

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.1186, -0.8293,  
-1.0353)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.1186, -0.8293,  
-1.0353) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.2609, -0.9721,  
-0.8860)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2DEEB
RGB	226, 222, 235
RGB Percent	89%, 87%, 92%
CMY	0.1137, 0.1294, 0.0784
CMYK	0.04, 0.06, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	258°, 25%, 90%
HSV	258°, 6%, 92%
XYZ	72.4806, 74.4094, 89.1396
YIQ	224.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

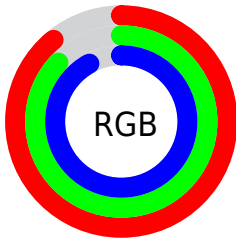
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 222, 235
Decimal	14868203
CIE Lab	89.12, 3.72, -5.86
CIE LCh	89, 6.942, 302.392
Yxy	74.4126, 0.3071, 0.3153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293058283 (0xFFE2DEEB)
YUV	224.6780, 5.0887, 1.1594
Hunter-Lab	86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860

# Details

The HunterLab color  $86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $90.3778, -8.3524, 10.2058$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.6127, -4.6214, 4.7058$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $62.8888, -0.0697, -1.4567$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.6398, 6.2276, -12.0717$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.1501, -7.9662, 9.5152$ .

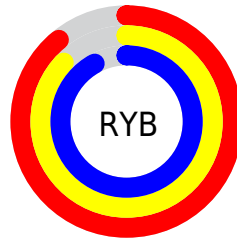
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (87%)

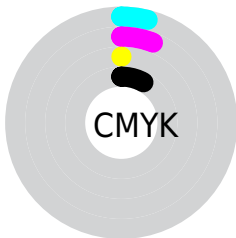
Blue (92%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (92%)

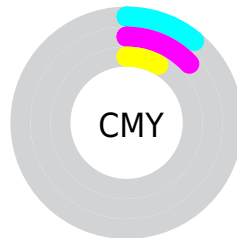


Cyan (4%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860 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 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.2609, -0.9721,  
-0.8860

■ 86.2609, -0.9721,  
-0.8860

218.1504, -6.7202,  
4.3838

■ 74.2508, -0.5067,  
-1.2842

112.0181, -2.0243,  
0.0408

■ 62.8548, -0.0814,  
-1.6377

125.7125, -2.6026,  
0.5613

■ 52.1100, 0.2982,  
-1.9411

139.9236, -3.2141,  
1.1178

■ 42.0587, 0.6277,  
-2.1894

154.6332, -3.8571,  
1.7083

■ 32.7524, 0.9012,  
-2.3762

169.8248, -4.5304,  
2.3315

■ 24.2563, 1.1108,  
-2.4931

185.4838, -5.2327,

■ 16.6568, 1.2448,

2.9859

-2.5286

201.5965, -5.9629,  
3.6704

■ 10.0755, 1.2846,  
-2.4665

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 86.2609, -0.9721,  
-0.8860

■ 86.2609, -0.9721,  
-0.8860

■ 77.6398, 6.2276,  
-12.0717

■ 95.1501, -7.9662,  
9.5152

■ 69.3234, 13.6976,  
-24.2661

■ 99.3872, -8.7031,  
14.2013

■ 61.3698, 21.5003,  
-37.7426

■ 53.8563, 29.6900,  
-52.8226

■ 46.8904, 38.2697,  
-69.8193

■ 40.6211, 47.0940,  
-88.8663

■ 35.2488, 55.6801,  
-109.5108

■ 31.0145, 62.9706,  
-130.0422

■ 28.1277, 67.4096,  
-147.1644

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.2627, -4.3264, -1.9458



86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860



86.2627, 1.4349, 1.6771

# Triad

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



86.2627, -0.9741, -0.8845



86.2627, -1.4679, 10.1757



86.2627, -11.2260, 4.4280

# Complementary

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



86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860



90.3778, -8.3524, 10.2058

# 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.



86.2627, -10.4878, 7.6086



86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860



86.2627, -4.8880, 10.8475

# Square

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



86.2627, -0.9741, -0.8845



86.2627, 1.1466, 8.0537



86.2627, -8.1816, 9.9260



86.2627, -10.2144, 1.1966



# Rectangle

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



86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860



86.2627, 2.1620, 3.8440



86.2627, -8.1816, 9.9260



86.2627, -11.1743, 5.5384

# Sweetspot

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



86.2627, -0.9741, -0.8845



98.0435, -3.7932, 3.1353



88.7344, -6.9763, 2.0382



45.4042, -1.7904, 1.5036

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.2627, -0.9741, -0.8845



93.2018, 0.1010, -2.7521



86.8716, 1.1110, -0.0942



39.1988, 0.2216, -1.4377



20.4195, 51.3169, -113.5311



6.1355, 14.7795, -29.1534



# Inverse Universe

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



86.9929, 1.2618, 2.0980



94.2267, 3.2214, 1.4621



89.7974, -10.4007, 9.5192



39.6667, 1.6431, 0.4909



33.6455, 62.0484, -12.5957

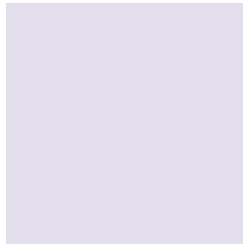


9.5183, 17.7091, -4.7704



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

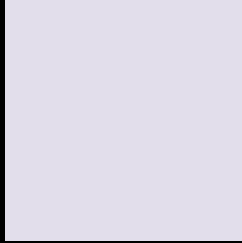
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

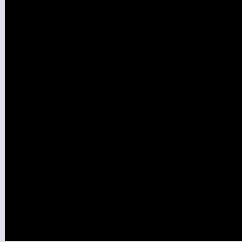
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

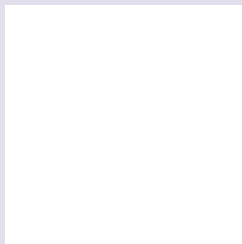
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860.



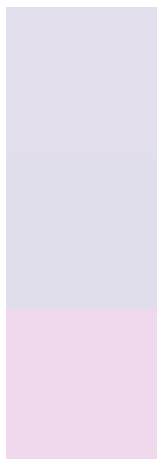
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860.

-0.8860.

# 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

86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860

### Protanopia

86.0744, -1.6137, -1.1292

### Deuteranopia

86.1435, 6.4988, -1.4239



## Tritanopia

86.1834, 0.6122, -3.0625

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860

## Protanomaly

86.1674, -1.2935, -1.0078

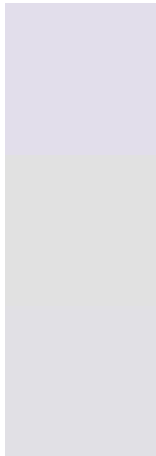
## Deuteranomaly

86.2446, 3.7460, -1.3458

## Tritanomaly

86.1492, 0.4269, -2.5775

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860

## Achromatopsia

86.7722, -4.6299, 4.7145

## Achromatomaly

86.5887, -3.4139, 2.5375

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860 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(226, 222, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 222, 235)  
}
```

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(226, 222, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 222, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860 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(226, 222, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 222, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 222, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 222, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 222, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 222,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.2609, -0.9721, -0.8860 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 222, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
222, 235) }
```

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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