

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.4736, 21.6023,  
-11.2072)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.4736, 21.6023,  
-11.2072) contains.

<b>HunterLab(87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664)</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(87.2173, 17.4111,  
-10.2664)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD5FF
RGB	255, 213, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1647, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 92%
HSV	300°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	83.0843, 76.0686, 104.9116
YIQ	230.3460, 11.5500, 21.9660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 213, 255
Decimal	16766463
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.89, 21.65, -14.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 26.315, 325.341
Yxy	76.0715, 0.3146, 0.2881
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956543 (0xFFFFD5FF)
YUV	230.3460, 12.1544, 21.6216
Hunter-Lab	87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664

# Details

The HunterLab color  $87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $95.1165, -25.3051, 18.9251$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.0527, -4.7516, 4.8384$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.6684, 16.7283, -10.2269$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.1472, 31.6070, -20.0478$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.8283, 3.4846, -0.6583$ .

# Distribution



- Red (100%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664 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 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.2173, 17.4111,  
-10.2664

87.2173, 17.4111,  
-10.2664

219.4521, 17.6526,  
-7.7332

75.1606, 17.0865,  
-10.3132

113.0610, 17.8434,  
-10.0073

63.7156, 16.6872,  
-10.3042

126.7962, 17.9684,  
-9.8062

52.9190, 16.2012,  
-10.2327

141.0466, 18.0374,  
-9.5603

42.8122, 15.6178,  
-10.0935

155.7941, 18.0539,  
-9.2719

33.4459, 14.9237,  
-9.8816

171.0225, 18.0210,  
-8.9433

24.8843, 14.1019,  
-9.5931

186.7171, 17.9417,

17.2115, 13.1320,

-8.5762

-9.2306

202.8644, 17.8181,  
-8.1723

10.5457, 11.9963,  
-8.8241

0.0000, INF, -NF

87.2173, 17.4111,  
-10.2664

87.2173, 17.4111,  
-10.2664

80.1472, 31.6070,  
-20.0478

94.8283, 3.4846,  
-0.6583

73.7040, 45.9032,  
-29.8861

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

67.9935, 59.9631,  
-39.5505

63.1270, 73.2535,  
-48.6763

■ 59.2089, 85.0428,  
-56.7643

■ 56.3137, 94.5079,  
-63.2532

■ 54.4547, 100.9768,  
-67.6858

■ 53.5495, 104.2493,  
-69.9276

■ 53.3667, 104.9207,  
-70.3875

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.2190, 6.5683, -20.2472



87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664



87.2190, 22.3447, 2.7467

# Triad

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



87.2190, 17.4079, -10.2641



87.2190, -2.5698, 25.6947



87.2190, -26.6052, -6.3290

# Complementary

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



87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664



95.1165, -25.3051, 18.9251

# 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.



87.2190, -28.7299, 6.7021



87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664



87.2190, -15.3446, 24.0096

# Square

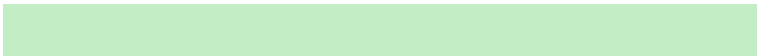
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.2190, 17.4079, -10.2641



87.2190, 10.3790, 22.4935



87.2190, -24.7281, 17.4894



87.2190, -18.7414, -17.7469



# Rectangle

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



87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664



87.2190, 21.4211, 10.9463



87.2190, -24.7281, 17.4894



87.2190, -27.9935, -1.9424

# Sweetspot

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



87.2190, 17.4079, -10.2641



95.9860, 1.4690, 0.7332



83.0412, 3.6148, -16.3154



44.1506, 1.1255, 0.0314

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.2190, 17.4079, -10.2641



84.6556, 22.3977, -13.7036



86.4825, 13.5436, 0.1594



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800



12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764



# Inverse Universe

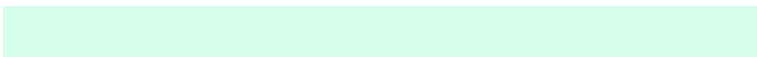
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.2190, 17.4079, -10.2641



84.6556, 22.3977, -13.7036



95.7119, -21.9274, 10.3718



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800



12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664 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 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

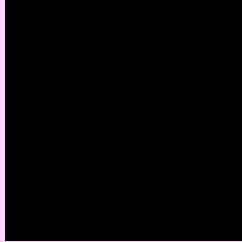
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664.

-10.2664.

# 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

87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664

### Protanopia

87.4314, -0.3056, -10.2870

### Deuteranopia

87.1805, 6.6123, -9.9327



## Tritanopia

87.3279, 10.3073, 1.1419

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664

## Protanomaly

87.3250, 5.6200, -10.3270

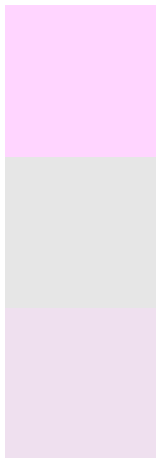
## Deuteranomaly

86.9820, 10.5583, -10.1314

## Tritanomaly

87.4101, 12.6280, -2.8972

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664

## Achromatopsia

88.9549, -4.7464, 4.8331

## Achromatomaly

88.2576, 2.9641, -0.4229

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664 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, 213, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 213, 255)  
}
```

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, 213, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 213, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664 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, 213, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 213, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 213, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 213, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 213, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 213,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.2173, 17.4111, -10.2664 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 213, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
213, 255) }
```

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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