

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.4834, 31.4348,  
-38.2800)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.4834, 31.4348,  
-38.2800) contains.

<b>HunterLab(86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914)</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(86.0703, 19.6233,  
-11.7914)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD1FF
RGB	255, 209, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1804, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 91%
HSV	300°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	82.0905, 74.0810, 104.5801
YIQ	227.9980, 12.6500, 24.0580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

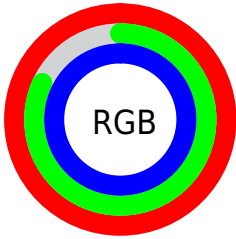
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	255, 209, 255
Decimal	16765439
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.96, 23.74, -16.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	89, 28.834, 325.428
Yxy	74.0838, 0.3148, 0.2841
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955519 (0xFFFFD1FF)
YUV	227.9980, 13.3120, 23.6808
Hunter-Lab	86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914

# Details

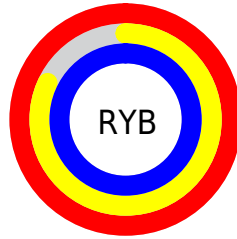
The HunterLab color  $86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $94.6995, -27.0597, 20.1108$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.0211, -4.6966, 4.7824$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $62.6053, 18.8512, -11.6898$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.0924, 33.8496, -21.5919$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.6024, 5.6464, -2.1506$ .

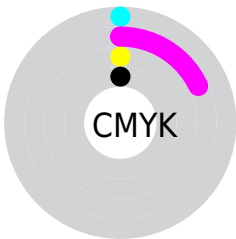
# Distribution



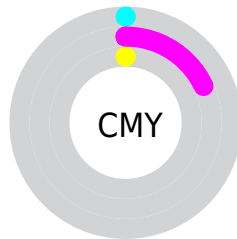
- Red (100%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (100%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914 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 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.0703, 19.6233,  
-11.7914

86.0703, 19.6233,  
-11.7914

217.8904, 20.5882,  
-9.6953

74.0693, 19.2040,  
-11.7833

111.8099, 20.2347,  
-11.6383

62.6831, 18.7058,  
-11.7179

125.4962, 20.4445,  
-11.4880

51.9488, 18.1164,  
-11.5888

139.6994, 20.5956,  
-11.2916

41.9086, 17.4247,  
-11.3914

154.4014, 20.6918,  
-11.0516

32.6143, 16.6170,  
-11.1216

169.5857, 20.7364,  
-10.7701

24.1314, 15.6764,  
-10.7785

185.2375, 20.7323,

16.5466, 14.5847,

-10.4491

-10.3717

201.3432, 20.6821,  
-10.0903

■ 9.9824, 13.3341,  
-9.9542

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 86.0703, 19.6233,  
-11.7914

■ 86.0703, 19.6233,  
-11.7914

■ 79.0924, 33.8496,  
-21.5919

■ 93.6024, 5.6464,  
-2.1506

■ 72.7569, 48.1355,  
-31.4212

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 67.1715, 62.1154,  
-41.0289

■ 62.4473, 75.2229,  
-50.0279

■ 58.6859, 86.7017,  
-57.9018

■ 55.9544, 95.7331,  
-64.0929

■ 54.2534, 101.6973,  
-68.1795

■ 53.4684, 104.5468,  
-70.1314

■ 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.



86.0719, 7.7222, -22.9183



86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914



86.0719, 25.0394, 2.5412

# Triad

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



86.0719, 19.6201, -11.7892



86.0719, -2.3605, 27.1779



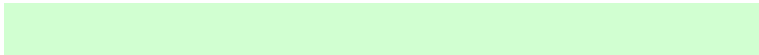
86.0719, -28.3888, -7.5170

# Complementary

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



86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914



94.6995, -27.0597, 20.1108

# 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.



86.0719, -30.6976, 6.7753



86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914



86.0719, -16.2605, 25.3856

# Square

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



86.0719, 19.6201, -11.7892



86.0719, 11.8254, 23.8110



86.0719, -26.4016, 18.4344



86.0719, -19.8739, -20.1790



# Rectangle

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



86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914



86.0719, 24.0039, 11.4556



86.0719, -26.4016, 18.4344



86.0719, -29.8914, -2.6843

# Sweetspot

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



86.0719, 19.6201, -11.7892



95.9860, 1.4690, 0.7332



81.4739, 4.5344, -18.5645



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.



86.0719, 19.6201, -11.7892



83.2351, 25.2369, -15.6600



85.2585, 15.3734, -0.2871



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800



12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764



# Inverse Universe

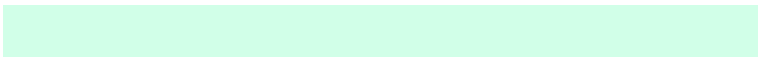
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.0719, 19.6201, -11.7892



83.2351, 25.2369, -15.6600



95.3428, -23.3988, 10.8635



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 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

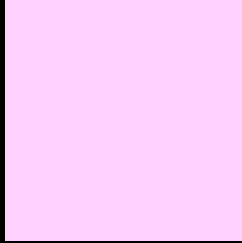
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

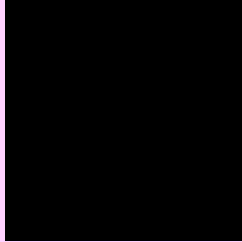
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914.

-11.7914.

# 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

86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914

### Protanopia

86.1477, 0.0569, -12.0277

### Deuteranopia

86.1531, 6.1904, -10.7573



## Tritanopia

85.9133, 11.4214, 1.4753

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914



## Protanomaly

85.9271, 7.1273, -12.2070



## Deuteranomaly

86.1869, 10.9759, -11.2036



## Tritanomaly

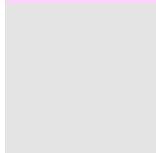
86.0316, 13.9121, -3.0223

# Monochromacy



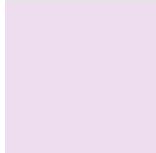
## Original Color

86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914



## Achromatopsia

88.0808, -4.6998, 4.7856



## Achromatomaly

87.2142, 4.0469, -1.1782

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914 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, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 209, 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, 209, 255) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914 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, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 209, 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, 209, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.0703, 19.6233, -11.7914 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, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
209, 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](#).

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