

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.0661, 14.0933,  
-3.5105)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.0661, 14.0933,  
-3.5105) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.0661, 14.0933,  
-3.5105)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                      |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex         | FCD4F0                     |
| RGB         | 252, 212, 240              |
| RGB Percent | 99%, 83%, 94%              |
| CMY         | 0.0118, 0.1686, 0.0588     |
| CMYK        | 0.00, 0.16, 0.05, 0.01     |
| HSL         | 318°, 87%, 91%             |
| HSV         | 318°, 16%, 99%             |
| XYZ         | 79.4166, 74.0737, 92.5501  |
| YIQ         | 227.1520, 14.8520, 17.1880 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

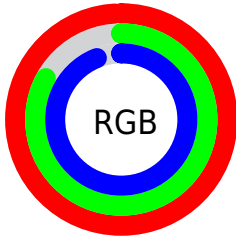
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                 |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 252, 212, 240                |
| Decimal                             | 16569584                     |
| CIE Lab                             | 88.96, 18.53, -8.49          |
| CIE LCh                             | 89, 20.383, 335.382          |
| Yxy                                 | 74.0770, 0.3228,<br>0.3011   |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4294759664<br>(0xFFFC4F0)    |
| YUV                                 | 227.1520, 6.3341,<br>21.7917 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 86.0661, 14.0933,<br>-3.5105 |

# Details

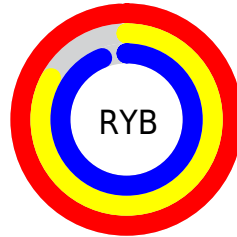
The HunterLab color  $86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $\text{FFCCFF}$ . A complement of this color would be  $94.3407, -22.3972, 13.4175$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.6809, -4.6784, 4.7639$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $62.5913, 13.7054, -4.1472$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.7434, 26.5522, -8.7445$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.8795, 1.8237, 2.0182$ .

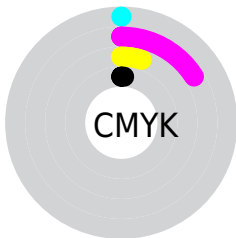
# Distribution



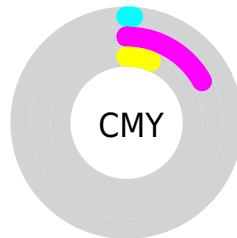
- Red (99%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (1%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105 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 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.0661, 14.0933,  
-3.5105

 86.0661, 14.0933,  
-3.5105


217.8851, 13.3600,  
0.9293

 74.0655, 13.8951,  
-3.8001


111.8056, 14.2875,  
-2.7886

 62.6796, 13.6260,  
-4.0405


125.4917, 14.2986,  
-2.3654

 51.9454, 13.2751,  
-4.2257


139.6948, 14.2568,  
-1.9032

 41.9055, 12.8323,  
-4.3501

154.3966, 14.1657,  
-1.4041

 32.6114, 12.2841,  
-4.4066

169.5807, 14.0280,  
-0.8698

 24.1288, 11.6133,  
-4.3865

185.2324, 13.8464,

 16.5443, 10.7972,

-0.3020

-4.2789

201.3380, 13.6231,  
0.2982

■ 9.9804, 9.8103,  
-4.0727

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 86.0661, 14.0933,  
-3.5105

■ 86.0661, 14.0933,  
-3.5105

■ 78.7434, 26.5522,  
-8.7445

■ 93.8795, 1.8237,  
2.0182

■ 71.9912, 39.0751,  
-13.5511

■ 99.7175, -6.3200,  
5.0829

■ 65.9127, 51.3995,  
-17.7307

■ 60.6222, 63.0853,  
-21.0189

■ 56.2368, 73.4864,  
-23.1007

■ 52.8546, 81.8112,  
-23.6736

■ 50.5220, 87.3308,  
-22.5624

■ 49.1906, 89.7188,  
-19.8519

■ 48.8322, 90.0775,  
-18.4515

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.0680, 7.1319, -12.0714



86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105



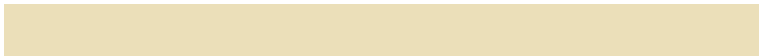
86.0680, 15.9474, 6.4274

# Triad

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



86.0680, 14.0909, -3.5089



86.0680, -6.4404, 21.3595



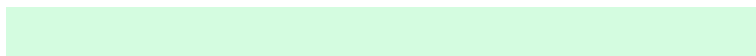
86.0680, -20.1048, -6.9108

# Complementary

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



86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105



94.3407, -22.3972, 13.4175

# 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.



86.0680, -23.3786, 2.9052



86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105



86.0680, -15.7296, 18.6297

# Square

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



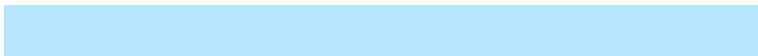
86.0680, 14.0909, -3.5089



86.0680, 3.7800, 20.0653



86.0680, -21.8150, 12.1448



86.0680, -12.6653, -14.1911



# Rectangle

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



86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105



86.0680, 13.9704, 12.3506



86.0680, -21.8150, 12.1448



86.0680, -21.7126, -3.7579

# Sweetspot

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



86.0680, 14.0909, -3.5089



95.8589, 0.7807, 2.5424



83.6459, 6.9639, -13.6160



44.0832, 0.7613, 0.9900

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.0680, 14.0909, -3.5089



84.8450, 18.2315, -5.2603



85.4126, 10.6301, 5.8129



41.7500, 2.8617, -0.0044



35.2828, 65.1509, -13.8524



10.8245, 20.1376, -5.4109



# Inverse Universe

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



86.0680, 14.0909, -3.5089



84.8450, 18.2315, -5.2603



94.9481, -18.9695, 4.7282



41.7500, 2.8617, -0.0044



35.2828, 65.1509, -13.8524

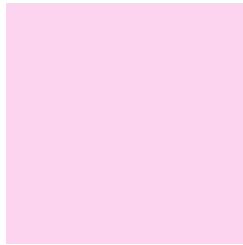


10.8245, 20.1376, -5.4109



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

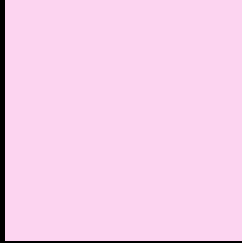
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105 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 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105.

-3.5105.

# 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

86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105

### Protanopia

86.1792, -0.4923, -6.8900

### Deuteranopia

86.0435, 6.3679, -3.1393



## Tritanopia

86.2065, 10.8806, 1.8222

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105

## Protanomaly

85.9245, 4.7710, -6.0279

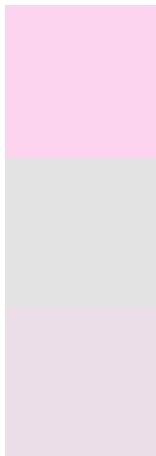
## Deuteranomaly

85.9579, 9.1449, -3.1995

## Tritanomaly

86.0455, 12.1206, -0.4043

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

87.1215, 1.7733, 1.7596

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105 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(252, 212, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(252, 212, 240)  
}
```

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(252, 212, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(252, 212, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105 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(252, 212, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(252, 212, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(252, 212, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(252, 212, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 212, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(252, 212,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.0661, 14.0933, -3.5105 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(252, 212, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(252,  
212, 240) }
```

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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