

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.0498, -0.5340,  
-6.8565)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.0498, -0.5340,  
-6.8565) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.0498, -0.5340,  
-6.8565)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DFE0F8
RGB	223, 224, 248
RGB Percent	87%, 88%, 97%
CMY	0.1255, 0.1215, 0.0274
CMYK	0.10, 0.10, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	238°, 64%, 92%
HSV	238°, 10%, 97%
XYZ	74.0304, 75.7767, 99.5315
YIQ	226.4370, -8.3000, 7.2520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

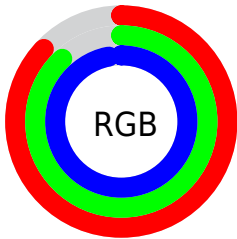
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 224, 248
Decimal	14672120
CIE Lab	89.76, 4.19, -11.76
CIE LCh	90, 12.489, 289.621
Yxy	75.7799, 0.2969, 0.3039
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292862200 (0xFFDFE0F8)
YUV	226.4370, 10.6306, -3.0142
Hunter-Lab	87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565

# Details

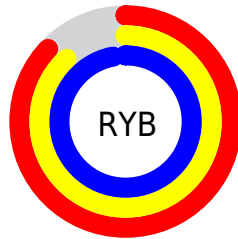
The HunterLab color  $87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $95.8150, -8.7806, 15.6866$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.3580, -4.6612, 4.7463$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.6447, 0.3886, -7.2326$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.5964, 4.4969, -19.9635$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.8070, -5.1342, 5.1711$ .

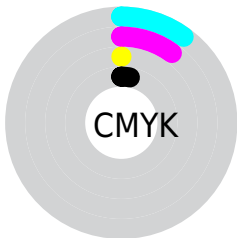
# Distribution



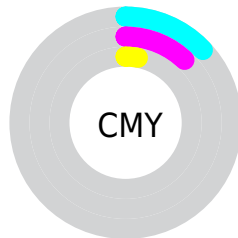
- Red (87%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565 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 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.0498, -0.5340,  
-6.8565

87.0498, -0.5340,  
-6.8565

219.2245, -6.1358,  
-3.3866

75.0013, -0.0877,  
-7.0220

112.8786, -1.5496,  
-6.3714

63.5649, 0.3173,  
-7.1342

126.6067, -2.1108,  
-6.0613

52.7773, 0.6755,  
-7.1867

140.8501, -2.7056,  
-5.7091

42.6802, 0.9823,  
-7.1740

155.5910, -3.3326,  
-5.3171

33.3244, 1.2317,  
-7.0894

170.8130, -3.9902,  
-4.8872

24.7742, 1.4154,  
-6.9256

186.5014, -4.6774,

17.1141, 1.5211,

-4.4211

-6.6764

202.6427, -5.3929,  
-3.9204

10.4630, 1.5297,  
-6.3455

0.0000, INF, -NF

87.0498, -0.5340,  
-6.8565

87.0498, -0.5340,  
-6.8565

77.5964, 4.4969,  
-19.9635

96.8070, -5.1342,  
5.1711

68.4933, 10.1001,  
-34.4932

99.7785, -6.5508,  
8.5971

59.8147, 16.4525,  
-50.8836

51.6639, 23.7733,  
-69.6660

■ 44.1917, 32.2837,  
-91.3539

■ 37.6192, 42.0585,  
-116.0496

■ 32.2541, 52.6396,  
-142.4521

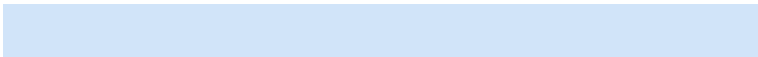
■ 28.4576, 62.4412,  
-166.3991

■ 26.4450, 68.8163,  
-181.6086

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.0516, -6.8256, -7.4021



87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565



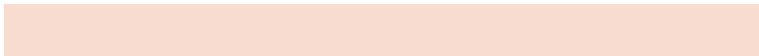
87.0516, 4.7917, -3.0790

# Triad

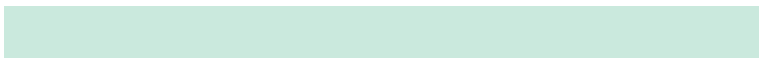
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.0516, -0.5358, -6.8549



87.0516, 3.3547, 13.0838



87.0516, -16.2706, 6.7932

# Complementary

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



87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565



95.8150, -8.7806, 15.6866

# 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.



87.0516, -13.7048, 11.8921



87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565



87.0516, -2.4519, 15.3486

# Square

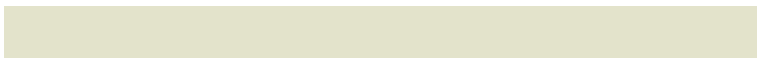
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.0516, -0.5358, -6.8549



87.0516, 7.0818, 8.5275



87.0516, -8.6883, 14.9285



87.0516, -15.7908, 0.7711



# Rectangle

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



87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565



87.0516, 7.0241, 0.6208



87.0516, -8.6883, 14.9285



87.0516, -15.7386, 8.6643

# Sweetspot

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



87.0516, -0.5358, -6.8549



96.9443, -3.9509, 1.8064



94.6172, -13.2409, 3.0560



44.4750, -1.6541, 0.3809

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.0516, -0.5358, -6.8549



87.9328, 0.4145, -9.5997



87.8004, 3.5959, -5.8054



40.9323, -0.3802, -2.8637



19.5588, 50.0534, -132.4976



6.2641, 13.9535, -37.9510



# Inverse Universe

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



88.3829, 3.9822, 7.2207



89.5864, 5.9700, 7.8654



95.0923, -12.9947, 14.8391



41.5169, 1.6093, 3.3183



32.8589, 56.3224, 20.8413

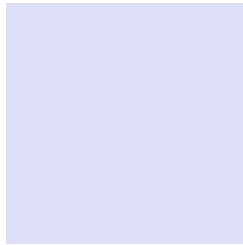


10.0192, 17.2119, 6.0578



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

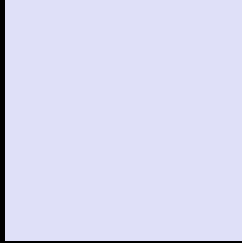
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

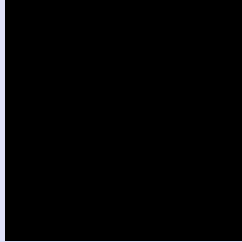
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565.



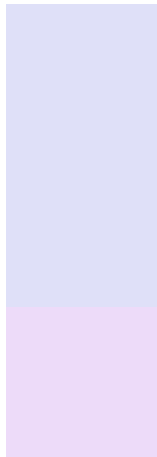
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.0498, -0.5340,

-6.8565.

# 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

87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565

### Protanopia

87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565

### Deuteranopia

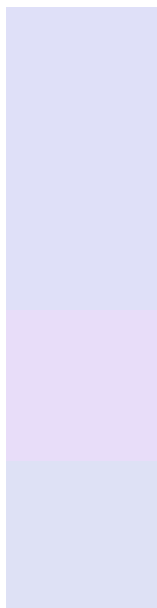
86.8948, 6.8382, -7.4873



## Tritanopia

87.0925, -2.3298, -4.1000

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565

## Protanomaly

87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565

## Deuteranomaly

87.0105, 4.1240, -7.3822

## Tritanomaly

87.1623, -1.9498, -5.0873

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

87.0623, -3.0434, 0.5833

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565 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(223, 224, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 224, 248)  
}
```

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(223, 224, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 224, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565 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(223, 224, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 224, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(223, 224, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 224, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 224, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 224,  
248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 224, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
224, 248) }
```

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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