

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.1186, -1.6653,  
-2.9043)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.1186, -1.6653,  
-2.9043) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.9914, -1.6963,  
-2.8141)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEDEEE
RGB	222, 222, 238
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 93%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1294, 0.0667
CMYK	0.07, 0.07, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	240°, 32%, 90%
HSV	240°, 7%, 93%
XYZ	71.6781, 73.9452, 91.3839
YIQ	223.8240, -5.1360, 4.9760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

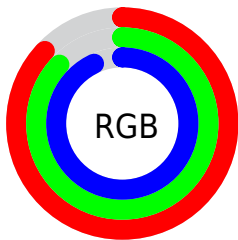
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 222, 238
Decimal	14606062
CIE Lab	88.90, 2.97, -7.80
CIE LCh	89, 8.343, 290.859
Yxy	73.9483, 0.3024, 0.3120
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292796142 (0xFFDEDEEE)
YUV	223.8240, 6.9888, -1.5996
Hunter-Lab	85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141

# Details

The HunterLab color  $85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $91.9780, -7.6097, 11.9950$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.2340, -4.6012, 4.6853$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $62.6341, -0.7482, -3.3113$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $76.6097, 3.4417, -15.3358$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.6663, -6.4583, 8.7038$ .

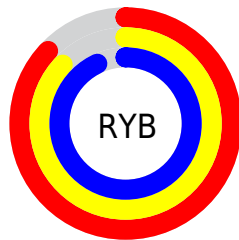
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (87%)

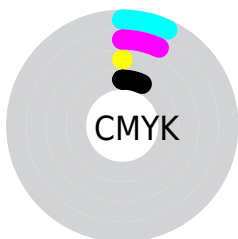
Blue (93%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (93%)

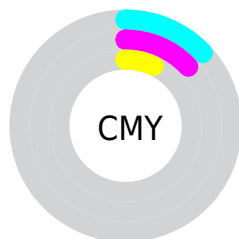


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141 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 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.9914, -1.6963,  
-2.8141

85.9914, -1.6963,  
-2.8141

217.7832, -7.6981,  
1.8395

73.9944, -1.1968,  
-3.1316

111.7240, -2.8118,  
-2.0397

62.6123, -0.7359,  
-3.4009

125.4069, -3.4201,  
-1.5914

51.8823, -0.3185,  
-3.6162

139.6069, -4.0604,  
-1.1050

41.8466, 0.0511,  
-3.7719

154.3057, -4.7313,  
-0.5823

32.5573, 0.3678,  
-3.8612

169.4870, -5.4316,  
-0.0251

24.0799, 0.6244,  
-3.8753

185.1358, -6.1602,

16.5012, 0.8104,

0.5652

-3.8026

201.2387, -6.9159,  
1.1871

■ 9.9440, 0.9091,  
-3.6302

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.9914, -1.6963,  
-2.8141

■ 85.9914, -1.6963,  
-2.8141

■ 76.6097, 3.4417,  
-15.3358

■ 95.6663, -6.4583,  
8.7038

■ 67.5652, 9.0851,  
-29.1905

■ 99.4752, -8.2185,  
12.9395

■ 58.9281, 15.3957,  
-44.8061

■ 50.7969, 22.5776,  
-62.7186

■ 43.3162, 30.8427,  
-83.4888

■ 36.7011, 40.2769,  
-107.3563

■ 31.2584, 50.4702,  
-133.2848

■ 27.3637, 59.8976,  
-157.3575

■ 25.2860, 65.9841,  
-172.9327

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.9932, -5.8723, -3.2554



85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141



85.9932, 1.7613, -0.3115

# Triad

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



85.9932, -1.6982, -2.8126



85.9932, 0.5648, 10.4292



85.9932, -12.4227, 5.8924

# Complementary

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



85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141



91.9780, -7.6097, 11.9950

# Split Complementary

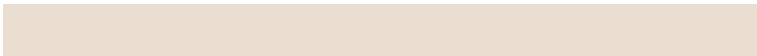
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



85.9932, -10.7680, 9.3907



85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141



85.9932, -3.3062, 11.9261

# Square

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



85.9932, -1.6982, -2.8126



85.9932, 3.0852, 7.3719



85.9932, -7.4500, 11.5553



85.9932, -12.0109, 1.8999



# Rectangle

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



85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141



85.9932, 3.1709, 2.1234



85.9932, -7.4500, 11.5553



85.9932, -12.0909, 7.1621

# Sweetspot

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



85.9932, -1.6982, -2.8126



97.8955, -4.3082, 2.9485



91.0150, -10.0407, 3.3467



45.3390, -2.0169, 1.4215

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.9932, -1.6982, -2.8126



91.6539, -1.1356, -4.7440



86.7156, 0.7849, -1.8595



39.0247, -0.1514, -2.8801



18.5600, 50.3285, -131.8433



5.3549, 14.5087, -38.0133

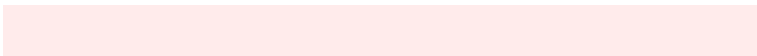


# Inverse Universe

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



87.0030, 0.7319, 6.5266



92.9641, 2.0038, 7.3829



91.2641, -10.1291, 11.1626



39.6975, 1.4527, 3.3526



31.8451, 54.5359, 20.5755

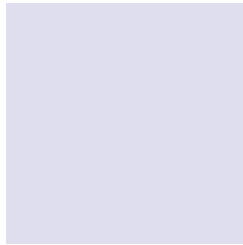


9.1851, 15.7301, 5.9331



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

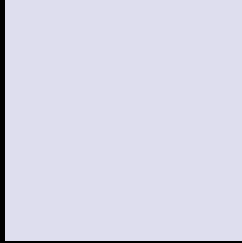
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

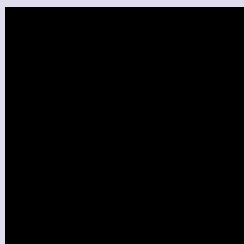
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141.



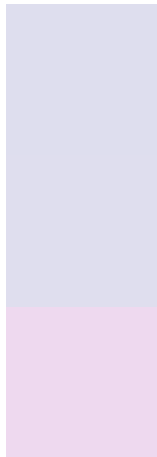
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.9914, -1.6963,

-2.8141.

# 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

85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141

### Protanopia

86.0834, -1.3794, -2.6922

### Deuteranopia

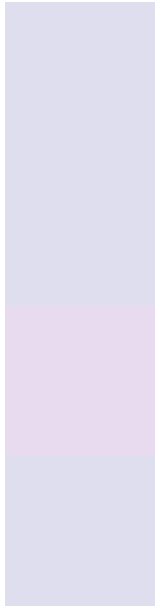
86.0435, 6.3679, -3.1393



## Tritanopia

86.0257, -1.5098, -3.2999

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141

## Protanomaly

86.0834, -1.3794, -2.6922

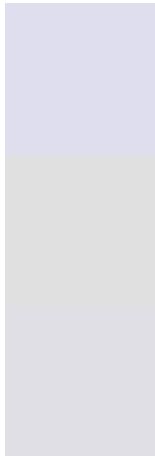
## Deuteranomaly

86.0528, 3.3010, -3.1812

## Tritanomaly

86.0257, -1.5098, -3.2999

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141

## Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

## Achromatomaly

86.0932, -3.5354, 1.9380

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141 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(222, 222, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 222, 238)  
}
```

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(222, 222, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 222, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141 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(222, 222, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 222, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 222, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 222, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 222,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.9914, -1.6963, -2.8141 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 222, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
222, 238) }
```

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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