

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.9107, 6.4319,  
-10.8743)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.9107, 6.4319,  
-10.8743) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.0230, 6.1583,  
-10.7266)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E9DCFF
RGB	233, 220, 255
RGB Percent	91%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.0863, 0.1372, 0.0000
CMYK	0.09, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	262°, 100%, 93%
HSV	262°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	77.2474, 75.7300, 105.1537
YIQ	227.8770, -3.4870, 13.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

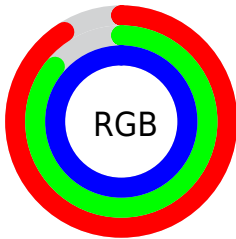
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	233, 220, 255
Decimal	15326463
CIE Lab	89.74, 10.86, -15.39
CIE LCh	90, 18.832, 305.203
Yxy	75.7331, 0.2993, 0.2934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293516543 (0xFFE9DCFF)
YUV	227.8770, 13.3716, 4.4929
Hunter-Lab	87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266

# Details

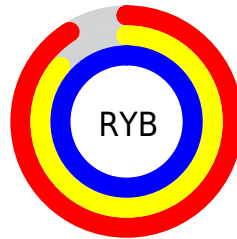
The HunterLab color  $87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $97.7576, -15.3261, 18.9010$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.9732, -4.6940, 4.7798$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.5095, 6.2843, -10.6322$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.9592, 14.8298, -23.6539$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.4243, -2.2581, 1.2037$ .

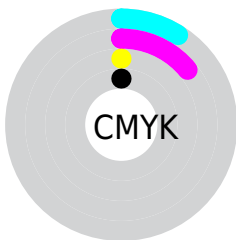
# Distribution



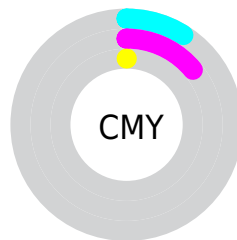
- Red (91%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (91%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266 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 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.0230, 6.1583,  
-10.7266

87.0230, 6.1583,  
-10.7266

219.1880, 2.8338,  
-8.3214

74.9758, 6.3015,  
-10.7572

112.8493, 5.7102,  
-10.4984

63.5408, 6.3889,  
-10.7318

126.5762, 5.4170,  
-10.3122

52.7546, 6.4121,  
-10.6434

140.8186, 5.0809,  
-10.0808

42.6590, 6.3635,  
-10.4872

155.5584, 4.7045,  
-9.8066

33.3049, 6.2328,  
-10.2584

170.7794, 4.2898,  
-9.4918

24.7566, 6.0060,  
-9.9537

186.4668, 3.8387,

17.0985, 5.6630,

-9.1382

-9.5775

202.6071, 3.3529,  
-8.7476

10.4498, 5.1732,  
-9.1654

0.0000, INF, -NF

87.0230, 6.1583,  
-10.7266

87.0230, 6.1583,  
-10.7266

77.9592, 14.8298,  
-23.6539

96.4243, -2.2581,  
1.2037

69.2874, 23.8168,  
-37.8453

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

61.0905, 33.1532,  
-53.5953

53.4792, 42.8127,  
-71.1842

■ 46.6050, 52.6100,  
-90.7194

■ 40.6676, 62.0248,  
-111.7854

■ 35.9043, 69.9922,  
-132.8794

■ 32.5266, 74.9701,  
-151.0970

■ 31.0437, 76.4201,  
-160.2234

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.0248, -2.9822, -14.4469



87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266



87.0248, 12.5980, -2.8861

# Triad

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



87.0248, 6.1561, -10.7242



87.0248, 3.1619, 19.1065



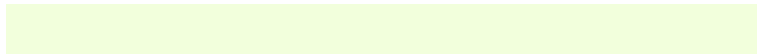
87.0248, -22.1354, 3.1433

# Complementary

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



87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266



97.7576, -15.3261, 18.9010

# 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.



87.0248, -20.6476, 11.7274



87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266



87.0248, -6.3016, 20.3534

# Square

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



87.0248, 6.1561, -10.7242



87.0248, 10.8179, 14.1879



87.0248, -14.9497, 17.7965



87.0248, -19.1041, -5.9094



# Rectangle

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



87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266



87.0248, 14.3516, 3.2683



87.0248, -14.9497, 17.7965



87.0248, -22.1458, 6.1805

# Sweetspot

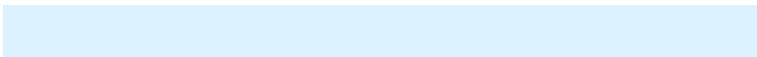
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.0248, 6.1561, -10.7242



96.1603, -2.0283, 0.8853



92.7584, -9.5928, -3.4828



44.1564, -0.6490, 0.0075

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.0248, 6.1561, -10.7242



84.9297, 8.1059, -13.5711



88.7665, 11.9423, -8.2850



42.0788, 1.1926, -2.5830



22.6126, 55.4079, -114.7135



7.4671, 17.7067, -33.3072



# Inverse Universe

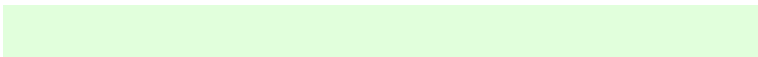
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.8032, 11.1522, -1.1724



87.0268, 13.9292, -2.2134



96.2509, -20.7669, 17.2345



42.6371, 2.7924, 0.3711



35.3133, 64.3303, -7.0666

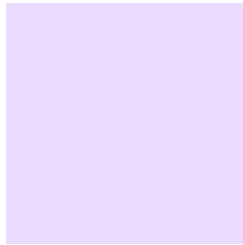


11.1145, 20.4169, -3.5378



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

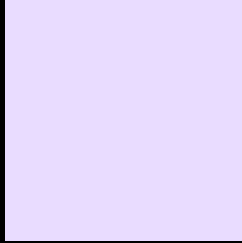
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

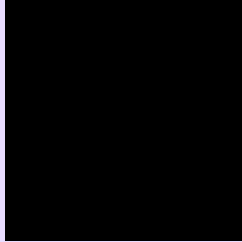
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266.



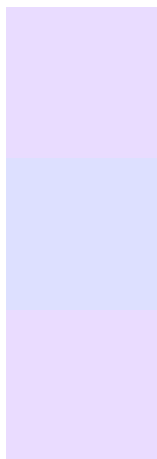
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266.

-10.7266.

# 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

87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266

### Protanopia

87.1226, 0.2239, -10.6955

### Deuteranopia

87.1199, 6.4833, -10.5895



## Tritanopia

87.2098, 1.0369, -2.2895

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266

## Protanomaly

87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871

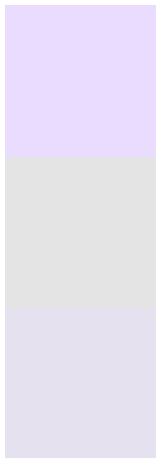
## Deuteranomaly

87.1199, 6.4833, -10.5895

## Tritanomaly

87.1728, 2.8268, -4.9901

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266

## Achromatopsia

88.0808, -4.6998, 4.7856

## Achromatomaly

87.6621, -0.7101, -0.7044

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266 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(233, 220, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 220, 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(233, 220, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 220, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266 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(233, 220, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 220, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 220, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 220, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 220, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 220,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.0230, 6.1583, -10.7266 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 220, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
220, 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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