

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.0371, 13.9372,  
-5.0614)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.0371, 13.9372,  
-5.0614) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.1266, 13.8866,  
-5.2014)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD9F8
RGB	255, 217, 248
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 97%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1490, 0.0274
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	311°, 100%, 93%
HSV	311°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	82.9961, 77.6630, 99.4230
YIQ	231.8960, 12.6970, 17.6970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

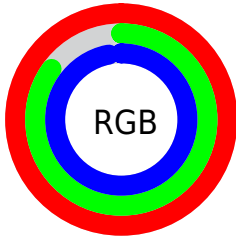
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 217, 248
Decimal	16767480
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.63, 18.31, -10.19
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 20.955, 330.897
Yxy	77.6661, 0.3191, 0.2986
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957560 (0xFFFFD9F8)
YUV	231.8960, 7.9393, 20.2622
Hunter-Lab	88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014

# Details

The HunterLab color  $88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $95.7364, -22.4212, 14.9239$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.7488, -4.7888, 4.8762$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $64.5385, 13.5191, -5.8086$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.7664, 27.0778, -12.1817$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.9888, 0.9163, 1.9195$ .

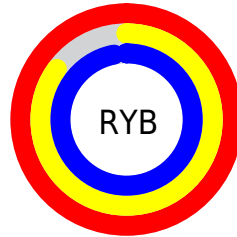
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (85%)

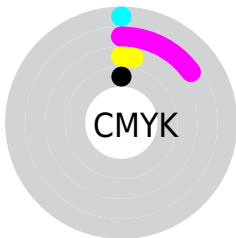
Blue (97%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (97%)

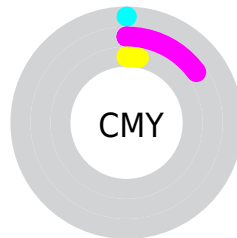


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (3%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)


Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014 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 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.1266, 13.8866,  
-5.2014

 88.1266, 13.8866,  
-5.2014


220.6880, 13.0068,  
-1.2275

 76.0261, 13.7090,  
-5.4320


114.0523, 14.0422,  
-4.5927

 64.5350, 13.4624,  
-5.6116


127.8260, 14.0357,  
-4.2237

 53.6894, 13.1361,  
-5.7341


142.1135, 13.9773,  
-3.8143

 43.5303, 12.7201,  
-5.7939

156.8969, 13.8702,  
-3.3667

 34.1077, 12.2019,  
-5.7843

172.1600, 13.7173,  
-2.8826

 25.4844, 11.5647,  
-5.6972

187.8883, 13.5210,

 17.7427, 10.7871,

-2.3638

-5.5235

204.0684, 13.2835,  
-1.8117

■ 10.9978, 9.8426,  
-5.2576

■ 2.6353, 30.1341,  
-15.8885

■ 88.1266, 13.8866,  
-5.2014

■ 88.1266, 13.8866,  
-5.2014

■ 80.7664, 27.0778,  
-12.1817

■ 95.9888, 0.9163,  
1.9195

■ 73.9887, 40.3600,  
-18.8966

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 67.8967, 53.4599,  
-25.1417

■ 62.6034, 65.9235,  
-30.6229

■ 58.2229, 77.0891,  
-34.9611

■ 54.8499, 86.1511,  
-37.7485

■ 52.5274, 92.3651,  
-38.6749

■ 51.2077, 95.3772,  
-37.6937

■ 50.8089, 95.9774,  
-36.6683

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1284, 6.0424, -13.5833



88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014



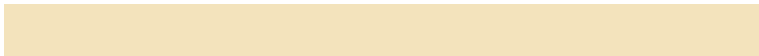
88.1284, 16.6884, 5.1009

# Triad

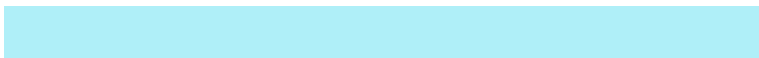
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.1284, 13.8837, -5.1999



88.1284, -5.0268, 22.1168



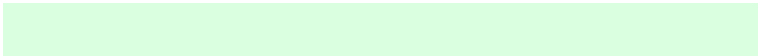
88.1284, -21.5787, -5.7890

# Complementary

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



88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014



95.7364, -22.4212, 14.9239

# 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.



88.1284, -24.2380, 4.4921



88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014



88.1284, -14.9647, 19.9117

# Square

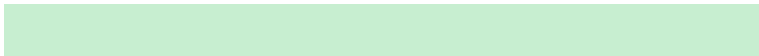
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.1284, 13.8837, -5.1999



88.1284, 5.4626, 20.1589



88.1284, -21.8740, 13.7448



88.1284, -14.4354, -13.9508



# Rectangle

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



88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014



88.1284, 15.2247, 11.4580



88.1284, -21.8740, 13.7448



88.1284, -23.0111, -2.4281

# Sweetspot

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



88.1284, 13.8837, -5.1999



96.7179, -0.2370, 2.5638



85.2593, 4.8778, -13.1692



44.4640, 0.3364, 0.9369

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.1284, 13.8837, -5.1999



85.7889, 17.9545, -7.3840



87.4917, 10.5181, 3.8432



42.7078, 3.1712, -0.6339



36.7557, 69.4775, -26.8857



11.5309, 21.8977, -9.2205



# Inverse Universe

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



88.1284, 13.8837, -5.1999



85.7889, 17.9545, -7.3840



96.3025, -19.2274, 6.8153



42.7078, 3.1712, -0.6339



36.7557, 69.4775, -26.8857



11.5309, 21.8977, -9.2205



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

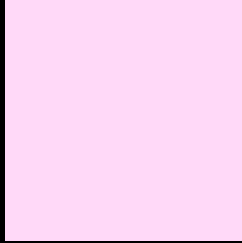
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014 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 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014.



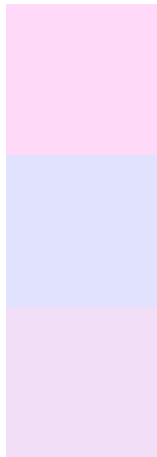
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014.



# 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

88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014

### Protanopia

88.3750, -0.3237, -8.4561

### Deuteranopia

88.2243, 6.5123, -4.6590



## Tritanopia

88.0919, 9.9281, 1.0447

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014

## Protanomaly

88.1116, 4.9354, -7.5904

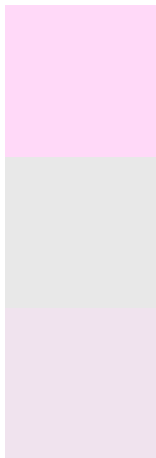
## Deuteranomaly

88.1340, 9.2893, -4.7266

## Tritanomaly

88.0369, 11.5316, -1.0696

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014

## Achromatopsia

89.8305, -4.7931, 4.8807

## Achromatomaly

89.2393, 1.5240, 1.2734

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014 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, 217, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 217, 248)  
}
```

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, 217, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 217, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014 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".

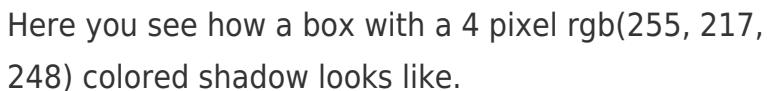
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 217, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 217, 248) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 217, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 217, 248); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 217, 248); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 217, 248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1266, 13.8866, -5.2014 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 217, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
217, 248) }
```

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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