5958, -5.7846, -20.0364



71.6320, 8.7089, -25.8928



41.3863, -2.6328, -1.1081



30.9655, 14.3929, -69.7742

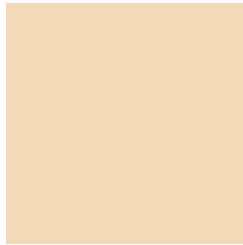


10.2171, 2.1456, -17.4023



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

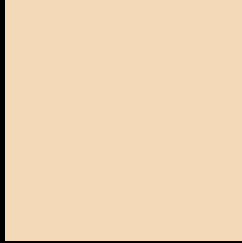
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

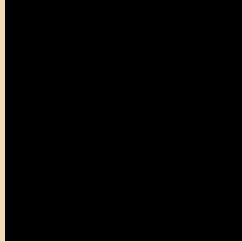
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.9359, -0.6301,



# 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

84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711

### Protanopia

84.8853, -5.4294, 19.7638

### Deuteranopia

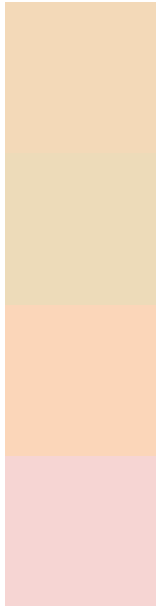
84.7642, 6.5271, 20.2407



## Tritanopia

84.9064, 10.9180, 1.7626

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711

## Protanomaly

84.9531, -3.6596, 20.2501

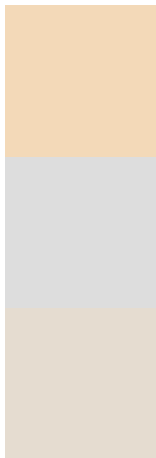
## Deuteranomaly

84.9147, 3.9853, 20.3458

## Tritanomaly

84.7847, 6.4911, 9.2611

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711

## Achromatopsia

85.0326, -4.5371, 4.6200

## Achromatomaly

85.0873, -3.5400, 10.7864

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711 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(243, 217, 184)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 217, 184)  
}
```

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(243, 217, 184) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 217, 184) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711 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(243, 217, 184) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 217, 184) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(243, 217, 184)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 217, 184); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 217, 184); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 217, 184) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.9359, -0.6301, 20.6711 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 217, 184) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243,  
217, 184) }
```

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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