

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.7052, -13.3314,  
-6.4164)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.7052, -13.3314,  
-6.4164) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.6851,  
-13.3165, -6.4526)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C1E7F6
RGB	193, 231, 246
RGB Percent	76%, 91%, 96%
CMY	0.2431, 0.0941, 0.0353
CMYK	0.22, 0.06, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	197°, 75%, 86%
HSV	197°, 22%, 96%
XYZ	67.2028, 75.1431, 98.1508
YIQ	221.3480, -27.4630, -3.3910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

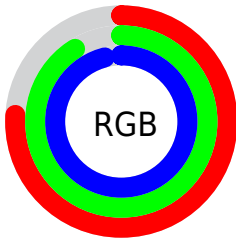
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	193, 215, 246
Decimal	12707830
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.46, -9.13, -11.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	89, 14.585, 231.230
Yxy	75.1461, 0.2794, 0.3125
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290897910 (0xFFC1E7F6)
YUV	221.3480, 12.1534, -24.8612
Hunter-Lab	86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526

# Details

The HunterLab color  $86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $82.7980, 6.4189, 15.0032$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.1428, -4.5430, 4.6260$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.5309, -6.9714, 4.8511$ , and  $63.1400, -10.7802, -7.0269$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.6787, -16.1510, -11.8615$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.8995, -9.8440, -1.0308$ .

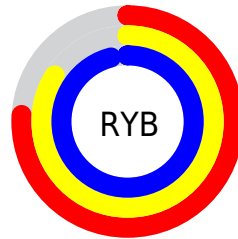
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (91%)

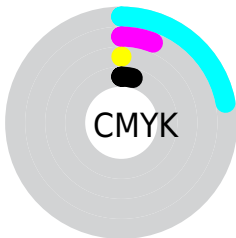
Blue (96%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (96%)

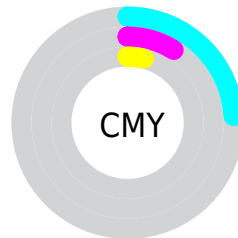


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526 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 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.6851, -13.3165,  
-6.4526

86.6851, -13.3165,  
-6.4526

218.7281,  
-23.6205, -2.8757

74.6543, -12.2355,  
-6.6317

112.4807,  
-15.5141, -5.9418

63.2365, -11.1613,  
-6.7576

126.1933,  
-16.6305, -5.6192

52.4687, -10.0924,  
-6.8243

140.4218,  
-17.7601, -5.2549

42.3927, -9.0247,  
-6.8259

155.1482,  
-18.9035, -4.8510

33.0597, -7.9518,  
-6.7559

170.3562,  
-20.0609, -4.4095

24.5345, -6.8636,  
-6.6065

186.0310,

16.9023, -5.7421,

-21.2328, -3.9321

-6.3708

202.1591,  
-22.4193, -3.4204

■ 10.2834, -4.5851,  
-6.0509

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 86.6851, -13.3165,  
-6.4526

■ 86.6851, -13.3165,  
-6.4526

■ 82.6787, -16.1510,  
-11.8615

■ 90.8995, -9.8440,  
-1.0308

■ 78.8883, -18.2767,  
-17.2385

■ 95.3035, -5.7948,  
4.3817

■ 75.3282, -19.6297,  
-22.5530

■ 98.7239, -5.2492,  
8.3783

■ 72.0092, -20.1526,  
-27.7703

■ 99.7166, -6.8908,  
9.4824

■ 68.9391, -19.8037,  
-32.8531

■ 66.1202, -18.5679,  
-37.7653

■ 63.5459, -16.4730,  
-42.4821

■ 61.5290, -14.1543,  
-46.3510

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.6869, -17.4350, -0.3008



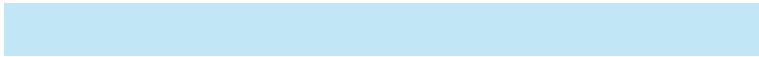
86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526



86.6869, -6.7779, -9.6735

# Triad

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



86.6869, -13.3178, -6.4512



86.6869, 9.8092, 2.6402



86.6869, -9.6969, 16.3561

# Complementary

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



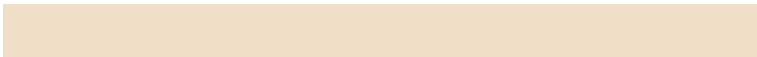
86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526



82.7980, 6.4189, 15.0032

# 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.



86.6869, -2.4611, 17.0006



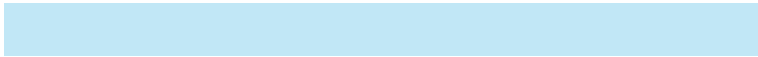
86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526



86.6869, 8.9642, 9.4548

# Square

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



86.6869, -13.3178, -6.4512



86.6869, 6.6856, -4.1448



86.6869, 4.4139, 14.5751



86.6869, -15.3935, 12.7349



# Rectangle

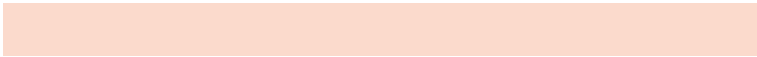
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526



86.6869, -1.8558, -9.5566



86.6869, 4.4139, 14.5751



86.6869, -7.3698, 16.9154

# Sweetspot

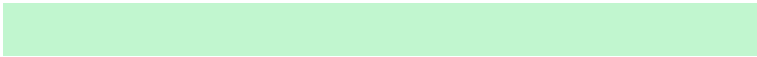
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.6869, -13.3178, -6.4512



97.2016, -7.9905, 2.0475



90.4223, -27.4995, 16.4722



44.8309, -3.8249, 0.7766

0.0000, NaN, NaN

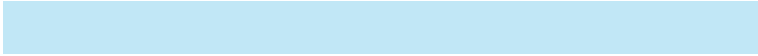


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

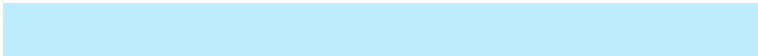


# Same Dimension

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



86.6869, -13.3178, -6.4512



88.3908, -15.2893, -9.2618



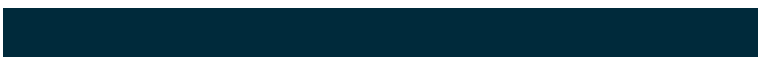
78.6328, -0.1618, -17.2918



42.3307, -4.1756, 0.0395



45.2296, -10.7518, -33.3231



14.0425, -4.1057, -8.6887



# Inverse Universe

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



79.6894, 20.7031, -6.7842



79.7473, 27.3051, -9.5174



90.5988, -6.9363, 22.6870



40.8456, 2.8207, -0.0865



34.8777, 64.6222, -15.3930

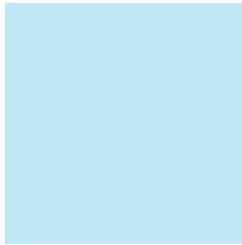


10.4245, 19.4595, -5.7232



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

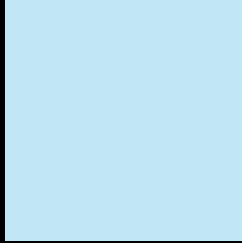
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

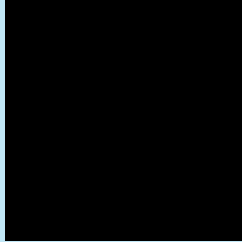
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526.



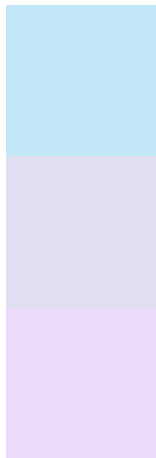
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526.

-13.3165,-6.4526.

# 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

86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526

### Protanopia

86.4952, -1.3434, -3.7699

### Deuteranopia

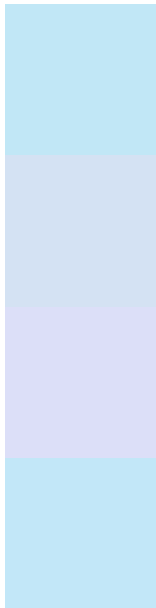
86.3971, 6.7153, -8.1484



## Tritanopia

86.8681, -12.4485, -7.8602

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526

## Protanomaly

86.5222, -5.9160, -4.8948

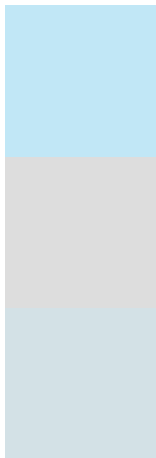
## Deuteranomaly

86.4687, -0.9416, -7.6282

## Tritanomaly

86.8323, -12.6481, -7.3541

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526

## Achromatopsia

85.0326, -4.5371, 4.6200

## Achromatomaly

85.6811, -8.1268, 0.8500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526 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(193, 231, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(193, 231, 246)  
}
```

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(193, 231, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(193, 231, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526 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(193, 231, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(193, 231, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(193, 231, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(193, 231, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 231, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(193, 231,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.6851, -13.3165, -6.4526 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(193, 231, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(193,  
231, 246) }
```

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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