

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.0226, -6.6710,  
-10.9518)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.0226, -6.6710,  
-10.9518) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.9977, -6.6307,  
-10.9849)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDE4FF
RGB	205, 228, 255
RGB Percent	80%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.1961, 0.1059, 0.0000
CMYK	0.20, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	212°, 100%, 90%
HSV	212°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	70.9703, 75.6860, 105.4761
YIQ	224.2010, -22.3750, 3.5210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

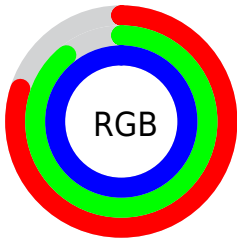
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 221, 255
Decimal	13493503
CIE Lab	89.71, -2.05, -15.63
CIE LCh	90, 15.760, 262.516
Yxy	75.6890, 0.2815, 0.3002
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291683583 (0xFFCDE4FF)
YUV	224.2010, 15.1839, -16.8393
Hunter-Lab	86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849

# Details

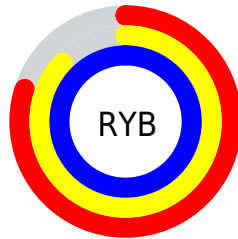
The HunterLab color  $86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $91.3126, -1.2301, 18.7413$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.3689, -4.6084, 4.6926$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.5990, -5.4477, -10.7122$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.6701, -6.4996, -19.9389$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.5391, -6.2032, -2.4376$ .

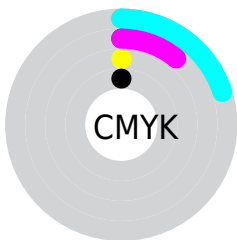
# Distribution



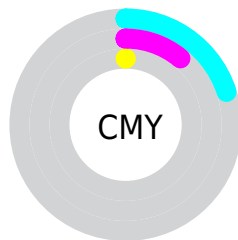
- Red (80%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849 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 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 86.9977, -6.6307,  
-10.9849

■ 86.9977, -6.6307,  
-10.9849

219.1535,  
-14.4126, -8.6488

■ 74.9517, -5.8918,  
-11.0069

112.8216, -8.1929,  
-10.7733

■ 63.5179, -5.1787,  
-10.9727

126.5475, -9.0111,  
-10.5951

■ 52.7331, -4.4940,  
-10.8755

140.7889, -9.8538,  
-10.3715

■ 42.6390, -3.8387,  
-10.7103

155.5277,  
-10.7203, -10.1050

■ 33.2865, -3.2136,  
-10.4725

170.7477,  
-11.6100, -9.7976

■ 24.7399, -2.6194,  
-10.1595

186.4341,

■ 17.0838, -2.0564,

-12.5223, -9.4514

-9.7764

202.5735,  
-13.4566, -9.0679

■ 10.4373, -1.5231,  
-9.3616

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 86.9977, -6.6307,  
-10.9849

■ 86.9977, -6.6307,  
-10.9849

■ 80.6701, -6.4996,  
-19.9389

■ 93.5391, -6.2032,  
-2.4376

■ 74.5762, -5.7104,  
-29.3620

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 68.7472, -4.1555,  
-39.3041

■ 63.2177, -1.7133,  
-49.8054

■ 58.0270, 1.7425,  
-60.8805

■ 53.2184, 6.3245,  
-72.4978

■ 48.8342, 12.0969,  
-84.5607

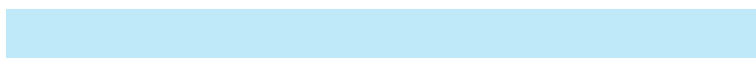
■ 44.8889, 18.9653,  
-96.9673

■ 44.7400, 19.2470,  
-97.4698

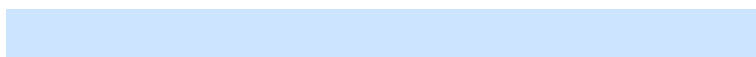
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.9994, -13.7716, -7.6363



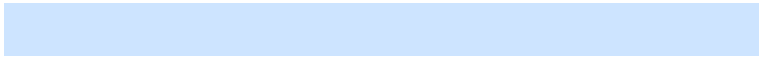
86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849



86.9994, 1.2961, -9.8259

# Triad

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



86.9994, -6.6324, -10.9825



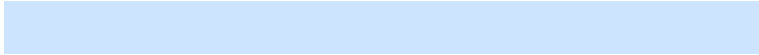
86.9994, 9.9575, 10.1319



86.9994, -16.4690, 13.1428

# Complementary

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



86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849



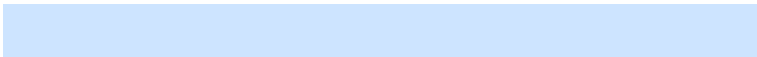
91.3126, -1.2301, 18.7413

# Split Complementary

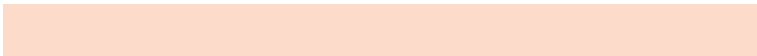
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



86.9994, -10.4342, 17.1473



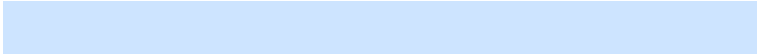
86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849



86.9994, 4.8704, 15.5211

# Square

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



86.9994, -6.6324, -10.9825



86.9994, 11.0643, 2.8167



86.9994, -2.6431, 17.9772

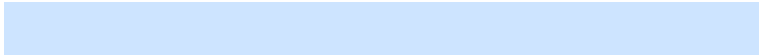


86.9994, -19.3164, 6.6118



# Rectangle

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



86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849



86.9994, 5.9468, -6.7016



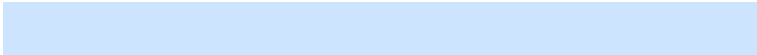
86.9994, -2.6431, 17.9772



86.9994, -14.7565, 14.8040

# Sweetspot

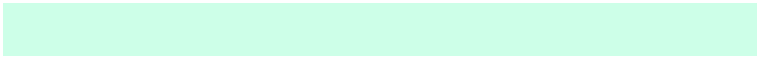
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.9994, -6.6324, -10.9825



95.9452, -5.9263, 0.5537



95.0299, -24.5693, 10.6494



44.1862, -2.7670, 0.0071

0.0000, NaN, NaN

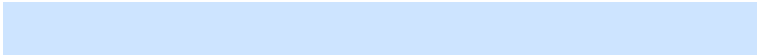


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

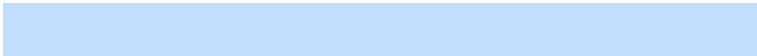


# Same Dimension

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



86.9994, -6.6324, -10.9825



84.1915, -6.6485, -14.8633



80.0636, 5.9682, -20.6212



43.3069, -2.8666, -1.0882



32.7873, 12.9623, -68.9632



11.2351, 2.0377, -18.4418



# Inverse Universe

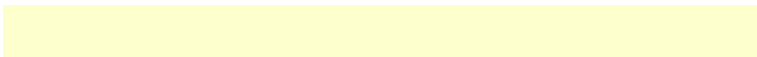
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



83.9795, 16.8627, 0.2206



80.6388, 21.9478, -0.7152



98.4242, -13.7187, 25.6146



42.5748, 2.4581, 1.2579



34.3703, 60.9096, 6.3232

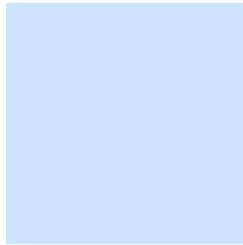


10.8258, 19.3740, 0.5262



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

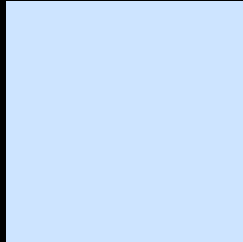
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

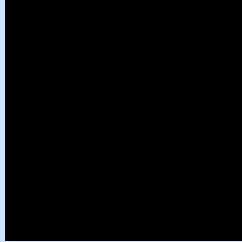
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

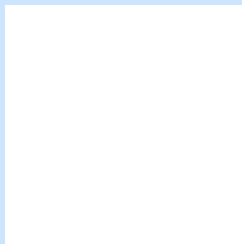
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849.

-10.9849.

# 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

86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849

### Protanopia

87.0125, -0.3735, -9.1434

### Deuteranopia

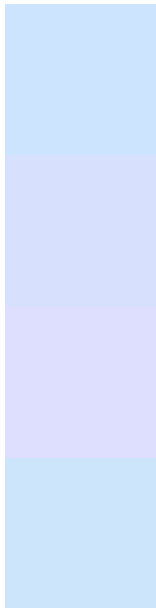
86.9265, 5.8345, -10.8633



## Tritanopia

86.9433, -9.0326, -6.5917

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849

## Protanomaly

86.8270, -2.5327, -9.9983

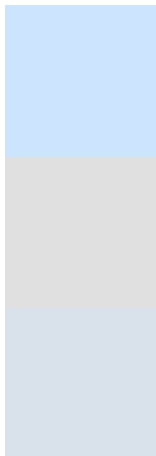
## Deuteranomaly

86.9051, 1.0636, -10.9759

## Tritanomaly

87.0506, -8.4396, -8.1077

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849

## Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

## Achromatomaly

86.3715, -5.3767, -0.8258

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849 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(205, 228, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 228, 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(205, 228, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 228, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849 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(205, 228, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 228, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 228, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 228, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 228, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 228,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.9977, -6.6307, -10.9849 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 228, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
228, 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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