

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.9645, 13.6012,  
-1.3297)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.9645, 13.6012,  
-1.3297) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.9058, 13.7079,  
-1.3942)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFD6EE
RGB	255, 214, 238
RGB Percent	100%, 84%, 93%
CMY	0.0000, 0.1608, 0.0667
CMYK	0.00, 0.16, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	325°, 100%, 92%
HSV	325°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	80.7192, 75.5262, 91.2126
YIQ	228.9950, 16.7320, 16.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

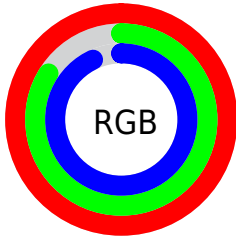
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 214, 238
Decimal	16766702
CIE Lab	89.64, 18.15, -6.40
CIE LCh	90, 19.248, 340.582
Yxy	75.5293, 0.3262, 0.3052
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294956782 (0xFFFFD6EE)
YUV	228.9950, 4.4395, 22.8064
Hunter-Lab	86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942

# Details

The HunterLab color  $86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `FFCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $95.7010, -22.1458, 11.7432$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.4930, -4.7218, 4.8080$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.3873, 13.3444, -2.1028$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.3805, 25.8115, -5.1458$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.9225, 1.7893, 2.7592$ .

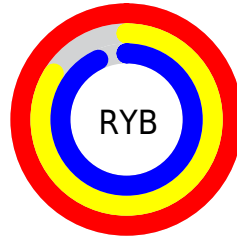
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (84%)

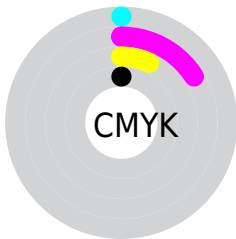
Blue (93%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (93%)

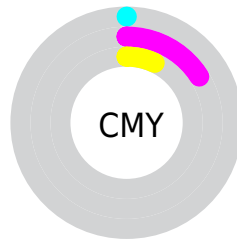


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (16%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942 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 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.9058, 13.7079,  
-1.3942

86.9058, 13.7079,  
-1.3942

219.0285, 12.8197,  
3.7216

74.8643, 13.5301,  
-1.7725

112.7215, 13.8626,  
-0.5053

63.4352, 13.2830,  
-2.1052

126.4434, 13.8554,  
-0.0028

52.6554, 12.9557,  
-2.3870

140.6810, 13.7961,  
0.5362

42.5666, 12.5379,  
-2.6127

155.4162, 13.6880,  
1.1098

33.2198, 12.0168,  
-2.7758

170.6326, 13.5340,  
1.7164

24.6795, 11.3753,  
-2.8680

186.3157, 13.3365,

17.0304, 10.5911,

2.3548

-2.8777

202.4517, 13.0978,  
3.0235

■ 10.3920, 9.6378,  
-2.7896

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 86.9058, 13.7079,  
-1.3942

■ 86.9058, 13.7079,  
-1.3942

■ 79.3805, 25.8115,  
-5.1458

■ 94.9225, 1.7893,  
2.7592

■ 72.4283, 37.9869,  
-8.3611

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 66.1554, 49.9845,  
-10.8531

■ 60.6810, 61.3780,  
-12.3905

■ 56.1294, 71.5280,  
-12.7222

■ 52.6079, 79.6355,  
-11.6424

■ 50.1716, 84.9503,  
-9.0942

■ 48.7757, 87.1285,  
-5.2696

■ 48.4131, 87.4083,  
-3.5943

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.9076, 7.8595, -9.8911



86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942



86.9076, 14.5123, 7.9342

# Triad

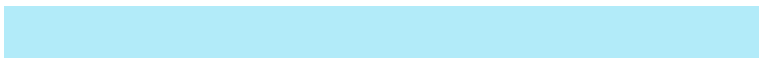
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.9076, 13.7049, -1.3928



86.9076, -8.0491, 20.4615



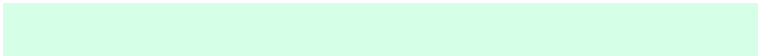
86.9076, -18.3913, -7.6541

# Complementary

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



86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942



95.7010, -22.1458, 11.7432

# 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.



86.9076, -22.2686, 1.4003



86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942



86.9076, -16.4742, 17.1840

# Square

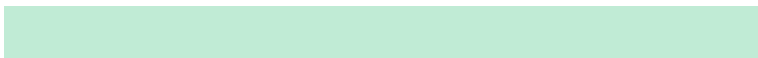
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



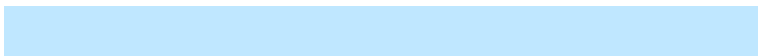
86.9076, 13.7049, -1.3928



86.9076, 1.6620, 19.8893



86.9076, -21.5825, 10.4385



86.9076, -10.7710, -13.7719



# Rectangle

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



86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942



86.9076, 12.0480, 13.3023



86.9076, -21.5825, 10.4385



86.9076, -20.1601, -4.8142

# Sweetspot

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



86.9076, 13.7049, -1.3928



95.8109, 0.5208, 3.2253



84.9741, 8.5511, -13.5015



44.0579, 0.6240, 1.3512

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.9076, 13.7049, -1.3928



84.6527, 17.2286, -2.5367



86.2691, 10.3299, 7.7035



42.6210, 2.7060, 0.6004



35.0392, 63.3409, -3.2124



11.0326, 20.1224, -2.3957



# Inverse Universe

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



86.9076, 13.7049, -1.3928



84.6527, 17.2286, -2.5367



96.3202, -18.6551, 2.8967



42.6210, 2.7060, 0.6004



35.0392, 63.3409, -3.2124



11.0326, 20.1224, -2.3957



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

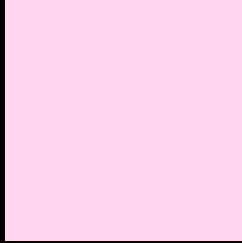
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

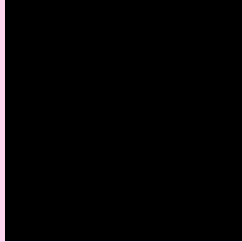
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942.

-1.3942.

# 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

86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942

### Protanopia

87.0001, -0.9866, -4.7358

### Deuteranopia

86.9797, 6.2885, -0.9080



## Tritanopia

86.8895, 11.7537, 1.6526

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942

## Protanomaly

86.7522, 4.3157, -3.8802

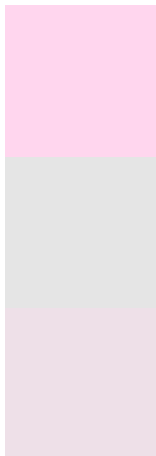
## Deuteranomaly

86.8990, 9.0855, -0.9595

## Tritanomaly

86.9553, 12.1014, 0.7172

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

87.9287, 1.3852, 2.7271

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942 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(255, 214, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 214, 238)  
}
```

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(255, 214, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 214, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942 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".

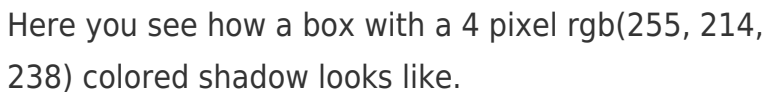
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(255, 214, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 214, 238) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 214, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214, 238); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214, 238); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 214, 238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.9058, 13.7079, -1.3942 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 214, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
214, 238) }
```

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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