

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.1858, 14.1873,  
-6.0149)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.1858, 14.1873,  
-6.0149) contains.

<b>HunterLab(88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028)</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(88.1974, 14.2593,  
-6.2028)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD9FA
RGB	255, 217, 250
RGB Percent	100%, 85%, 98%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1490, 0.0196
CMYK	0.00, 0.15, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	308°, 100%, 93%
HSV	308°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	83.3081, 77.7878, 101.0662
YIQ	232.1240, 12.0550, 18.3190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

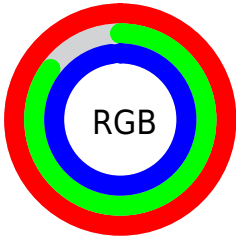
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 217, 250
Decimal	16767482
CIE Lab	90.68, 18.66, -11.16
CIE LCh	91, 21.742, 329.126
Yxy	77.7909, 0.3178, 0.2967
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294957562 (0xFFFFD9FA)
YUV	232.1240, 8.8129, 20.0623
Hunter-Lab	88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028

# Details

The HunterLab color **88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFCCFF**. A complement of this color would be **95.6801, -22.7403, 15.7340**, and the grayscale version is **89.8452, -4.7939, 4.8815**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **64.6076, 13.8794, -6.7842** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.8927, 27.7200, -13.9558**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.0106, 1.0345, 1.6088**.

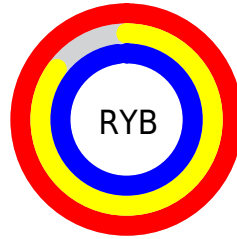
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (85%)

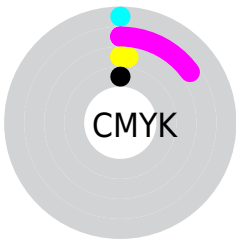
Blue (98%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (98%)

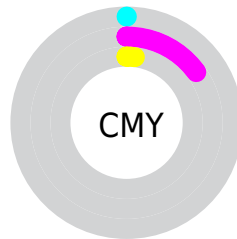


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (2%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028 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 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 88.1974, 14.2593,  
-6.2028

 88.1974, 14.2593,  
-6.2028


220.7842, 13.4924,  
-2.5182

 76.0935, 14.0670,  
-6.3964

114.1295, 14.4426,  
-5.6647

 64.5988, 13.8053,  
-6.5378


127.9062, 14.4493,  
-5.3294

 53.7494, 13.4631,  
-6.6207


142.1965, 14.4037,  
-4.9528

 43.5863, 13.0306,  
-6.6396

156.9827, 14.3091,  
-4.5372

 34.1593, 12.4950,  
-6.5880

172.2485, 14.1683,  
-4.0843

 25.5312, 11.8398,  
-6.4581

187.9795, 13.9838,

 17.7842, 11.0434,

-3.5958

-6.2424

204.1621, 13.7579,  
-3.0734

■ 11.0332, 10.0802,  
-5.9394

■ 2.7526, 29.3949,  
-16.6515

■ 88.1974, 14.2593,  
-6.2028

■ 88.1974, 14.2593,  
-6.2028

■ 80.8927, 27.7200,  
-13.9558

■ 96.0106, 1.0345,  
1.6088

■ 74.1777, 41.2807,  
-21.5298

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 68.1556, 54.6585,  
-28.7179

■ 62.9387, 67.3866,  
-35.2125

■ 58.6391, 78.7917,  
-40.6063

■ 55.3475, 88.0638,  
-44.4484

■ 53.1020, 94.4659,  
-46.3775

■ 51.8503, 97.6595,  
-46.3011

■ 51.4826, 98.3523,  
-45.6993

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1992, 5.8600, -14.7211



88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028



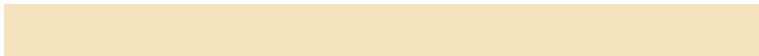
88.1992, 17.5314, 4.4925

# Triad

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



88.1992, 14.2564, -6.2013



88.1992, -4.3870, 22.6977



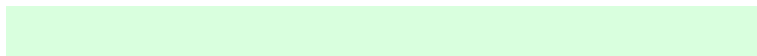
88.1992, -22.4970, -5.6032

# Complementary

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



88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028



95.6801, -22.7403, 15.7340

# 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.



88.1992, -24.9463, 5.1082



88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028



88.1992, -14.8061, 20.6804

# Square

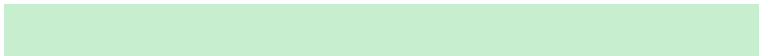
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.1992, 14.2564, -6.2013



88.1992, 6.4474, 20.4323



88.1992, -22.1994, 14.5462



88.1992, -15.3405, -14.3470



# Rectangle

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



88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028



88.1992, 16.2522, 11.1637



88.1992, -22.1994, 14.5462



88.1992, -23.8821, -2.0744

# Sweetspot

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



88.1992, 14.2564, -6.2013



96.7356, -0.1407, 2.3115



85.0234, 4.0823, -13.5110



44.4738, 0.3894, 0.7976

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.1992, 14.2564, -6.2013



85.8762, 18.4094, -8.6159



87.5731, 10.9499, 2.6828



42.7280, 3.2791, -0.9202



37.2361, 71.1703, -33.3209



11.6660, 22.3727, -11.0220



# Inverse Universe

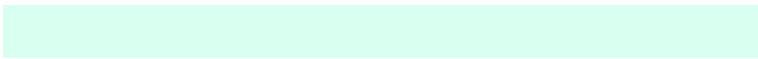
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.1992, 14.2564, -6.2013



85.8762, 18.4094, -8.6159



96.2236, -19.6716, 7.9431



42.7280, 3.2791, -0.9202



37.2361, 71.1703, -33.3209



11.6660, 22.3727, -11.0220



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

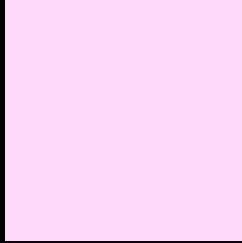
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028 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 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028.

-6.2028.

# 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

88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028

### Protanopia

88.4114, -0.1265, -8.9689

### Deuteranopia

88.1946, 6.5536, -5.7901



## Tritanopia

88.0919, 9.9281, 1.0447

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028

## Protanomaly

88.1476, 5.1290, -8.0998

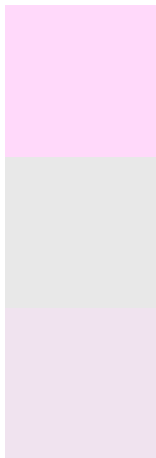
## Deuteranomaly

88.1015, 9.3225, -5.8626

## Tritanomaly

88.0707, 11.7107, -1.5501

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028

## Achromatopsia

89.8305, -4.7931, 4.8807

## Achromatomaly

89.2723, 1.7025, 0.8038

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028 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, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 217, 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, 217, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 217, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028 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, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 217, 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, 217, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 217, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 217, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 217,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1974, 14.2593, -6.2028 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, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
217, 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](#).

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