

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.6728, 1.1874,  
-9.8609)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.6728, 1.1874, -9.8609)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.6155, 1.5064,  
-10.2130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFDEFD
RGB	223, 222, 253
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 99%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1294, 0.0078
CMYK	0.12, 0.12, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	242°, 89%, 93%
HSV	242°, 12%, 99%
XYZ	74.2824, 75.0224, 103.4943
YIQ	225.8330, -9.3550, 9.8530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

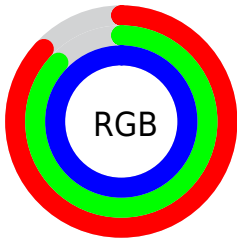
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 222, 253
Decimal	14671613
CIE Lab	89.40, 6.23, -14.91
CIE LCh	89, 16.163, 292.681
Yxy	75.0256, 0.2938, 0.2968
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292861693 (0xFFDFDEFD)
YUV	225.8330, 13.3933, -2.4845
Hunter-Lab	86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130

# Details

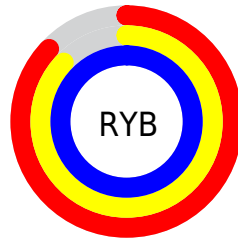
The HunterLab color  $86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $98.0928, -10.6954, 18.4846$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.0833, -4.6465, 4.7314$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.2043, 2.1647, -10.0062$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $76.7897, 7.5402, -24.3024$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.7799, -4.0808, 2.6326$ .

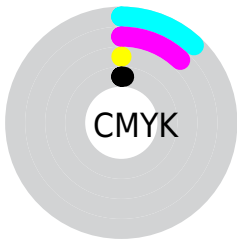
# Distribution



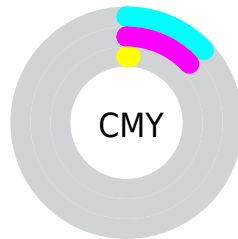
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130 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 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.6155, 1.5064,  
-10.2130

86.6155, 1.5064,  
-10.2130

218.6334, -3.3821,  
-7.6839

74.5881, 1.8575,  
-10.2596

112.4049, 0.6692,  
-9.9559

63.1739, 2.1623,  
-10.2496

126.1145, 0.1920,  
-9.7553

52.4099, 2.4146,  
-10.1769

140.3401, -0.3218,  
-9.5098

42.3379, 2.6087,  
-10.0363

155.0638, -0.8703,  
-9.2218

33.0093, 2.7370,  
-9.8226

170.2691, -1.4520,  
-8.8934

24.4888, 2.7890,  
-9.5322

185.9413, -2.0653,

16.8620, 2.7495,

-8.5265

-9.1681

202.0669, -2.7091,  
-8.1229

■ 10.2492, 2.5938,  
-8.7623

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 86.6155, 1.5064,  
-10.2130

■ 86.6155, 1.5064,  
-10.2130

■ 76.7897, 7.5402,  
-24.3024

■ 96.7799, -4.0808,  
2.6326

■ 67.3595, 14.1725,  
-40.0423

■ 99.9360, -5.6867,  
6.3471

■ 58.4147, 21.5887,  
-57.9494

■ 50.0834, 30.0009,  
-78.6261

■ 42.5553, 39.5634,  
-102.5591

■ 36.1079, 50.1166,  
-129.4657

■ 31.1141, 60.6347,  
-156.8502

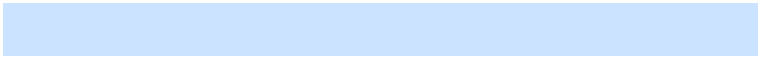
■ 27.9516, 68.7668,  
-178.6918

■ 26.7291, 72.3063,  
-188.3987

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.6173, -6.6153, -11.4269



86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130



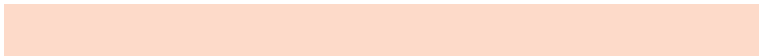
86.6173, 8.2027, -4.8266

# Triad

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



86.6173, 1.5047, -10.2114



86.6173, 5.0885, 15.7605



86.6173, -19.6398, 6.5940

# Complementary

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



86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130



98.0928, -10.6954, 18.4846

# 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.



86.6173, -16.7496, 13.2808



86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130



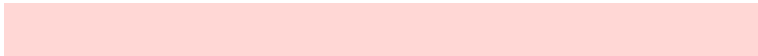
86.6173, -2.6193, 18.2458

# Square

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



86.6173, 1.5047, -10.2114



86.6173, 10.3247, 10.2728



86.6173, -10.5914, 17.3818



86.6173, -18.6274, -1.2377



# Rectangle

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



86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130



86.6173, 10.8606, 0.1548



86.6173, -10.5914, 17.3818



86.6173, -19.0962, 9.0396

# Sweetspot

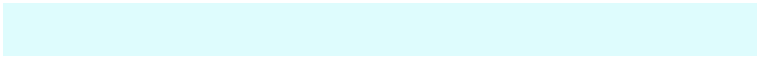
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.6173, 1.5047, -10.2114



95.8329, -3.1586, 0.4644



96.2019, -14.6859, 1.7487



43.9765, -1.2690, -0.2254

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.6173, 1.5047, -10.2114



84.6282, 3.1449, -14.0790



88.0442, 6.3279, -8.2168



41.7200, -0.0313, -3.0709



19.5251, 52.7586, -137.1581



6.1689, 16.5188, -42.1701



# Inverse Universe

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



89.5303, 11.1999, -5.6269



88.2598, 15.1085, -8.2092



96.7099, -15.6189, 16.9489



42.7664, 3.4846, -1.4655



38.2305, 74.6437, -46.4023



11.9421, 23.3359, -14.6453



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

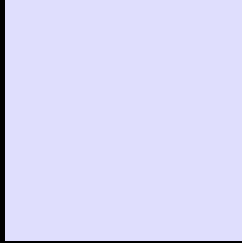
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

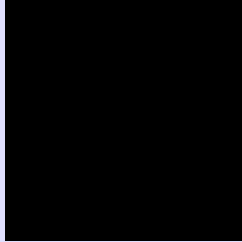
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130.

-10.2130.

# 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

86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130

### Protanopia

86.6872, 0.2450, -10.7109

### Deuteranopia

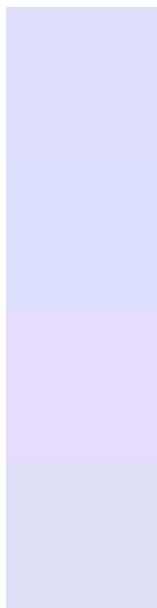
86.6847, 6.4991, -10.6048



## Tritanopia

86.6569, -2.3078, -4.1179

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130

## Protanomaly

86.7775, 0.5536, -10.5833

## Deuteranomaly

86.6026, 4.6708, -10.7482

## Tritanomaly

86.5787, -0.7063, -6.3707

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

87.1287, -2.6812, -0.3600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130 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(223, 222, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 222, 253)  
}
```

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(223, 222, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 222, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130 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(223, 222, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 222, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 222, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 222, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 222, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 222,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.6155, 1.5064, -10.2130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 222, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
222, 253) }
```

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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