

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1402, -14.6560,  
-8.6589)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.1402, -14.6560,  
-8.6589) contains.

<b>HunterLab(87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(87.1402,  
-14.6560, -8.6589)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCE9FB
RGB	188, 233, 251
RGB Percent	74%, 91%, 98%
CMY	0.2627, 0.0863, 0.0157
CMYK	0.25, 0.07, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	197°, 89%, 86%
HSV	197°, 25%, 98%
XYZ	67.2905, 75.9341, 102.3769
YIQ	221.5970, -32.5980, -3.9420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

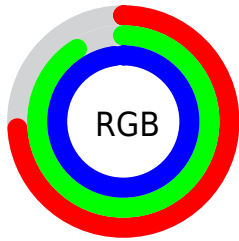
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	188, 214, 251
Decimal	12380667
CIE Lab	89.83, -10.53, -13.47
CIE LCh	90, 17.096, 231.986
Yxy	75.9372, 0.2740, 0.3092
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290570747 (0xFFBCE9FB)
YUV	221.5970, 14.4957, -29.4646
Hunter-Lab	87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589

# Details

The HunterLab color  $87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $82.6336, 8.6162, 16.9314$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.2427, -4.5483, 4.6314$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.0719, -8.5793, 4.2791$ , and  $63.5027, -12.3752, -8.7397$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.0926, -17.2751, -14.2246$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $91.4056, -11.3591, -3.0759$ .

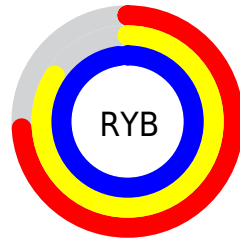
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (91%)

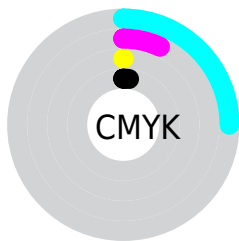
Blue (98%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (98%)

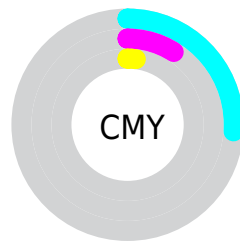


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589 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 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1402, -14.6560,  
-8.6589

87.1402, -14.6560,  
-8.6589

219.3474,  
-25.4684, -5.6927

75.0873, -13.5059,  
-8.7608

112.9771,  
-16.9817, -8.2960

63.6463, -12.3589,  
-8.8075

126.7090,  
-18.1582, -8.0445

52.8538, -11.2125,  
-8.7927

140.9562,  
-19.3457, -7.7495

42.7514, -10.0616,  
-8.7111

155.7006,  
-20.5449, -7.4131

33.3900, -8.8984,  
-8.5567

170.9261,  
-21.7563, -7.0375

24.8336, -7.7106,  
-8.3237

186.6178,

17.1667, -6.4767,

-22.9806, -6.6246

-8.0102

202.7624,  
-24.2178, -6.1758

■ 10.5076, -5.1833,  
-7.6323

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 87.1402, -14.6560,  
-8.6589

■ 87.1402, -14.6560,  
-8.6589

■ 83.0926, -17.2751,  
-14.2246

■ 91.4056, -11.3591,  
-3.0759

■ 79.2712, -19.1441,  
-19.7515

■ 95.8699, -7.4491,  
2.5002

■ 75.6902, -20.1991,  
-25.2062

■ 99.7179, -5.7788,  
7.0786

■ 72.3600, -20.3851,  
-30.5517

■ 99.8725, -6.0348,  
7.2534

■ 69.2872, -19.6670,  
-35.7491

■ 66.4717, -18.0423,  
-40.7636

■ 63.9020, -15.5608,  
-45.5773

■ 62.7092, -14.1211,  
-47.8977

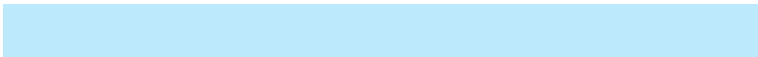
# Harmonies

## Analogous

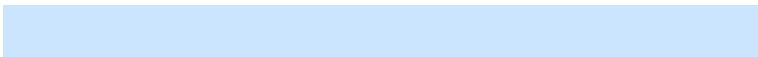
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.1420, -19.5390, -1.3869



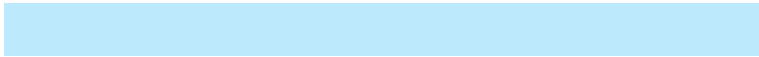
87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589



87.1420, -6.9597, -12.4130

# Triad

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



87.1420, -14.6572, -8.6574



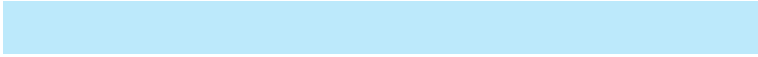
87.1420, 12.4248, 2.5099



87.1420, -10.7908, 18.1693

# Complementary

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



87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589



82.6336, 8.6162, 16.9314

# 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.



87.1420, -2.3248, 18.9941



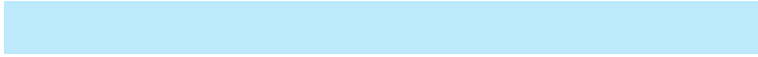
87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589



87.1420, 11.3017, 10.4583

# Square

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



87.1420, -14.6572, -8.6574



87.1420, 8.8328, -5.5679



87.1420, 5.8211, 16.3048

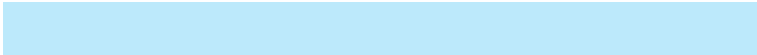


87.1420, -17.3681, 13.9307



# Rectangle

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



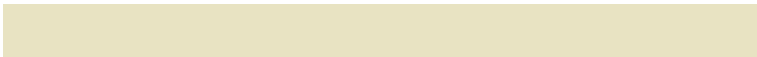
87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589



87.1420, -1.1752, -12.1859



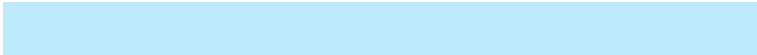
87.1420, 5.8211, 16.3048



87.1420, -8.0798, 18.8372

# Sweetspot

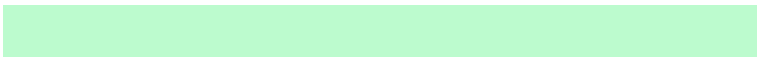
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.1420, -14.6572, -8.6574



96.2663, -8.8020, 0.8963



91.7257, -31.3821, 18.2883



44.2187, -4.3552, 0.0193

0.0000, NaN, NaN

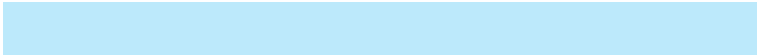


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

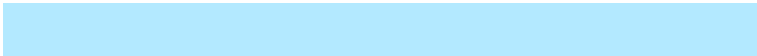


# Same Dimension

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



87.1420, -14.6572, -8.6574



86.6630, -16.3268, -11.6099



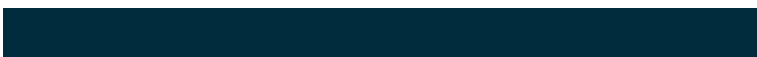
77.2885, 1.4501, -22.3639



43.2683, -4.2577, 0.0238



45.7509, -10.6633, -34.1656



14.5582, -4.1686, -9.1976



# Inverse Universe

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



78.9688, 25.6300, -8.7737



76.9361, 32.3837, -11.5189



92.1481, -7.7485, 26.0325



41.7553, 2.8900, -0.0796



35.3892, 65.5314, -15.3207

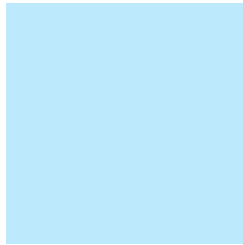


10.8544, 20.2443, -5.8211



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

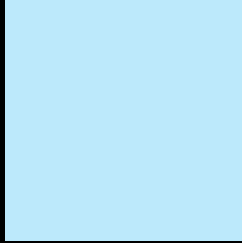
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

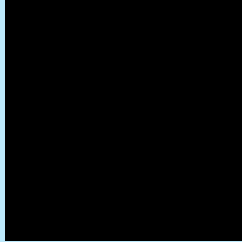
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

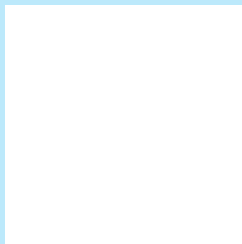
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589.



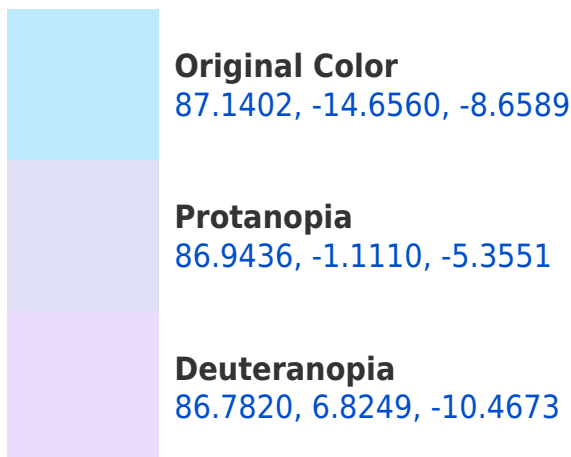
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589.

-14.6560, -8.6589.

# 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

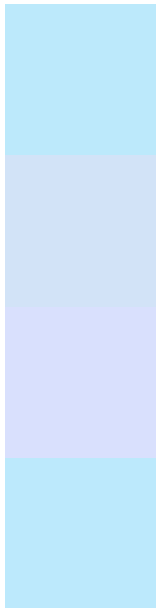




## Tritanopia

87.1765, -14.4531, -9.1707

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589

## Protanomaly

86.8074, -6.2546, -6.7208

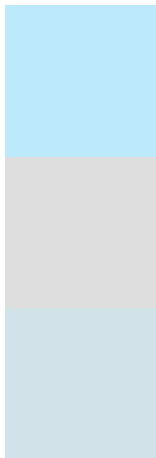
## Deuteranomaly

86.6919, -1.4016, -10.1607

## Tritanomaly

87.1765, -14.4531, -9.1707

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589

## Achromatopsia

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

## Achromatomaly

86.0102, -8.3933, -0.2894

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589 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(188, 233, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 233, 251)  
}
```

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(188, 233, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 233, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589 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(188, 233, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 233, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(188, 233, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 233, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 233, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 233,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1402, -14.6560, -8.6589 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 233, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
233, 251) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor