

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.9135, 18.6040,  
-9.1431)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.9135, 18.6040,  
-9.1431) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.8854, 18.6616,  
-9.1870)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD1FA
RGB	255, 209, 250
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1804, 0.0196
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	307°, 100%, 91%
HSV	307°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	81.2957, 73.7630, 100.3954
YIQ	227.4280, 14.2550, 22.5030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

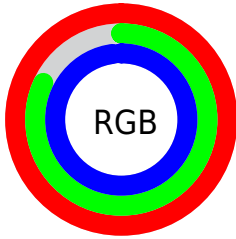
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 209, 250
Decimal	16765434
CIE Lab	88.81, 22.85, -13.95
CIE LCh	89, 26.772, 328.589
Yxy	73.7660, 0.3182, 0.2888
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955514 (0xFFFFD1FA)
YUV	227.4280, 11.1280, 24.1806
Hunter-Lab	85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870

# Details

The HunterLab color **85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **94.8322, -26.3024, 18.1980**, and the grayscale version is **87.7811, -4.6838, 4.7693**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **62.4237, 17.9198, -9.1404** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.7817, 32.2946, -17.2540**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.5262, 5.2374, -1.0687**.

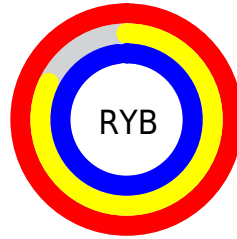
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (82%)

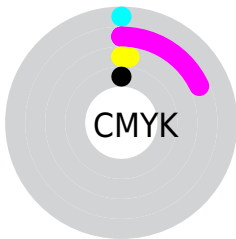
Blue (98%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (98%)

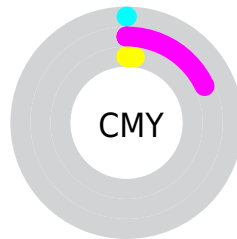


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870 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 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.8854, 18.6616,  
-9.1870

85.8854, 18.6616,  
-9.1870

217.6385, 19.3453,  
-6.4006

73.8935, 18.2787,  
-9.2654

111.6082, 19.2044,  
-8.8685

62.5169, 17.8179,  
-9.2877

125.2866, 19.3814,  
-8.6381

51.7926, 17.2673,  
-9.2476

139.4822, 19.5006,  
-8.3635

41.7632, 16.6158,  
-9.1398

154.1768, 19.5657,  
-8.0469

32.4806, 15.8495,  
-8.9585

169.3539, 19.5800,  
-7.6906

24.0105, 14.9515,  
-8.6988

184.9988, 19.5464,

16.4400, 13.9023,

-7.2964

-8.3610

201.0978, 19.4674,  
-6.8659

■ 9.8923, 12.6905,  
-7.9702

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 85.8854, 18.6616,  
-9.1870

■ 85.8854, 18.6616,  
-9.1870

■ 78.7817, 32.2946,  
-17.2540

■ 93.5262, 5.2374,  
-1.0687

■ 72.3016, 45.9608,  
-25.1284

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 66.5523, 59.3186,  
-32.5707

■ 61.6471, 71.8302,  
-39.2321

■ 57.6930, 82.7612,  
-44.6675

■ 54.7663, 91.2946,  
-48.4162

■ 52.8785, 96.7857,  
-50.1594

■ 51.9237, 99.1523,  
-49.9396

■ 51.7898, 99.4306,  
-49.7813

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.8871, 8.1638, -19.9004



85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870



85.8871, 22.8748, 4.0660

# Triad

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



85.8871, 18.6587, -9.1855



85.8871, -3.9485, 25.8421



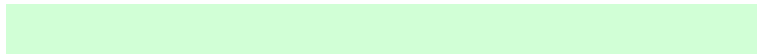
85.8871, -26.1711, -7.9730

# Complementary

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



85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870



94.8322, -26.3024, 18.1980

# 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.



85.8871, -28.9809, 5.2797



85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870



85.8871, -16.6354, 23.6207

# Square

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



85.8871, 18.6587, -9.1855



85.8871, 9.3352, 23.1596



85.8871, -25.5970, 16.5523



85.8871, -17.6759, -19.1279



# Rectangle

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



85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870



85.8871, 21.3716, 12.1655



85.8871, -25.5970, 16.5523



85.8871, -27.7879, -3.5574

# Sweetspot

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



85.8871, 18.6587, -9.1855



95.9397, 1.2183, 1.3922



81.8905, 5.9347, -17.9330



44.1260, 0.9927, 0.3808

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.8871, 18.6587, -9.1855



83.0026, 24.0445, -12.3952



85.1071, 14.5785, 1.8663



42.7368, 3.3262, -1.0452



37.4549, 71.9382, -36.2271



11.7271, 22.5868, -11.8310



# Inverse Universe

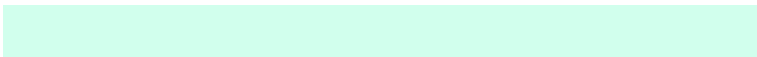
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



85.8871, 18.6587, -9.1855



83.0026, 24.0445, -12.3952



95.4816, -22.6124, 8.8768



42.7368, 3.3262, -1.0452



37.4549, 71.9382, -36.2271



11.7271, 22.5868, -11.8310



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

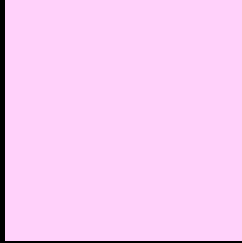
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870 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 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870.

-9.1870.

# 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

85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870

### Protanopia

86.1477, 0.0569, -12.0277

### Deuteranopia

85.8642, 6.4016, -8.3008



## Tritanopia

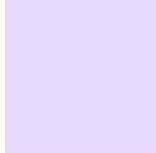
85.9890, 11.6055, 2.0769

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870



## Protanomaly

85.8525, 6.7286, -11.1570



## Deuteranomaly

85.8099, 10.8823, -8.8581



## Tritanomaly

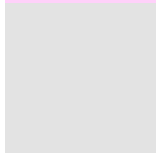
86.0721, 13.9075, -1.9098

# Monochromacy



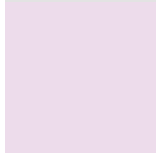
## Original Color

85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870



## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619



## Achromatomaly

86.7116, 3.7030, -0.2456

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870 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, 209, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 209, 250)  
}
```

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, 209, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 209, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870 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, 209, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 209, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 209, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 209, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 209, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 209,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.8854, 18.6616, -9.1870 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 209, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
209, 250) }
```

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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