

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.3642, 8.9577,  
12.9837)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.3642, 8.9577,  
12.9837) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.2682, 9.2143,  
12.9809)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD4CC
RGB	255, 212, 204
RGB Percent	100%, 83%, 80%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1686, 0.2000
CMYK	0.00, 0.17, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	9°, 100%, 90%
HSV	9°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	75.6826, 72.7067, 67.1717
YIQ	223.9450, 28.1960, 6.6280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

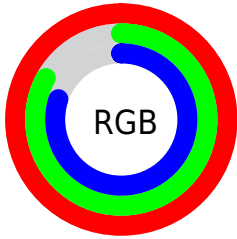
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 213, 204
Decimal	16766156
CIE Lab	88.31, 13.83, 9.58
CIE LCh	88, 16.827, 34.723
Yxy	72.7098, 0.3511, 0.3373
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956236 (0xFFFFD4CC)
YUV	223.9450, -9.8329, 27.2352
Hunter-Lab	85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809

# Details

The HunterLab color  $85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $93.0464, -16.6269, -3.2412$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.3472, -4.6073, 4.6914$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.9045, 9.4589, 10.6754$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.4488, 17.0987, 16.6062$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.4709, 1.7425, 9.2454$ .

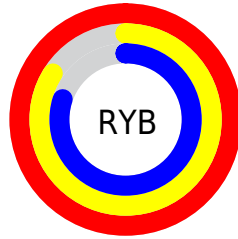
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (83%)

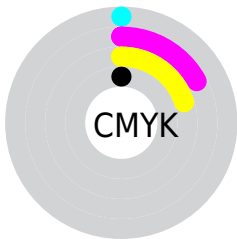
Blue (80%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (80%)

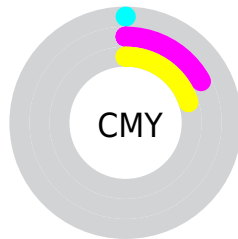


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (20%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (17%)


Yellow (20%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809 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 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 85.2682, 9.2143,  
12.9809

 85.2682, 9.2143,  
12.9809


216.7968, 6.9448,  
23.4731

 73.3067, 9.2160,  
11.8756


110.9347, 9.0287,  
15.2234

 61.9619, 9.1558,  
10.7752


124.5866, 8.8598,  
16.3611

 51.2715, 9.0235,  
9.6777

138.7566, 8.6438,  
17.5116

 41.2783, 8.8098,  
8.5775

153.4265, 8.3835,  
18.6754

 32.0348, 8.5027,  
7.4666

168.5798, 8.0814,  
19.8532

 23.6077, 8.0858,  
6.3318

184.2015, 7.7396,

 16.0852, 7.5360,

21.0452

5.1496

200.2780, 7.3602,  
22.2518

■ 9.5933, 6.8208,  
4.6667

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 85.2682, 9.2143,  
12.9809

■ 85.2682, 9.2143,  
12.9809

■ 78.4488, 17.0987,  
16.6062

■ 92.4709, 1.7425,  
9.2454

■ 72.0694, 25.4076,  
20.0600

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 66.2065, 34.0892,  
23.2579

■ 60.9468, 43.0075,  
26.0790

■ 56.3863, 51.8977,  
28.3674

■ 52.6201, 60.3364,  
29.9514

■ 49.7253, 67.7617,  
30.6960

■ 47.7277, 73.5539,  
30.6972

■ 47.7276, 73.5542,  
30.6972

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.2700, 12.2451, 5.9039



85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809



85.2700, 2.4929, 17.4650

# Triad

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



85.2700, 9.2112, 12.9822



85.2700, -18.7509, 10.9793



85.2700, -3.2128, -12.2384

# Complementary

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



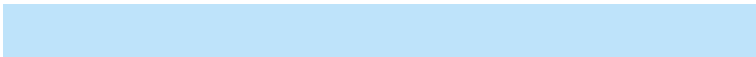
85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809



93.0464, -16.6269, -3.2412

# 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.



85.2700, -11.3800, -10.5463



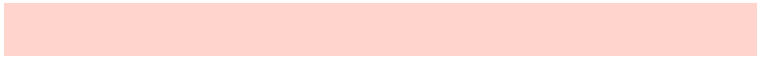
85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809



85.2700, -20.1462, 3.3594

# Square

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



85.2700, 9.2112, 12.9822



85.2700, -13.6108, 16.3899



85.2700, -17.4985, -4.6374



85.2700, 4.8966, -9.0603



# Rectangle

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



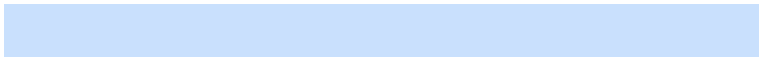
85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809



85.2700, -3.0552, 18.6387



85.2700, -17.4985, -4.6374



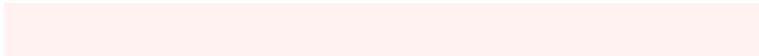
85.2700, -6.0432, -12.2229

# Sweetspot

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



85.2700, 9.2112, 12.9822



95.4453, -1.1332, 7.7282



84.3703, 20.9199, -9.6821



43.9310, -0.3089, 3.6904

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.2700, 9.2112, 12.9822



82.4924, 12.3155, 14.4482



92.8845, -4.0675, 20.6980



42.9503, 0.6400, 4.1908



34.6962, 52.5335, 22.2993

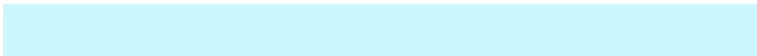


11.3967, 14.6188, 7.2785



# Inverse Universe

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



93.0464, -16.6269, -3.2412



91.7641, -18.5509, -4.9075



84.9830, -3.7197, -13.7039



44.6846, -5.1046, 0.5763



54.1695, -21.5873, -21.1064

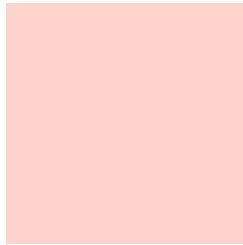


17.2681, -7.2134, -6.0121



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

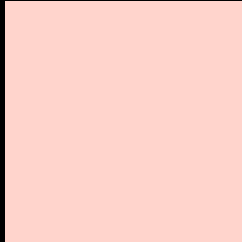
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

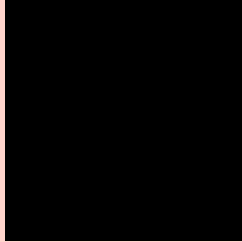
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809.



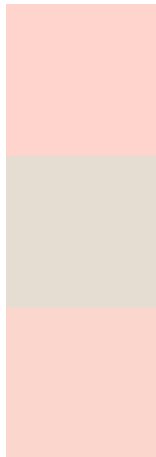
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.2682, 9.2143,



# 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

85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809

### Protanopia

85.4250, -3.8977, 10.7035

### Deuteranopia

85.3093, 6.3195, 12.9747



## Tritanopia

85.3167, 13.6307, 3.3069

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809

**Protanomaly**

85.3375, 0.4116, 11.5785

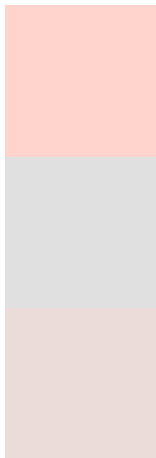
**Deuteranomaly**

85.2312, 7.5793, 12.9123

**Tritanomaly**

85.3571, 11.7714, 7.2045

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809

**Achromatopsia**

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

**Achromatomaly**

85.9409, -0.0656, 7.6667

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809 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, 212, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 212, 204)  
}
```

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, 212, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 212, 204) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809 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, 212, 204) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 212, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 212, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 212, 204); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212, 204);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 212,  
204) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.2682, 9.2143, 12.9809 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 212, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
212, 204) }
```

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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