

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.6340, -9.7161,  
7.6780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.6340, -9.7161, 7.6780)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.7758, -9.8952,  
7.9776)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	D9E4DA
RGB	217, 228, 218
RGB Percent	85%, 89%, 85%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1059, 0.1451
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.04, 0.11
HSL	125°, 17%, 87%
HSV	125°, 5%, 89%
XYZ	69.0135, 75.3004, 77.2266
YIQ	223.5710, -3.3460, -5.4420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

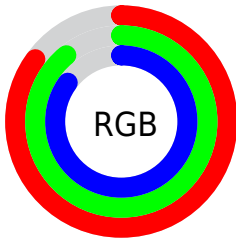
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	217, 227, 228
Decimal	14279898
CIE Lab	89.54, -5.49, 3.60
CIE LCh	90, 6.559, 146.761
Yxy	75.3036, 0.3115, 0.3399
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292469978 (0xFFD9E4DA)
YUV	223.5710, -2.7465, -5.7628
Hunter-Lab	86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776

# Details

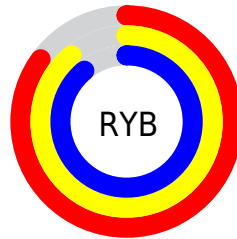
The HunterLab color  $86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $84.6567, 0.8714, 1.2806$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.1643, -4.5975, 4.6815$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.4136, -8.3591, 6.5317$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.2789, -20.0840, 14.3039$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89.5524, 1.0544, 1.2732$ .

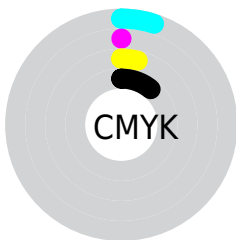
# Distribution



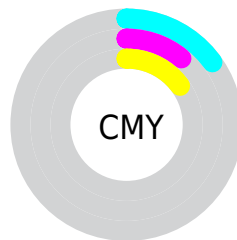
- Red (85%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776 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 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.7758, -9.8952,  
7.9776

■ 86.7758, -9.8952,  
7.9776

218.8517,  
-18.8920, 16.3845

■ 74.7407, -8.9924,  
7.1592

112.5798,  
-11.7634, 9.6897

■ 63.3183, -8.1060,  
6.3637

126.2962,  
-12.7251, 10.5801

■ 52.5455, -7.2371,  
5.5926

140.5285,  
-13.7059, 11.4931

■ 42.4642, -6.3843,  
4.8457

155.2585,  
-14.7058, 12.4284

■ 33.1256, -5.5451,  
4.1226

170.4700,  
-15.7245, 13.3857

■ 24.5941, -4.7153,  
3.4215

186.1481,

■ 16.9550, -3.8869,

-16.7619, 14.3643

2.7389

202.2795,  
-17.8178, 15.3641

■ 10.3280, -3.0432,  
2.0744

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.7758, -9.8952,  
7.9776

■ 86.7758, -9.8952,  
7.9776

■ 84.2789, -20.0840,  
14.3039

■ 89.5524, 1.0544,  
1.2732

■ 82.0663, -29.3873,  
20.1749

■ 91.6350, 9.1780,  
-4.5877

■ 80.1472, -37.6936,  
25.5190

■ 78.5250, -44.9037,  
30.2688

■ 77.1986, -50.9420,  
34.3681

■ 76.1613, -55.7667,  
37.7771

■ 75.3996, -59.3786,  
40.4778

■ 74.8929, -61.8291,  
42.4777

■ 74.6108, -63.2298,  
43.8129

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.7777, -7.4837, 9.9603



86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776



86.7777, -10.9018, 5.0652

# Triad

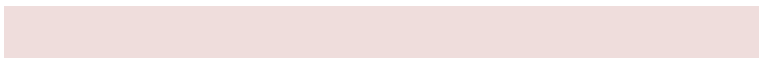
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.7777, -9.8972, 7.9789



86.7777, -4.9944, -1.5449



86.7777, 1.1247, 7.4071

# Complementary

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



86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776



84.6567, 0.8714, 1.2806

# 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.



86.7777, 1.8151, 4.3805



86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776



86.7777, -1.7489, -0.8614

# Square

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



86.7777, -9.8972, 7.9789



86.7777, -8.0980, -0.4975



86.7777, 0.7558, 1.3370



86.7777, -1.1166, 9.6390



# Rectangle

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



86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776



86.7777, -10.6487, 2.9584



86.7777, 0.7558, 1.3370



86.7777, 1.5473, 6.4524

# Sweetspot

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



86.7777, -9.8972, 7.9789



99.6851, -6.5818, 6.1968



87.6611, -6.8463, 9.4962



46.1261, -3.0166, 2.8495

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.7777, -9.8972, 7.9789



98.1576, -12.6854, 9.9525



86.9437, -8.9786, 5.6069



40.4769, -5.5272, 4.2886



56.6376, -48.3267, 33.5314



15.4202, -12.9876, 8.7626



# Inverse Universe

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



84.6567, 0.8714, 1.2806



95.1496, 2.5879, 0.4524



84.4825, -0.0726, 3.7607



39.1150, 1.3883, -0.0129



34.8463, 67.1894, -35.7304

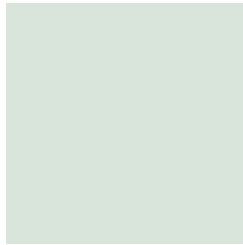


9.5076, 18.3871, -10.1741



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

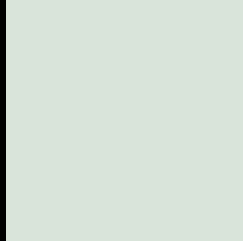
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

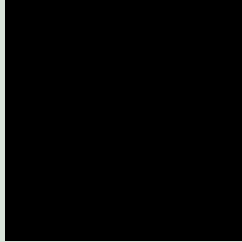
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

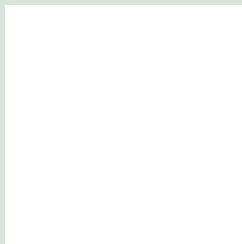
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776.



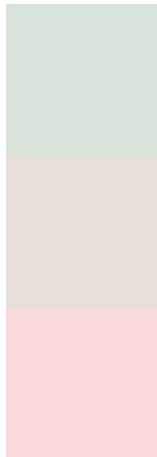
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.7758, -9.8952,

7.9776.

# 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

86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776

### Protanopia

86.7514, -3.6566, 8.9912

### Deuteranopia

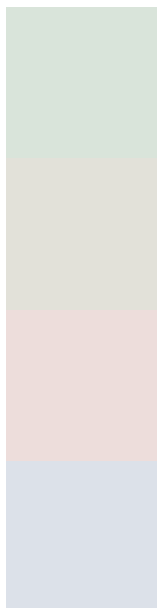
86.4578, 6.5215, 6.9556



## Tritanopia

86.6569, -2.3078, -4.1179

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776

## Protanomaly

86.6192, -5.6550, 8.3416

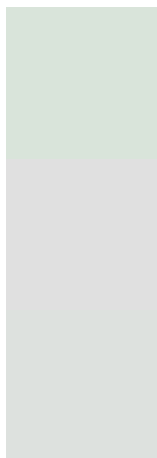
## Deuteranomaly

86.5054, 0.4190, 7.3782

## Tritanomaly

86.5732, -4.8067, 0.4660

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776

## Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

## Achromatomaly

86.3114, -6.4255, 5.6002

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776 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(217, 228, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 228, 218)  
}
```

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(217, 228, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 228, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776 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(217, 228, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 228, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 228, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 228, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 228, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 228,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.7758, -9.8952, 7.9776 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 228, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
228, 218) }
```

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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