

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.0152, 0.0633,  
6.3050)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.0152, 0.0633, 6.3050)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.9028, 0.3922,  
6.4071)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDDEDE
RGB	237, 222, 222
RGB Percent	93%, 87%, 87%
CMY	0.0706, 0.1294, 0.1294
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.06, 0.07
HSL	0°, 29%, 90%
HSV	0°, 6%, 93%
XYZ	74.2311, 75.5210, 79.7718
YIQ	226.4850, 8.9400, 3.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

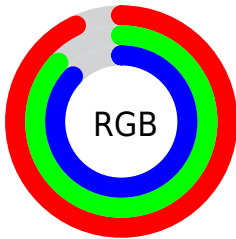
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	237, 222, 222
Decimal	15589086
CIE Lab	89.64, 5.12, 1.83
CIE LCh	90, 5.440, 19.705
Yxy	75.5243, 0.3234, 0.3290
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293779166 (0xFFE0DE)
YUV	226.4850, -2.2111, 9.2217
Hunter-Lab	86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071

# Details

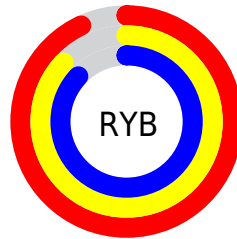
The HunterLab color  $86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $90.6703, -9.6559, 3.3094$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.4278, -4.6649, 4.7501$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.4438, 1.0912, 4.9473$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.1371, 9.0673, 8.7588$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.0626, -7.9210, 4.2089$ .

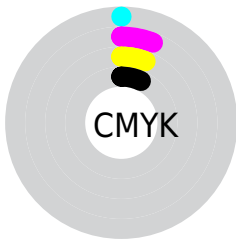
# Distribution



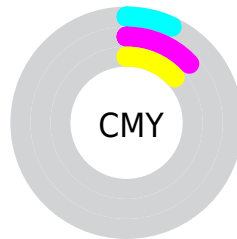
- Red (93%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071 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 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.9028, 0.3922,  
6.4071

86.9028, 0.3922,  
6.4071

219.0246, -4.8863,  
14.2163

74.8615, 0.7947,  
5.6699

112.7183, -0.5429,  
7.9685

63.4326, 1.1542,  
4.9601

126.4402, -1.0660,  
8.7882

52.6530, 1.4643,  
4.2803

140.6776, -1.6240,  
9.6332

42.5643, 1.7199,  
3.6315

155.4127, -2.2154,  
10.5030

33.2178, 1.9143,  
3.0149

170.6290, -2.8385,  
11.3967

24.6776, 2.0381,  
2.4316

186.3120, -3.4922,

17.0288, 2.0777,

12.3139

1.8824

202.4479, -4.1751,  
13.2540

■ 10.3906, 2.0115,  
1.3665

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 86.9028, 0.3922,  
6.4071

■ 86.9028, 0.3922,  
6.4071

■ 79.1371, 9.0673,  
8.7588

■ 95.0626, -7.9210,  
4.2089

■ 71.8302, 18.1305,  
11.2711

■ 98.3589, -11.0926,  
3.3853

■ 65.0729, 27.5495,  
13.9419

■ 58.9752, 37.1976,  
16.7364

■ 53.6673, 46.7831,  
19.5661

■ 49.2903, 55.7850,  
22.2663

■ 45.9718, 63.4585,  
24.5966

■ 43.7824, 69.0128,  
26.2973

■ 42.6779, 71.9864,  
27.2110

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.9047, 0.6195, 3.8271



86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071



86.9047, -1.1973, 8.4782

# Triad

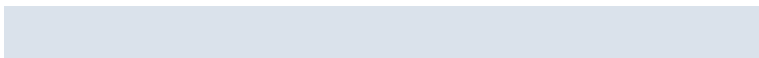
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



86.9047, 0.3899, 6.4085



86.9047, -8.6359, 7.9194



86.9047, -5.5842, -0.3627

# Complementary

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



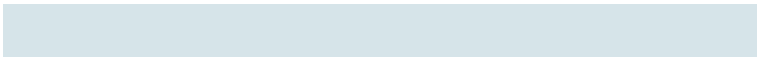
86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071



90.6703, -9.6559, 3.3094

# 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.



86.9047, -8.0332, 0.8080



86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071



86.9047, -9.7806, 5.6242

# Square

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



86.9047, 0.3899, 6.4085



86.9047, -6.4164, 9.3316



86.9047, -9.5613, 3.0183



86.9047, -2.8526, -0.1368

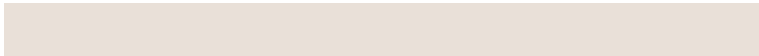


# Rectangle

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



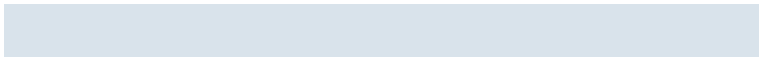
86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071



86.9047, -2.8009, 9.3148



86.9047, -9.5613, 3.0183



86.9047, -6.4672, -0.1181

# Sweetspot

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



86.9047, 0.3899, 6.4085



98.2170, -3.5252, 5.9119



87.3857, 2.9988, -0.4623



45.4804, -1.6726, 2.7241

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

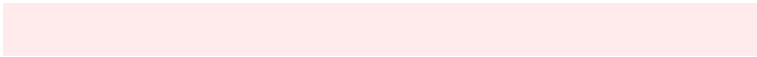


# Same Dimension

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



86.9047, 0.3899, 6.4085



92.9656, 2.0002, 7.3866



89.2161, -3.5330, 8.9857



38.8004, 1.4093, 3.2757



31.3542, 53.6863, 20.2602



8.7874, 15.0396, 5.6781

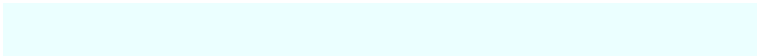


# Inverse Universe

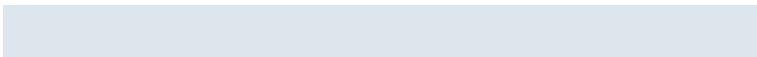
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



90.6703, -9.6559, 3.3094



98.1482, -11.8297, 3.1201



88.2954, -5.7879, 0.5046



41.3777, -5.4705, 1.1532



60.3212, -31.9686, -6.3852

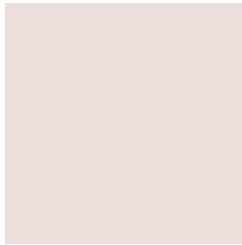


16.9040, -8.9591, -1.7884



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

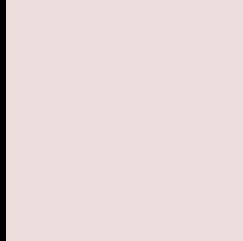
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

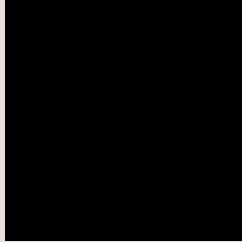
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

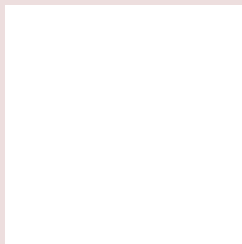
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071.



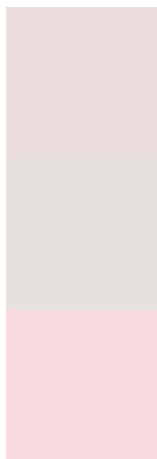
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.9028, 0.3922,

6.4071.

# 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

86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071

### Protanopia

86.8689, -2.8240, 5.8304

### Deuteranopia

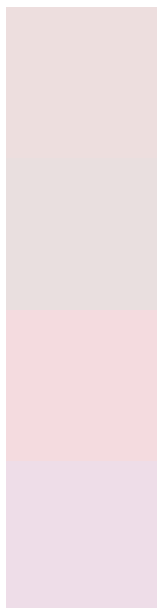
86.8487, 6.4825, 5.9699



## Tritanopia

86.9779, 4.7359, -0.9374

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071

## Protanomaly

86.8485, -1.3082, 5.8333

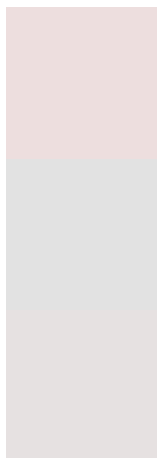
## Deuteranomaly

86.7317, 4.5487, 5.7996

## Tritanomaly

87.0151, 2.9749, 1.6514

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

87.2409, -3.0044, 5.2932

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071 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(237, 222, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 222, 222)  
}
```

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(237, 222, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 222, 222) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071 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".

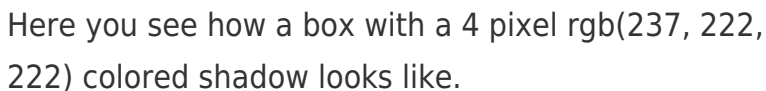
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(237, 222, 222) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 222, 222) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 222, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 222, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 222, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 222, 222) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.9028, 0.3922, 6.4071 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 222, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
222, 222) }
```

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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