

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.8986, 1.0048,  
-10.9858)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.8986, 1.0048,  
-10.9858) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.9051, 1.0636,  
-10.9759)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEDEFF
RGB	222, 223, 255
RGB Percent	87%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.1294, 0.1255, 0.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	238°, 100%, 94%
HSV	238°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	74.5619, 75.5250, 105.2557
YIQ	226.3490, -10.8680, 9.7400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

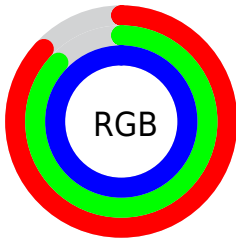
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	222, 223, 255
Decimal	14606335
CIE Lab	89.64, 5.80, -15.62
CIE LCh	90, 16.658, 290.365
Yxy	75.5280, 0.2920, 0.2958
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292796415 (0xFFDEDEFFF)
YUV	226.3490, 14.1249, -3.8141
Hunter-Lab	86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759

# Details

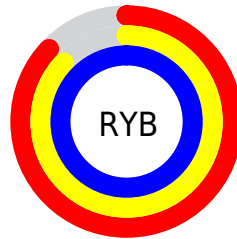
The HunterLab color  $86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $98.6996, -10.1996, 19.1251$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.3056, -4.6584, 4.7435$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.4807, 1.7552, -10.7519$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.1618, 6.5512, -25.0337$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.9818, -3.9401, 1.8521$ .

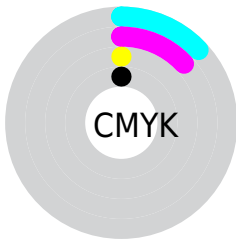
# Distribution



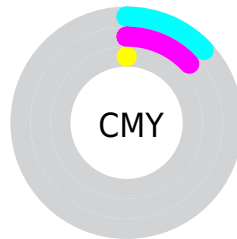
- Red (87%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759 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 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.9051, 1.0636,  
-10.9759

86.9051, 1.0636,  
-10.9759

219.0275, -3.9821,  
-8.6402

74.8636, 1.4354,  
-10.9978

112.7207, 0.1869,  
-10.7645

63.4346, 1.7623,  
-10.9635

126.4426, -0.3088,  
-10.5863

52.6548, 2.0381,  
-10.8660

140.6802, -0.8404,  
-10.3628

42.5661, 2.2571,  
-10.7007

155.4153, -1.4062,  
-10.0963

33.2193, 2.4122,  
-10.4627

170.6318, -2.0046,  
-9.7890

24.6790, 2.4935,  
-10.1493

186.3147, -2.6342,

17.0300, 2.4863,

-9.4428

-9.7661

202.4508, -3.2937,  
-9.0593

10.3916, 2.3674,  
-9.3514

0.0000, INF, -NF

86.9051, 1.0636,  
-10.9759

86.9051, 1.0636,  
-10.9759

77.1618, 6.5512,  
-25.0337

96.9818, -3.9401,  
1.8521

67.8075, 12.6840,  
-40.7192

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

58.9292, 19.6608,  
-58.5310

50.6505, 27.7179,  
-79.0493

■ 43.1532, 37.0572,  
-102.7459

■ 36.7023, 47.6160,  
-129.3826

■ 31.6538, 58.5446,  
-156.6777

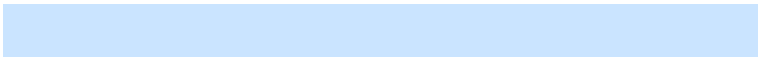
■ 28.3771, 67.6631,  
-178.9991

■ 27.1812, 71.5200,  
-188.3653

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.9069, -7.3336, -11.8555



86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759



86.9069, 8.1749, -5.6729

# Triad

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



86.9069, 1.0616, -10.9735



86.9069, 5.9234, 15.7702



86.9069, -20.0271, 7.2677

# Complementary

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



86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759



98.6996, -10.1996, 19.1251

# 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.



86.9069, -16.7562, 13.9883



86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759



86.9069, -1.9168, 18.5797

# Square

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



86.9069, 1.0616, -10.9735



86.9069, 11.0551, 9.9189



86.9069, -10.2018, 17.9600



86.9069, -19.2980, -0.7988



# Rectangle

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



86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759



86.9069, 11.1306, -0.6026



86.9069, -10.2018, 17.9600



86.9069, -19.3638, 9.7458

# Sweetspot

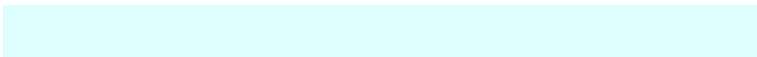
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.9069, 1.0616, -10.9735



95.8999, -3.4294, 0.5419



97.0563, -15.8055, 2.3003



44.0133, -1.4177, -0.1826

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.9069, 1.0616, -10.9735



83.8876, 2.6832, -15.1286



88.0554, 6.5151, -9.3285



41.7925, -0.3263, -2.9815



19.7453, 51.2782, -135.3748



6.3982, 15.0090, -40.3974



# Inverse Universe

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



88.7873, 6.8270, 8.2087



86.2458, 9.7992, 8.9155



97.5959, -15.7966, 17.8776



42.4217, 1.6351, 3.4416



33.3490, 57.1493, 21.2533

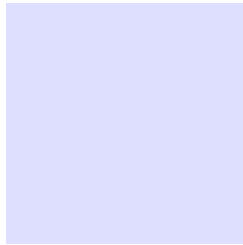


10.4205, 17.8862, 6.4177



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

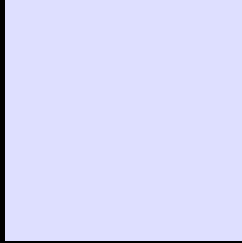
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

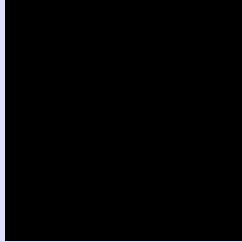
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759.



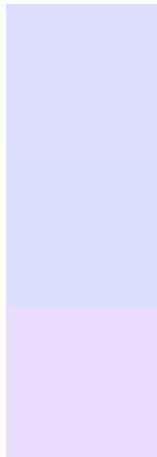
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759.

-10.9759.

# 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

86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759

### Protanopia

87.0327, -0.0838, -10.8227

### Deuteranopia

87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266



## Tritanopia

86.9121, -2.9532, -4.3419

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759

## Protanomaly

87.1226, 0.2239, -10.6955

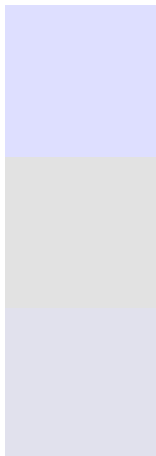
## Deuteranomaly

86.9430, 4.3336, -10.8671

## Tritanomaly

86.8325, -1.3516, -6.6021

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

87.1621, -2.4987, -0.8351

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759 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(222, 223, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 223, 255)  
}
```

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(222, 223, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 223, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759 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(222, 223, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 223, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(222, 223, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 223, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 223, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 223,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 223, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
223, 255) }
```

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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