

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.8552, 55.9084,  
31.9972)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.8552, 55.9084,  
31.9972) contains.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>HunterLab(82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380)</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(82.1947, 11.5762,  
16.9380)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| <b>Format</b> | <b>Color</b>              |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Hex           | FFCBBB                    |
| RGB           | 255, 203, 187             |
| RGB Percent   | 100%, 80%, 73%            |
| CMY           | 0.0000, 0.2039, 0.2667    |
| CMYK          | 0.00, 0.20, 0.27, 0.00    |
| HSL           | 14°, 100%, 87%            |
| HSV           | 14°, 27%, 100%            |
| XYZ           | 71.5655, 67.5597, 56.2821 |
| YIQ           | 216.7240, 36.1280, 6.0480 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

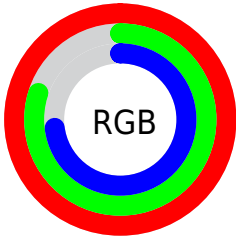
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 255, 208, 187                  |
| Decimal                             | 16763835                       |
| CIE Lab                             | 85.79, 16.14, 14.98            |
| CIE LCh                             | 86, 22.024, 42.875             |
| Yxy                                 | 67.5628, 0.3662,<br>0.3457     |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294953915<br>(0xFFFFCBBB)     |
| YUV                                 | 216.7240, -14.6539,<br>33.5681 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 82.1947, 11.5762,<br>16.9380   |

# Details

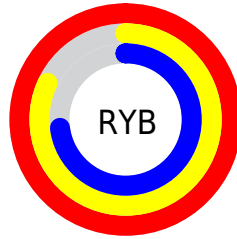
The HunterLab color **82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **89.1713, -17.1093, -8.2573**, and the grayscale version is **83.2314, -4.4410, 4.5221**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.6248, -7.3950, 10.7952**, and **59.2338, 11.0836, 14.1180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.1104, 18.6772, 20.7784**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.6283, 4.9001, 12.8073**.

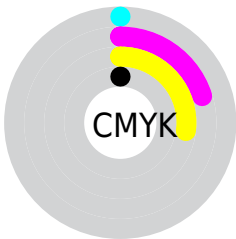
# Distribution



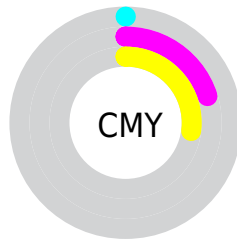
- Red (100%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (27%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380 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 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 82.1947, 11.5762,  
16.9380

 82.1947, 11.5762,  
16.9380

212.5900, 10.1860,  
29.3972

 70.3861, 11.4595,  
15.5554


 107.5762, 11.6115,  
19.6880

 59.2028, 11.2747,  
14.1579


121.0943, 11.5464,  
21.0605

 48.6838, 11.0103,  
12.7389


135.1354, 11.4303,  
22.4351

 38.8743, 10.6558,  
11.2865

149.6809, 11.2666,  
23.8140

 29.8297, 10.1972,  
9.7831

164.7137, 11.0580,  
25.1985

 21.6212, 9.6161,  
8.2003

180.2187, 10.8069,

 14.3448, 8.8872,

26.5899

6.5059

196.1817, 10.5156,  
27.9892

■ 8.0043, 8.5930,  
5.6030

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.1947, 11.5762,  
16.9380

■ 82.1947, 11.5762,  
16.9380

■ 76.1104, 18.6772,  
20.7784

■ 88.6283, 4.9001,  
12.8073

■ 70.4217, 26.2130,  
24.2413

■ 95.3619, -1.3665,  
8.4453

■ 65.1911, 34.1371,  
27.2210

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 60.4869, 42.3353,  
29.5883

■ 56.3822, 50.5926,  
31.2051

■ 52.9471, 58.5719,  
31.9563

■ 50.2355, 65.8208,  
31.8191

■ 49.4911, 67.9626,  
31.6860

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.1966, 17.1007, 8.8023



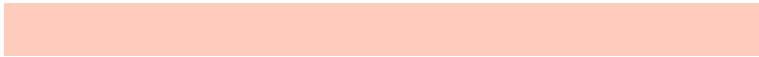
82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380



82.1966, 1.8855, 21.3677

# Triad

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



82.1966, 11.5731, 16.9392



82.1966, -23.5125, 10.1420



82.1966, 0.3418, -17.4807

# Complementary

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



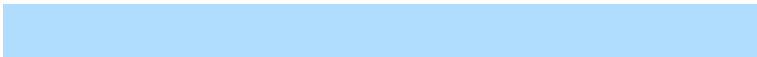
82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380



89.1713, -17.1093, -8.2573

# 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.



82.1966, -10.4831, -16.9987



82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380



82.1966, -23.8774, -0.1029

# Square

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



82.1966, 11.5731, 16.9392



82.1966, -18.1966, 17.8093



82.1966, -19.2212, -10.3121



82.1966, 10.3923, -11.5538



# Rectangle

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



82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380



82.1966, -5.4409, 22.0302



82.1966, -19.2212, -10.3121



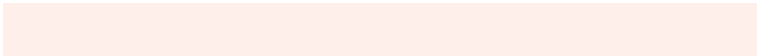
82.1966, -3.3342, -18.0833

# Sweetspot

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



82.1966, 11.5731, 16.9392



94.4476, -0.5528, 9.0386



79.3985, 28.7883, -11.6282



43.2214, 0.1725, 4.4894

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



82.1966, 11.5731, 16.9392



78.9042, 15.3079, 19.0282



92.3793, -6.2035, 26.6407



43.2214, 0.1725, 4.4894



36.0370, 48.3222, 23.0518

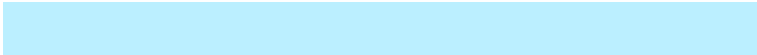


11.9307, 13.0691, 7.5804

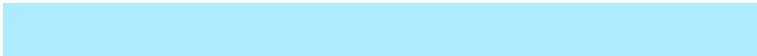


# Inverse Universe

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



89.1713, -17.1093, -8.2573



87.1907, -18.8821, -10.9377



78.4296, 0.2311, -23.1882



44.4004, -4.6484, 0.2373



49.3995, -15.0962, -29.1567



15.9458, -5.4498, -8.1664



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

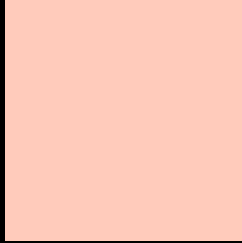
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

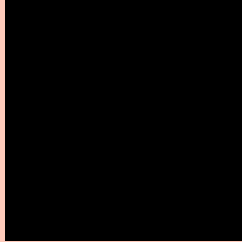
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.1947, 11.5762,

16.9380.

# 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

82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380

### Protanopia

82.3351, -4.4417, 14.3259

### Deuteranopia

82.3187, 5.9562, 17.3699



## Tritanopia

82.1119, 17.2394, 4.9623

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380

**Protanomaly**

82.1687, 1.1262, 15.0856

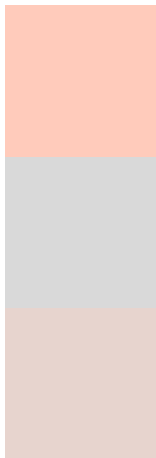
**Deuteranomaly**

82.3575, 7.5936, 17.4382

**Tritanomaly**

82.0932, 15.1210, 9.5916

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380

**Achromatopsia**

83.2990, -4.4446, 4.5258

**Achromatomaly**

82.7841, 0.9718, 9.2075

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380 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, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 203, 187)  
}
```

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, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 203, 187) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380 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, 187) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 203, 187) }
```

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, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 203, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 203, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 203,  
187) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 82.1947, 11.5762, 16.9380 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, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
203, 187) }
```

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