

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.9689, 13.8051,
-51.7992)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.9689, 13.8051,
-51.7992) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(86.1055, -1.6781,
-12.1161)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D5DFFF
RGB	213, 223, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.1647, 0.1255, 0.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	226°, 100%, 92%
HSV	226°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	71.8783, 74.1416, 105.1303
YIQ	223.6580, -16.2320, 7.8320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

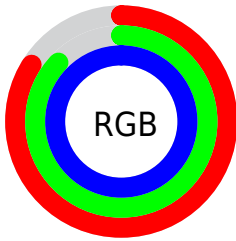
Format	Color
R _Y B	213, 221, 255
Decimal	14016511
CIE Lab	88.99, 2.99, -16.66
CIE LCh	89, 16.924, 280.191
Yxy	74.1445, 0.2862, 0.2952
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292206591 (0xFFD5DFFF)
YUV	223.6580, 15.4516, -9.3471
Hunter-Lab	86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161

Details

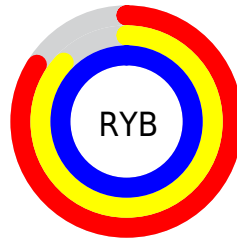
The HunterLab color $86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be $95.5864, -6.8606, 19.7318$, and the grayscale version is $86.1295, -4.5957, 4.6796$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $62.7308, -0.8074, -11.8553$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $77.9960, 1.1866, -23.8361$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $94.4700, -4.0364, -1.2351$.

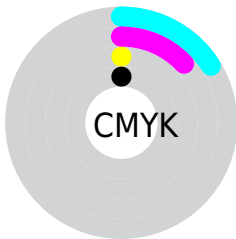
Distribution



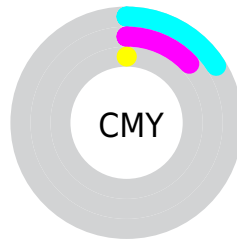
- Red (84%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161 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 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 86.1055, -1.6781,
-12.1161

■ 86.1055, -1.6781,
-12.1161

■ 217.9385, -7.6742,
-10.1029

■ 74.1029, -1.1793,
-12.0975

■ 111.8484, -2.7922,
-11.9826

■ 62.7149, -0.7192,
-12.0218

■ 125.5362, -3.3998,
-11.8419

■ 51.9786, -0.3026,
-11.8822

■ 139.7409, -4.0395,
-11.6550

■ 41.9363, 0.0662,
-11.6743

■ 154.4442, -4.7098,
-11.4242

■ 32.6398, 0.3820,
-11.3944

■ 169.6299, -5.4095,
-11.1517

■ 24.1545, 0.6377,
-11.0420

■ 185.2830, -6.1374,

■ 16.5670, 0.8227,

-10.8395

-10.6282

201.3901, -6.8927,
-10.4894

■ 9.9996, 0.9204,
-10.2096

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 86.1055, -1.6781,
-12.1161

■ 86.1055, -1.6781,
-12.1161

■ 77.9960, 1.1866,
-23.8361

■ 94.4700, -4.0364,
-1.2351

■ 70.1752, 4.6874,
-36.6090

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

■ 62.6957, 8.9795,
-50.6786

■ 55.6252, 14.2539,
-66.3152

■ 49.0548, 20.7216,
-83.7575

■ 43.1053, 28.5617,
-103.0687

■ 37.9315, 37.7889,
-123.8450

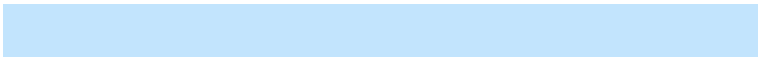
■ 33.7091, 48.0016,
-144.7912

■ 32.4484, 51.6104,
-151.9698

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.1072, -10.0833, -11.3098



86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161



86.1072, 6.2353, -8.0940

Triad

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



86.1072, -1.6799, -12.1137



86.1072, 8.2822, 14.1539



86.1072, -19.4830, 9.8051

Complementary

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



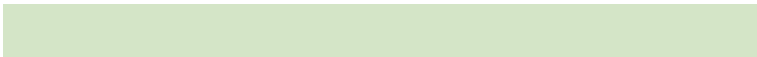
86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161



95.5864, -6.8606, 19.7318

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.



86.1072, -14.9230, 15.7668



86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161



86.1072, 1.0259, 18.1034

Square

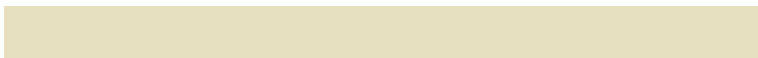
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



86.1072, -1.6799, -12.1137



86.1072, 12.1334, 7.4003



86.1072, -7.4798, 18.6637



86.1072, -20.1440, 1.8826

Rectangle

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



86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161



86.1072, 10.0888, -3.4293



86.1072, -7.4798, 18.6637



86.1072, -18.3640, 12.0830

Sweetspot

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



86.1072, -1.6799, -12.1137



95.7183, -4.3459, 0.3030



96.0357, -20.0991, 5.7387



44.0072, -1.9426, -0.1993

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.1072, -1.6799, -12.1137



83.2131, -0.7320, -16.1461



84.0105, 6.8788, -14.8817



42.5205, -1.5586, -2.0626



23.8570, 35.9964, -107.5251



8.4509, 8.2708, -28.4171

Inverse Universe

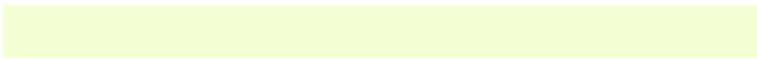
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.1265, 11.6716, 5.2137



83.3134, 15.4182, 5.3036



97.7993, -15.5483, 21.8268



42.4947, 2.0279, 2.3995



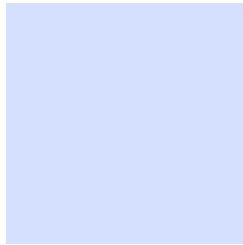
33.6192, 58.1502, 17.2573



10.5671, 18.4279, 4.2597

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

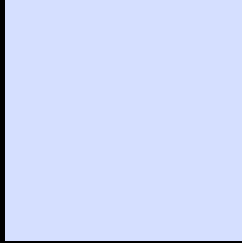
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

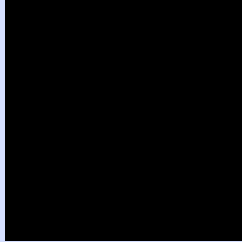
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161.



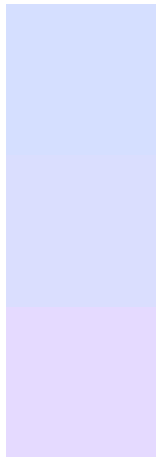
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161.

-12.1161.

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

86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161

Protanopia

86.1996, 0.1601, -11.3757

Deuteranopia

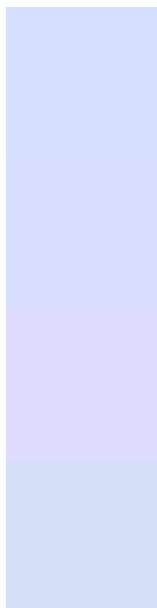
86.0354, 5.9442, -12.0789



Tritanopia

86.1222, -5.6981, -5.4073

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161

Protanomaly

86.0216, -0.4498, -11.6294

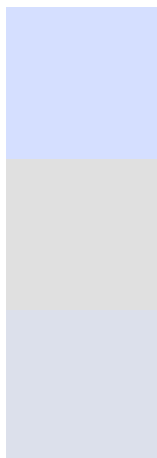
Deuteranomaly

86.0781, 2.9718, -12.0722

Tritanomaly

86.0371, -4.1012, -7.6959

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161

Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

Achromatomaly

86.3279, -3.9236, -0.8544

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161 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(213, 223, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(213, 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(213, 223, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(213, 223, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161 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(213, 223, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(213, 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(213, 223, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(213, 223, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 223, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(213, 223,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.1055, -1.6781, -12.1161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(213, 223, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(213,  
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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