

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(91.4093, 37.2939,  
-20.5718)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(91.4093, 37.2939,  
-20.5718) contains.

<b>HunterLab(86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098)</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(86.3558, 19.0696,  
-11.4098)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD2FF
RGB	255, 210, 255
RGB Percent	100%, 82%, 100%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1764, 0.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	300°, 100%, 91%
HSV	300°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	82.3366, 74.5732, 104.6623
YIQ	228.5850, 12.3750, 23.5350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 210, 255
Decimal	16765695
CIE Lab	89.19, 23.22, -16.01
CIE LCh	89, 28.204, 325.407
Yxy	74.5761, 0.3148, 0.2851
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294955775 (0xFFFFD2FF)
YUV	228.5850, 13.0226, 23.1660
Hunter-Lab	86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098

# Details

The HunterLab color  $86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $94.8029, -26.6237, 19.8161$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.2788, -4.7103, 4.7964$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $62.8694, 18.3198, -11.3237$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.3546, 33.2888, -21.2057$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.9078, 5.1051, -1.7770$ .

# 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 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098 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 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.3558, 19.0696,  
-11.4098

86.3558, 19.0696,  
-11.4098

218.2795, 19.8537,  
-9.2050

74.3409, 18.6739,  
-11.4152

112.1214, 19.6362,  
-11.2303

62.9400, 18.2004,  
-11.3638

125.8199, 19.8249,  
-11.0674

52.1901, 17.6368,  
-11.2489

140.0349, 19.9555,  
-10.8587

42.1332, 16.9721,  
-11.0658

154.7482, 20.0317,  
-10.6067

32.8210, 16.1926,  
-10.8101

169.9435, 20.0570,  
-10.3135

24.3184, 15.2814,  
-10.4801

185.6060, 20.0341,

16.7116, 14.2197,

-9.9810

-10.0834

201.7221, 19.9656,  
-9.6110

10.1219, 12.9966,  
-9.6667

0.0000, INF, -NF

86.3558, 19.0696,  
-11.4098

86.3558, 19.0696,  
-11.4098

79.3546, 33.2888,  
-21.2057

93.9078, 5.1051,  
-1.7770

72.9920, 47.5780,  
-31.0378

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

67.3750, 61.5792,  
-40.6606

62.6150, 74.7342,  
-49.6925

■ 58.8143, 86.2926,  
-57.6213

■ 56.0418, 95.4339,  
-63.8878

■ 54.3016, 101.5247,  
-68.0612

■ 53.4887, 104.4723,  
-70.0804

■ 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.



86.3574, 7.4335, -22.2467



86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098



86.3574, 24.3649, 2.5918

# Triad

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



86.3574, 19.0664, -11.4075



86.3574, -2.4120, 26.8145



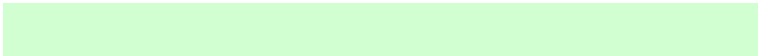
86.3574, -27.9471, -7.2189

# Complementary

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



86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098



94.8029, -26.6237, 19.8161

# 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.



86.3574, -30.2103, 6.7577



86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098



86.3574, -16.0323, 25.0481

# Square

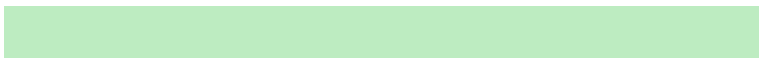
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



86.3574, 19.0664, -11.4075



86.3574, 11.4647, 23.4869



86.3574, -25.9864, 18.2015



86.3574, -19.5932, -19.5671



# Rectangle

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



86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098



86.3574, 23.3577, 11.3287



86.3574, -25.9864, 18.2015



86.3574, -29.4214, -2.4982

# Sweetspot

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



86.3574, 19.0664, -11.4075



95.9860, 1.4690, 0.7332



81.8649, 4.3032, -17.9988



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.



86.3574, 19.0664, -11.4075



83.9425, 23.8162, -14.6811



85.5634, 14.9155, -0.1766



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800



12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764



# Inverse Universe

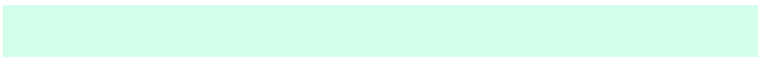
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.3574, 19.0664, -11.4075



83.9425, 23.8162, -14.6811



95.4344, -23.0328, 10.7402



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 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

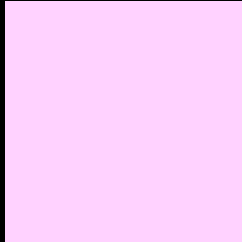
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098 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 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098.

-11.4098.

# 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

86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098

### Protanopia

86.5452, -0.1671, -11.4876

### Deuteranopia

86.2499, 6.5148, -10.6202



## Tritanopia

86.3470, 11.4093, 1.4949

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098



## Protanomaly

86.2275, 6.5882, -11.8040



## Deuteranomaly

86.1869, 10.9759, -11.2036



## Tritanomaly

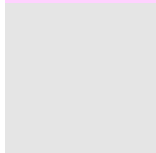
86.4653, 13.9017, -3.0057

# Monochromacy



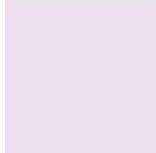
## Original Color

86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098



## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093



## Achromatomaly

87.5173, 3.5139, -0.8103

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098 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, 210, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 210, 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, 210, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 210, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098 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, 210, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 210, 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, 210, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 210, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 210, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 210,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.3558, 19.0696, -11.4098 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 210, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
210, 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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