

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.0887, -5.1369,  
5.4960)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.0887, -5.1369, 5.4960)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.1819, -5.2712,  
5.4694)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFE0DE
RGB	223, 224, 222
RGB Percent	87%, 88%, 87%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1215, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.12
HSL	90°, 3%, 87%
HSV	90°, 1%, 88%
XYZ	70.2719, 74.2732, 79.7396
YIQ	223.4730, 0.0460, -0.8340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

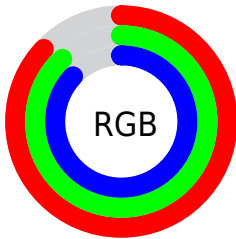
Format	Color
RYB	222, 224, 223
Decimal	14672094
CIELab	89.05, -0.69, 0.85
CIElCh	89, 1.096, 129.183
Yxy	74.2764, 0.3133, 0.3312
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292862174 (0xFFDFE0DE)
YUV	223.4730, -0.7262, -0.4148
Hunter-Lab	86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694

# Details

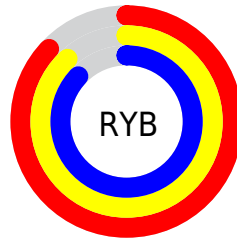
The HunterLab color  $86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $85.6238, -3.8915, 3.8581$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.1121, -4.5947, 4.6786$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $62.8417, -3.9908, 4.1599$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.5162, -12.4733, 13.6977$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $87.9777, 2.3732, -3.6425$ .

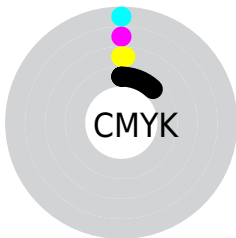
# Distribution



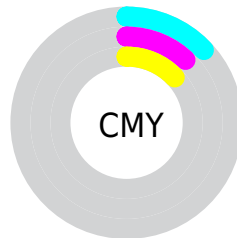
- Red (87%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694 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 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.1819, -5.2712,  
5.4694

■ 86.1819, -5.2712,  
5.4694

218.0428,  
-12.5596, 12.9332

■ 74.1757, -4.5991,  
4.7787

111.9319, -6.7096,  
6.9439

■ 62.7837, -3.9560,  
4.1181

125.6230, -7.4696,  
7.7228

■ 52.0433, -3.3457,  
3.4905

139.8308, -8.2562,  
8.5286

■ 41.9965, -2.7699,  
2.8977

154.5372, -9.0684,  
9.3604

■ 32.6952, -2.2307,  
2.3416

169.7258, -9.9056,  
10.2174

■ 24.2046, -1.7307,  
1.8248

185.3818,

■ 16.6112, -1.2731,

-10.7669, 11.0990

1.3503

201.4916,  
-11.6518, 12.0045

■ 10.0369, -0.8617,  
0.9213

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.1819, -5.2712,  
5.4694

■ 86.1819, -5.2712,  
5.4694

■ 84.5162, -12.4733,  
13.6977

■ 87.9777, 2.3732,  
-3.6425

■ 82.9774, -19.1918,  
20.9985

■ 89.4579, 8.1040,  
-7.4377

■ 81.5693, -25.3960,  
27.3416

■ 90.4401, 11.3619,  
-6.0945

■ 80.2926, -31.0577,  
32.7066

■ 79.1474, -36.1542,  
37.0869

■ 78.1323, -40.6708,  
40.4928

■ 77.2446, -44.6027,  
42.9552

■ 76.4797, -47.9575,  
44.5301

■ 75.8310, -50.7588,  
45.3060

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.1838, -4.7726, 5.6827



86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694



86.1838, -5.5938, 5.0495

# Triad

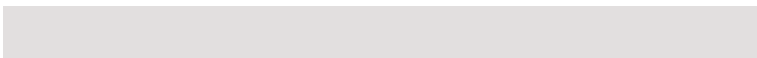
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.1838, -5.2732, 5.4708



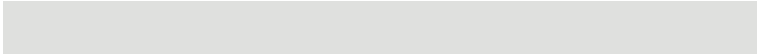
86.1838, -4.9803, 3.7414



86.1838, -3.5521, 4.8523

# Complementary

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



86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694



85.6238, -3.8915, 3.8581

# Split Complementary

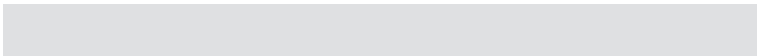
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



86.1838, -3.6081, 4.3313



86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694



86.1838, -4.4336, 3.6878

# Square

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



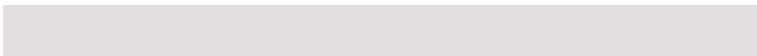
86.1838, -5.2732, 5.4708



86.1838, -5.4250, 4.0504



86.1838, -3.9310, 3.9043



86.1838, -3.7783, 5.3272



# Rectangle

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



86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694



86.1838, -5.6627, 4.7056



86.1838, -3.9310, 3.9043



86.1838, -3.5385, 4.6768

# Sweetspot

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



86.1838, -5.2732, 5.4708

100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332



85.9647, -4.4323, 5.2294



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

0.0000, NaN, NaN

# Same Dimension

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



86.1838, -5.2732, 5.4708



99.7975, -6.2045, 6.4495



86.0918, -5.5939, 5.3577



40.2529, -2.4805, 2.5757



57.5290, -40.1068, 34.7470



15.3208, -9.8437, 9.2682



# Inverse Universe

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



85.6238, -3.8915, 3.8581



99.0673, -4.4028, 4.3467



85.7167, -3.5690, 3.9740



39.9768, -1.7991, 1.7803



22.8359, 52.8247, -91.5799

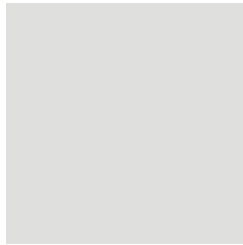


6.4397, 14.3999, -21.9757



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

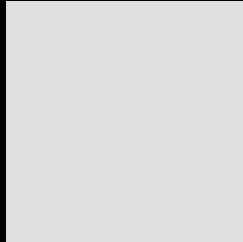
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

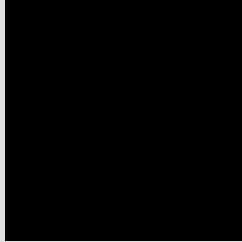
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

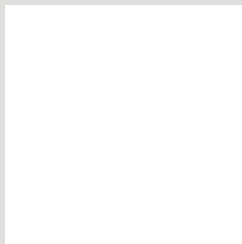
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).



# HunterLab 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694.



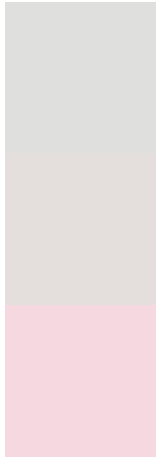
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.1819, -5.2712,

5.4694.

# 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

86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694

### Protanopia

86.3075, -3.2997, 6.1317

### Deuteranopia

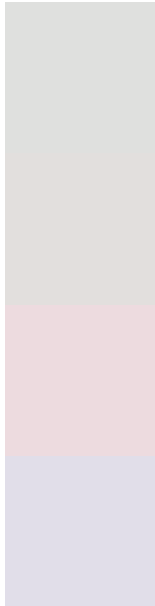
85.9686, 6.6644, 4.4539



## Tritanopia

86.0893, 0.2903, -3.1876

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694

## Protanomaly

86.1188, -3.9537, 5.9011

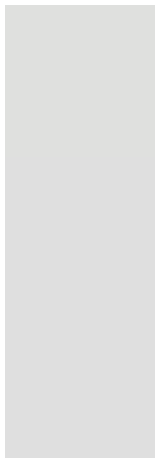
## Deuteranomaly

86.0205, 2.1404, 4.9247

## Tritanomaly

86.1007, -1.6567, -0.0598

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694

## Achromatopsia

85.9017, -4.5835, 4.6672

## Achromatomaly

85.9017, -4.5835, 4.6672

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694 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(223, 224, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 224, 222)  
}
```

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(223, 224, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 224, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694 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(223, 224, 222) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 224, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 224, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 224, 222); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 224, 222);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 224,  
222) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.1819, -5.2712, 5.4694 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 224, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
224, 222) }
```

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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