

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(100.0000, 45.8884,  
14.4669)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(100.0000, 45.8884,  
14.4669) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.6676, 10.4440,  
0.7308)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFDCEE
RGB	255, 220, 238
RGB Percent	100%, 86%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1372, 0.0667
CMYK	0.00, 0.14, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	329°, 100%, 93%
HSV	329°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	82.2658, 78.6194, 91.7282
YIQ	232.5170, 15.0820, 13.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

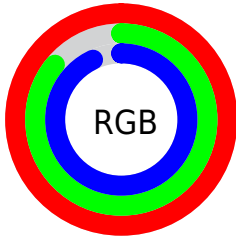
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 220, 238
Decimal	16768238
CIE Lab	91.06, 15.02, -4.30
CIE LCh	91, 15.628, 344.029
Yxy	78.6227, 0.3257, 0.3112
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294958318 (0xFFFFDCEE)
YUV	232.5170, 2.7031, 19.7176
Hunter-Lab	88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308

# Details

The HunterLab color **88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCCC**. A complement of this color would be **96.3594, -19.3894, 9.7363**, and the grayscale version is **90.0425, -4.8044, 4.8922**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **65.0334, 10.2192, -0.0953** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.9562, 22.1929, -2.2192**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.8493, -1.0998, 4.0954**.

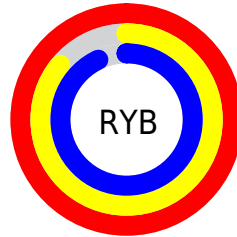
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (86%)

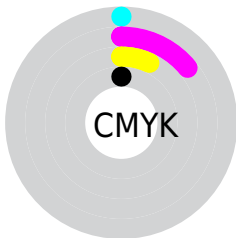
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (93%)

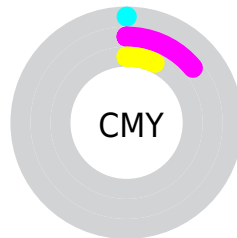


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308 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 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.6676, 10.4440,  
0.7308

88.6676, 10.4440,  
0.7308

221.4224, 8.4628,  
6.5563

76.5412, 10.4107,  
0.2587

114.6418, 10.3271,  
1.7961

65.0228, 10.3147,  
-0.1724

128.4384, 10.1914,  
2.3821

54.1482, 10.1462,  
-0.5575

142.7478, 10.0079,  
3.0017

43.9582, 9.8961,  
-0.8925

157.5524, 9.7795,  
3.6534

34.5023, 9.5529,  
-1.1720

172.8361, 9.5088,  
4.3358

25.8426, 9.1009,  
-1.3887

188.5844, 9.1978,

18.0605, 8.5191,

5.0478

-1.5326

204.7839, 8.8485,  
5.7883

■ 11.2690, 7.7779,  
-1.5889

■ 3.4309, 18.8990,  
-5.0085

■ 88.6676, 10.4440,  
0.7308

■ 88.6676, 10.4440,  
0.7308

■ 80.9562, 22.1929,  
-2.2192

■ 96.8493, -1.0998,  
4.0954

■ 73.7928, 34.0639,  
-4.6337

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 67.2806, 45.8540,  
-6.3487

■ 61.5376, 57.1986,  
-7.1667

■ 56.6917, 67.5218,  
-6.8784

■ 52.8619, 76.0561,  
-5.3190

■ 50.1249, 82.0052,  
-2.4577

■ 48.4687, 84.8785,  
1.5158

■ 47.8563, 85.3871,  
4.3223

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.6694, 6.1383, -6.2758



88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308



88.6694, 10.5841, 8.2790

# Triad

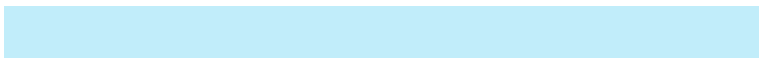
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.6694, 10.4410, 0.7322



88.6694, -8.4104, 17.8047



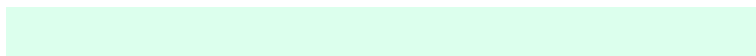
88.6694, -15.4591, -5.8843

# Complementary

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



88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308



96.3594, -19.3894, 9.7363

# 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.



88.6694, -19.0816, 1.2294



88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308



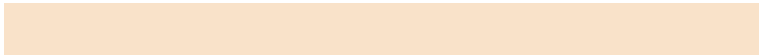
88.6694, -15.1101, 14.6563

# Square

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



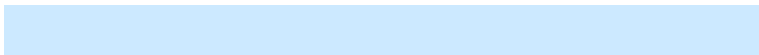
88.6694, 10.4410, 0.7322



88.6694, -0.4913, 17.6971



88.6694, -18.9561, 8.7344



88.6694, -8.9022, -10.3195

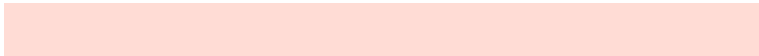


# Rectangle

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



88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308



88.6694, 8.2891, 12.5831



88.6694, -18.9561, 8.7344



88.6694, -17.0499, -3.7010

# Sweetspot

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



88.6694, 10.4410, 0.7322



96.6172, -0.7835, 3.9977



87.4072, 7.4352, -10.1842



44.4085, 0.0356, 1.7272

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.6694, 10.4410, 0.7322



86.8695, 13.1002, 0.0201



88.1182, 7.5064, 8.5951



42.5947, 2.5649, 0.9747



34.6371, 61.8820, 2.4983



10.9097, 19.6786, -0.6663



# Inverse Universe

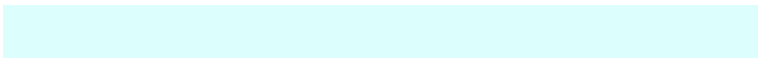
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.6694, 10.4410, 0.7322



86.8695, 13.1002, 0.0201



96.9118, -16.2901, 1.8518



42.5947, 2.5649, 0.9747



34.6371, 61.8820, 2.4983

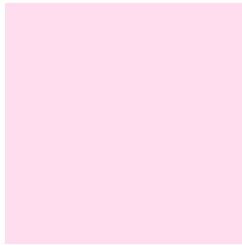


10.9097, 19.6786, -0.6663



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

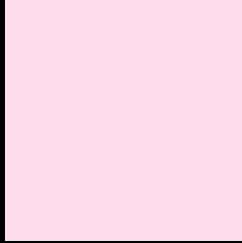
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

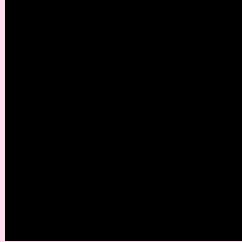
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.6676, 10.4440,

0.7308.

# 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

88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308

### Protanopia

88.7586, -1.3715, -1.9731

### Deuteranopia

88.8284, 6.3781, 0.8566



## Tritanopia

88.6345, 10.2685, 1.2011

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308

## Protanomaly

88.6296, 2.7938, -1.0085

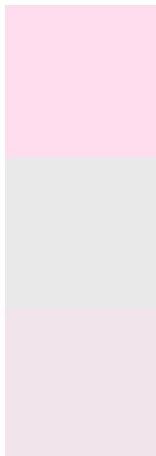
## Deuteranomaly

88.8396, 7.9571, 0.8981

## Tritanomaly

88.6345, 10.2685, 1.2011

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308

## Achromatopsia

90.2689, -4.8165, 4.9045

## Achromatomaly

89.5465, 0.7993, 3.1518

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308 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, 220, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 220, 238)  
}
```

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, 220, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 220, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308 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".

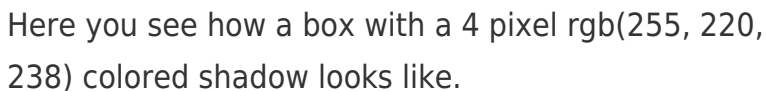
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 220, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 220, 238) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 220, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 220, 238); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 220, 238); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 220, 238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.6676, 10.4440, 0.7308 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 220, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
220, 238) }
```

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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