

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.5956, -0.1513,  
-10.9016)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.5956, -0.1513,  
-10.9016) contains.

<b>HunterLab(86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381)</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(86.5974, -0.0624,  
-10.8381)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBDFFE
RGB	219, 223, 254
RGB Percent	86%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.1412, 0.1255, 0.0039
CMYK	0.14, 0.12, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	233°, 95%, 93%
HSV	233°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	73.4904, 74.9911, 104.3671
YIQ	225.3380, -12.3350, 8.7930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

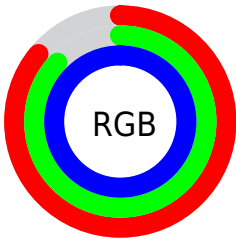
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 223, 254
Decimal	14409726
CIE Lab	89.39, 4.65, -15.49
CIE LCh	89, 16.173, 286.721
Yxy	74.9942, 0.2907, 0.2966
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292599806 (0xFFDBDFFE)
YUV	225.3380, 14.1304, -5.5584
Hunter-Lab	86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381

# Details

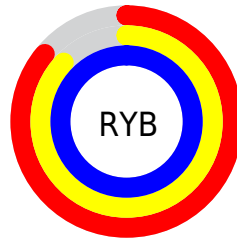
The HunterLab color  $86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $97.2399, -8.9155, 18.8990$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.8653, -4.6349, 4.7196$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.1894, 0.6905, -10.6145$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.5355, 4.3037, -23.8495$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.9525, -3.9476, 1.1169$ .

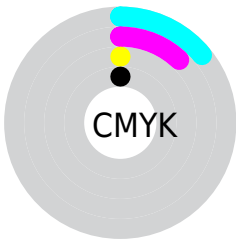
# Distribution



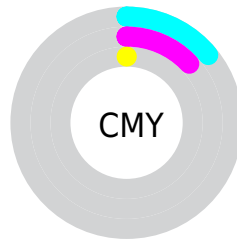
- Red (86%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381 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 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.5974, -0.0624,  
-10.8381

86.5974, -0.0624,  
-10.8381

218.6087, -5.4946,  
-8.4761

74.5709, 0.3613,  
-10.8639

112.3851, -1.0354,  
-10.6212

63.1576, 0.7423,  
-10.8327

126.0940, -1.5766,  
-10.4400

52.3945, 1.0751,  
-10.7383

140.3189, -2.1522,  
-10.2134

42.3236, 1.3548,  
-10.5759

155.0418, -2.7605,  
-9.9439

32.9962, 1.5750,  
-10.3407

170.2464, -3.4001,  
-9.6336

24.4770, 1.7267,  
-10.0299

185.9179, -4.0697,

16.8515, 1.7969,

-9.2845

-9.6487

202.0428, -4.7682,  
-8.8981

■ 10.2403, 1.7647,  
-9.2359

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 86.5974, -0.0624,  
-10.8381

■ 86.5974, -0.0624,  
-10.8381

■ 77.5355, 4.3037,  
-23.8495

■ 95.9525, -3.9476,  
1.1169

■ 68.8109, 9.2956,  
-38.2295

■ 99.9679, -5.5116,  
5.8910

■ 60.4927, 15.0927,  
-54.3633

■ 52.6756, 21.9161,  
-72.6990

■ 45.4945, 29.9951,  
-93.6419

■ 39.1407, 39.4479,  
-117.2283

■ 33.8734, 49.9790,  
-142.3768

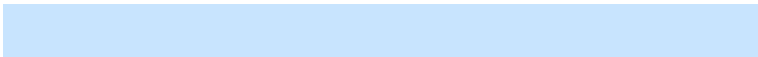
■ 29.9918, 60.3887,  
-165.8272

■ 28.3495, 65.8025,  
-177.4831

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.5992, -8.2006, -11.1101



86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381



86.5992, 7.0980, -6.1574

# Triad

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



86.5992, -0.0640, -10.8365



86.5992, 6.3977, 14.8928



86.5992, -19.3754, 8.0732

# Complementary

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



86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381



97.2399, -8.9155, 18.8990

# Split Complementary

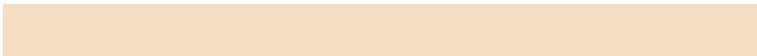
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



86.5992, -15.7565, 14.3361



86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381



86.5992, -0.9912, 18.0205

# Square

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



86.5992, -0.0640, -10.8365



86.5992, 10.9222, 8.8997



86.5992, -9.0942, 17.8267



86.5992, -19.1480, 0.3080



# Rectangle

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



86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381



86.5992, 10.2665, -1.3960



86.5992, -9.0942, 17.8267



86.5992, -18.5743, 10.4085

# Sweetspot

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



86.5992, -0.0640, -10.8365



96.1705, -3.8832, 0.8653



96.3545, -16.9000, 3.4666



44.1618, -1.6671, -0.0038

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.5992, -0.0640, -10.8365



84.0171, 1.2912, -14.9701



86.6291, 6.3092, -10.6843



42.0858, -0.8252, -2.6093



20.8364, 46.7708, -127.0084



7.2498, 11.8715, -34.6887



# Inverse Universe

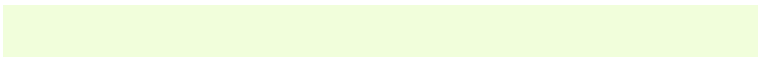
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.7857, 8.0792, 7.0816



85.5345, 11.3578, 7.5864



97.2763, -15.4296, 18.8227



42.4510, 1.7927, 3.0235



33.4159, 57.3977, 20.2603

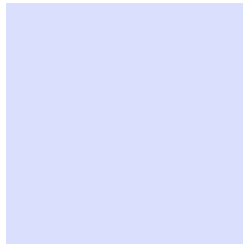


10.4767, 18.0941, 5.5876



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

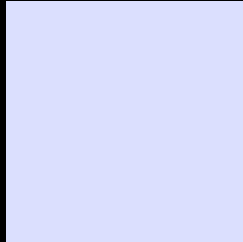
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

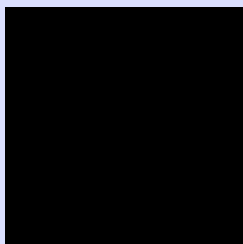
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381.



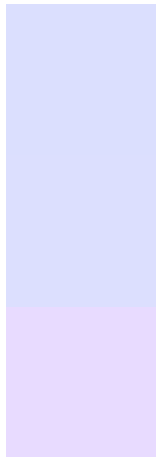
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5974, -0.0624,

-10.8381.

# 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

86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381

### Protanopia

86.6872, 0.2450, -10.7109

### Deuteranopia

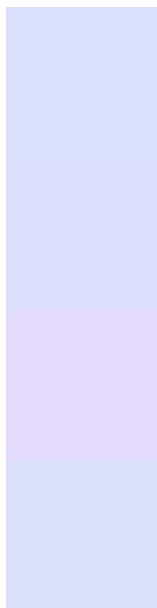
86.6250, 6.3729, -11.2643



## Tritanopia

86.6448, -3.8793, -4.7013

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381

## Protanomaly

86.6872, 0.2450, -10.7109

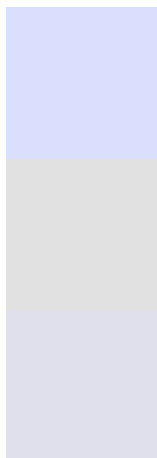
## Deuteranomaly

86.4507, 4.2325, -11.5396

## Tritanomaly

86.5634, -2.2792, -6.9710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381

## Achromatopsia

86.7722, -4.6299, 4.7145

## Achromatomaly

86.6345, -2.7946, -0.9745

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381 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(219, 223, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 223, 254)  
}
```

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(219, 223, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 223, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381 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(219, 223, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 223, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 223, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 223, 254); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 223, 254); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 223, 254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.5974, -0.0624, -10.8381 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 223, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
223, 254) }
```

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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