

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.9635, -24.8965,  
-10.8610)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.9635, -24.8965,  
-10.8610) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.0395,  
-25.0012, -10.6763)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9AEFFE
RGB	154, 239, 254
RGB Percent	60%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.3961, 0.0627, 0.0039
CMYK	0.39, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	189°, 98%, 80%
HSV	189°, 39%, 100%
XYZ	62.0823, 75.7587, 105.1167
YIQ	215.2950, -55.4750, -13.3550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

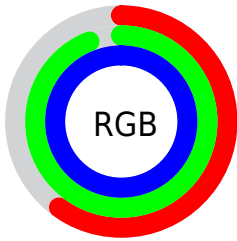
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	154, 200, 254
Decimal	10153982
CIELab	89.75, -21.98, -15.34
CIELCh	90, 26.809, 214.912
Yxy	75.7617, 0.2555, 0.3118
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288344062 (0xFF9AEFFE)
YUV	215.2950, 19.0816, -53.7557
Hunter-Lab	87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763

# Details

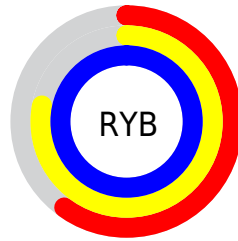
The HunterLab color **87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **71.9590, 25.1267, 19.5897**, and the grayscale version is **82.5008, -4.4020, 4.4824**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.3001, -18.4567, 0.7685**, and **63.5921, -21.6285, -10.4432** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.4513, -28.0582, -14.2831**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.8763, -21.1021, -6.8449**.

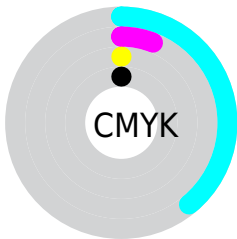
# Distribution



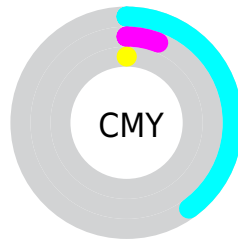
- Red (60%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763 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 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.0395, -25.0012,  
-10.6763

87.0395, -25.0012,  
-10.6763

219.2103,  
-40.0280, -8.2586

74.9914, -23.2732,  
-10.7096

112.8672,  
-28.3961, -10.4458

63.5555, -21.5134,  
-10.6859

126.5948,  
-30.0722, -10.2580

52.7685, -19.7120,  
-10.5993

140.8379,  
-31.7393, -10.0251

42.6720, -17.8540,  
-10.4449

155.5784,  
-33.4006, -9.7494

33.3168, -15.9174,  
-10.2178

170.8000,  
-35.0583, -9.4331

24.7673, -13.8681,  
-9.9148

186.4879,

17.1081, -11.6489,

-36.7144, -9.0781

-9.5401

202.6289,  
-38.3705, -8.6861

■ 10.4579, -9.9529,  
-9.1284

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 87.0395, -25.0012,  
-10.6763

■ 87.0395, -25.0012,  
-10.6763

■ 84.4513, -28.0582,  
-14.2831

■ 89.8763, -21.1021,  
-6.8449

■ 82.1092, -30.2325,  
-17.6421

■ 92.9508, -16.4117,  
-2.8223

■ 80.0130, -31.5075,  
-20.7298

■ 96.2565, -10.9924,  
1.3636

■ 78.1552, -31.8952,  
-23.5331

■ 99.7262, -5.1099,  
5.6142

■ 76.5196, -31.4474, 99.9679, -5.5115,  
-26.0535 5.8908

■ 75.0689, -30.3055,  
-28.3316

■ 74.9799, -30.2242,  
-28.4729

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.0412, -29.1179, 2.5889



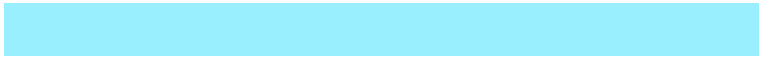
87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763



87.0412, -15.4239, -20.8321

# Triad

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



87.0412, -25.0019, -10.6749



87.0412, 20.2282, -6.4408



87.0412, -6.8686, 25.9922

# Complementary

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



87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763



71.9590, 25.1267, 19.5897

# 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.



87.0412, 6.6771, 24.3293



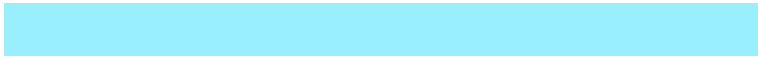
87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763



87.0412, 22.8624, 6.8335

# Square

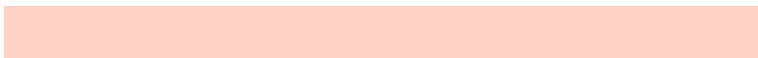
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.0412, -25.0019, -10.6749



87.0412, 10.7708, -18.1372



87.0412, 17.7651, 17.7632

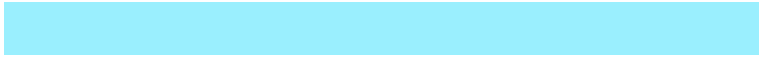


87.0412, -19.0649, 22.7114

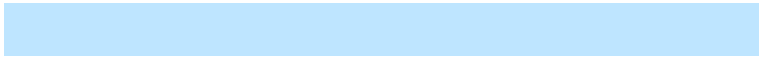


# Rectangle

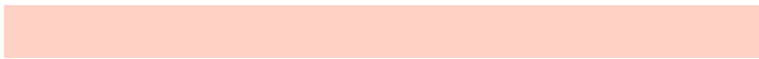
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763



87.0412, -6.9479, -23.7433



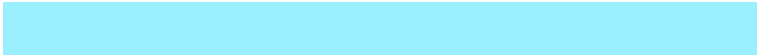
87.0412, 17.7651, 17.7632



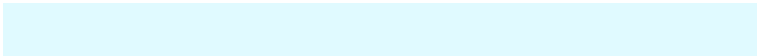
87.0412, -2.3259, 25.9873

# Sweetspot

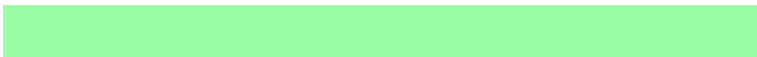
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.0412, -25.0019, -10.6749



95.7904, -12.5426, 0.2480



89.7539, -46.1439, 30.2395



44.1139, -6.1392, -0.1410

0.0000, NaN, NaN

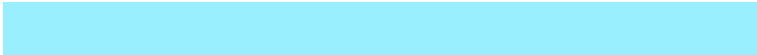


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

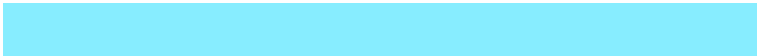


# Same Dimension

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



87.0412, -25.0019, -10.6749



85.4203, -27.5382, -13.5135



71.5151, -0.9123, -33.6869



44.7099, -5.1452, 0.6065



54.6016, -22.1545, -20.4220



17.3876, -7.3679, -5.8277



# Inverse Universe

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



71.0042, 46.7167, -23.6213



66.8922, 56.9619, -28.8162



85.5590, -0.3376, 31.5284



42.7209, 3.2413, -0.8199



37.0643, 70.5662, -31.0290

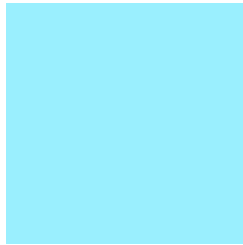


11.6179, 22.2037, -10.3822



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

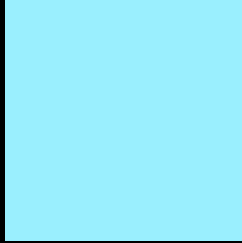
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

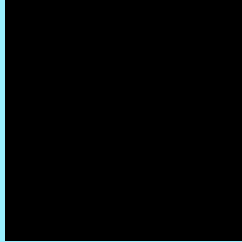
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763.



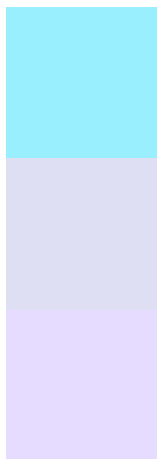
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763.

-25.0012, -10.6763.

# 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

87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763

### Protanopia

86.5996, -0.7755, -5.2486

### Deuteranopia

86.7349, 5.1903, -11.1352



## Tritanopia

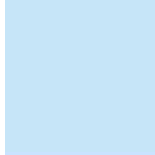
86.8733, -22.0995, -11.4246

# Trichromacy



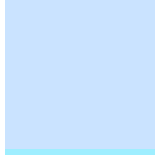
## Original Color

87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763



## Protanomaly

86.4995, -10.5312, -7.7553



## Deuteranomaly

86.4377, -6.9666, -11.7535



## Tritanomaly

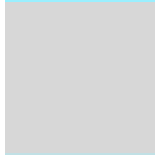
87.0287, -23.2431, -11.2336

# Monochromacy



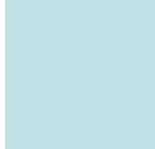
## Original Color

87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763



## Achromatopsia

82.4344, -4.3985, 4.4788



## Achromatomaly

83.8486, -13.0637, -0.9786

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763 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(154, 239, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(154, 239, 254)  
}
```

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(154, 239, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(154, 239, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763 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(154, 239, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(154, 239, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(154, 239, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(154, 239, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 239, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(154, 239,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.0395, -25.0012, -10.6763 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(154, 239, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(154,  
239, 254) }
```

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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