

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.6482, 3.3673,  
10.5873)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.6482, 3.3673,  
10.5873) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.6372, 3.6253,  
10.3686)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6DBD5
RGB	246, 219, 213
RGB Percent	96%, 86%, 84%
CMY	0.0353, 0.1412, 0.1647
CMYK	0.00, 0.11, 0.13, 0.04
HSL	11°, 65%, 90%
HSV	11°, 13%, 96%
XYZ	75.3479, 75.0600, 73.4676
YIQ	226.3890, 18.0180, 3.8580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

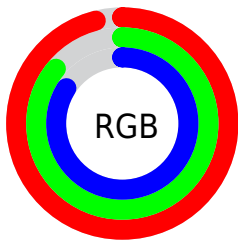
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	246, 220, 213
Decimal	16178133
CIE Lab	89.42, 8.35, 6.34
CIE LCh	89, 10.484, 37.233
Yxy	75.0634, 0.3366, 0.3353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294368213 (0xFFF6DBD5)
YUV	226.3890, -6.6008, 17.1988
Hunter-Lab	86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686

# Details

The HunterLab color  $86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $91.1693, -12.2443, -0.7381$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.4017, -4.6635, 4.7487$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.1176, 3.8916, 8.5748$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.0211, 10.5843, 14.0743$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.5692, -2.9569, 6.5441$ .

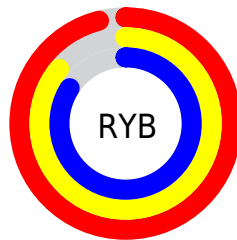
# Distribution



Red (96%)

Green (86%)

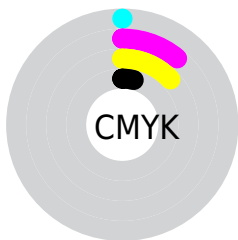
Blue (84%)



Red (96%)

Yellow (86%)

Blue (84%)

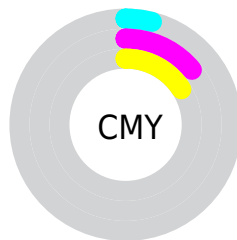


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (4%)

Magenta (14%)


Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686 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 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 86.6372, 3.6253,  
10.3686

 86.6372, 3.6253,  
10.3686


218.6631, -0.5405,  
19.7262

 74.6089, 3.8793,  
9.4204


112.4287, 2.9677,  
12.3216

 63.1936, 4.0831,  
8.4873


126.1392, 2.5757,  
13.3245

 52.4283, 4.2288,  
7.5693


140.3658, 2.1441,  
14.3457

 42.3551, 4.3098,  
6.6641

155.0903, 1.6752,  
15.3853

 33.0251, 4.3171,  
5.7680

170.2964, 1.1707,  
16.4432

 24.5032, 4.2384,  
4.8747

185.9695, 0.6323,

 16.8747, 4.0556,

17.5195

3.9726

202.0958, 0.0615,  
18.6138

■ 10.2599, 3.7406,  
3.1812

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 86.6372, 3.6253,  
10.3686

■ 86.6372, 3.6253,  
10.3686

■ 80.0211, 10.5843,  
14.0743

■ 93.5692, -2.9569,  
6.5441

■ 73.7628, 17.9518,  
17.6113

■ 99.1630, -8.2597,  
4.3928

■ 67.9217, 25.7221,  
20.9140

■ 62.5662, 33.8422,  
23.8889

■ 57.7747, 42.1765,  
26.4121

■ 53.6319, 50.4715,  
28.3351

■ 50.2196, 58.3337,  
29.5111

■ 47.6010, 65.2521,  
29.8534

■ 46.3159, 69.0042,  
29.7476

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.6391, 5.6985, 5.9257



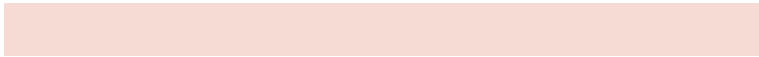
86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686



86.6391, -0.6549, 13.1741

# Triad

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



86.6391, 3.6227, 10.3700



86.6391, -13.8108, 8.3784



86.6391, -3.3428, -5.4453

# Complementary

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



86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686



91.1693, -12.2443, -0.7381

# 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.



86.6391, -8.5297, -4.6914



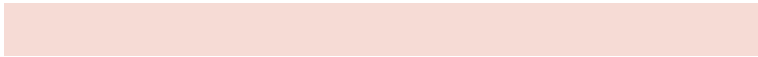
86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686



86.6391, -14.4914, 3.4886

# Square

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



86.6391, 3.6227, 10.3700



86.6391, -10.6979, 12.0733



86.6391, -12.5801, -1.3467

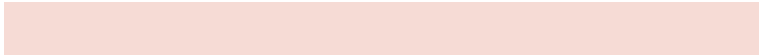


86.6391, 1.6148, -3.3491



# Rectangle

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



86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686



86.6391, -4.1358, 13.8369



86.6391, -12.5801, -1.3467



86.6391, -5.1181, -5.5188

# Sweetspot

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



86.6391, 3.6227, 10.3700



97.0318, -2.6840, 7.0561



85.7342, 11.5377, -4.2499



44.6354, -1.0080, 3.4049

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

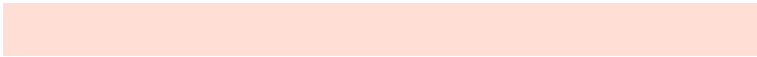


# Same Dimension

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



86.6391, 3.6227, 10.3700



88.4128, 5.6312, 11.8255



91.5503, -4.7683, 15.5603



41.1947, 0.4578, 4.0945



34.0508, 49.7338, 21.8526



10.7286, 12.8184, 6.8353

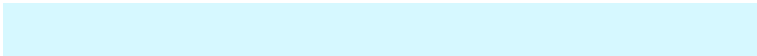


# Inverse Universe

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



91.1693, -12.2443, -0.7381



94.0323, -14.0659, -1.9568



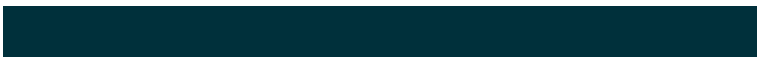
86.0885, -3.9963, -7.0709



42.6789, -4.7363, 0.4561



51.0870, -18.9885, -22.8635

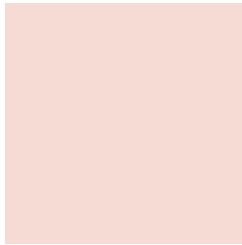


15.5701, -6.1943, -6.0896



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

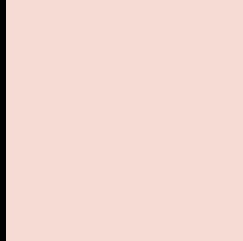
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

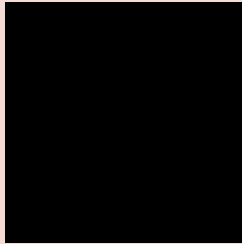
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

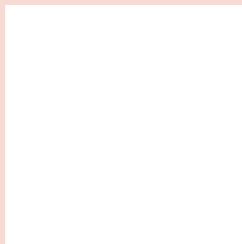
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686.



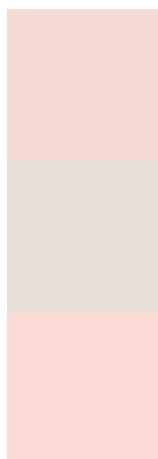
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6372, 3.6253,

10.3686.

# 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

86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686

### Protanopia

86.7514, -3.6566, 8.9912

### Deuteranopia

86.5673, 6.4687, 10.3406



## Tritanopia

86.6803, 9.6155, 0.8496

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686

## Protanomaly

86.5920, -1.0975, 9.3187

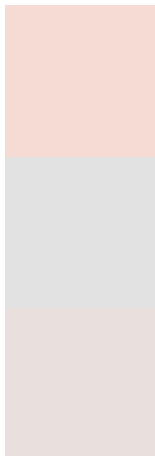
## Deuteranomaly

86.6525, 5.2204, 10.4137

## Tritanomaly

86.6448, 7.5207, 4.2862

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

86.7868, -1.6444, 6.7156

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686 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(246, 219, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 219, 213)  
}
```

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(246, 219, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 219, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686 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(246, 219, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 219, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 219, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 219, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 219, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 219,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.6372, 3.6253, 10.3686 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 219, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
219, 213) }
```

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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