

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1586, 2.1984,  
-10.6120)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.1586, 2.1984,  
-10.6120) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1796, 1.9991,  
-10.5871)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1DFFF
RGB	225, 223, 255
RGB Percent	88%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.1176, 0.1255, 0.0000
CMYK	0.12, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	244°, 100%, 94%
HSV	244°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	75.4889, 76.0028, 105.2990
YIQ	227.2460, -9.0800, 10.3760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

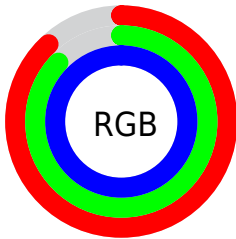
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	225, 223, 255
Decimal	14802943
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.86, 6.74, -15.26
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 16.683, 293.835
Yxy	76.0059, 0.2940, 0.2960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292993023 (0xFFE1DFFF)
YUV	227.2460, 13.6827, -1.9697
Hunter-Lab	87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871

# Details

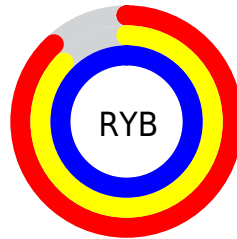
The HunterLab color  $87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $98.8591, -11.2414, 18.8483$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.6982, -4.6794, 4.7648$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.7405, 2.6362, -10.3730$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.3387, 8.3177, -24.7276$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.3597, -3.8915, 2.3103$ .

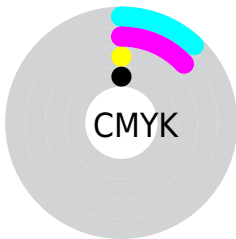
# Distribution



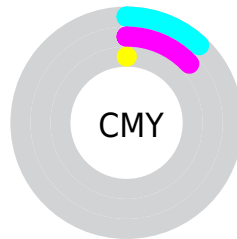
- Red (88%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871 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 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1796, 1.9991,  
-10.5871

87.1796, 1.9991,  
-10.5871

219.4010, -2.7292,  
-8.1404

75.1248, 2.3287,  
-10.6231

113.0200, 1.2014,  
-10.3488

63.6818, 2.6114,  
-10.6031

126.7536, 0.7431,  
-10.1577

52.8872, 2.8405,  
-10.5203

141.0025, 0.2475,  
-9.9216

42.7825, 3.0100,  
-10.3697

155.7485, -0.2834,  
-9.6429

33.4186, 3.1122,  
-10.1465

170.9754, -0.8479,  
-9.3236

24.8596, 3.1364,  
-9.8473

186.6686, -1.4446,

17.1896, 3.0667,

-8.9656

-9.4757

202.8146, -2.0721,  
-8.5707

10.5271, 2.8782,  
-9.0651

0.0000, INF, -NF

87.1796, 1.9991,  
-10.5871

87.1796, 1.9991,  
-10.5871

77.3387, 8.3177,  
-24.7276

97.3597, -3.8915,  
2.3103

67.8939, 15.2099,  
-40.5163

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

58.9348, 22.8493,  
-58.4625

50.5886, 31.4286,  
-79.1580

■ 43.0429, 41.0728,  
-103.0767

■ 36.5715, 51.5847,  
-129.9403

■ 31.5407, 61.9182,  
-157.3241

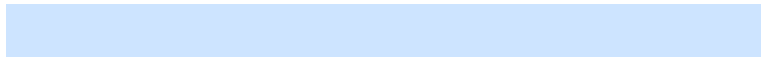
■ 28.3223, 69.7665,  
-179.3788

■ 27.0729, 73.0311,  
-189.2313

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1814, -6.3919, -12.0353



87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871



87.1814, 8.8319, -4.8619

# Triad

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



87.1814, 1.9971, -10.5848



87.1814, 5.1255, 16.3084



87.1814, -20.2073, 6.3867

# Complementary

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



87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871



98.8591, -11.2414, 18.8483

# 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.



87.1814, -17.3716, 13.3705



87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871



87.1814, -2.9073, 18.7374

# Square

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



87.1814, 1.9971, -10.5848



87.1814, 10.6856, 10.7547



87.1814, -11.1163, 17.7152



87.1814, -19.0059, -1.7244



# Rectangle

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



87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871



87.1814, 11.4797, 0.3386



87.1814, -11.1163, 17.7152



87.1814, -19.6981, 8.9338

# Sweetspot

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



87.1814, 1.9971, -10.5848



95.8619, -3.0583, 0.5018



96.6500, -14.4905, 1.2645



43.9925, -1.2141, -0.2048

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.1814, 1.9971, -10.5848



84.7339, 3.5028, -13.9250



88.6729, 7.0292, -8.4953



41.7515, 0.0764, -3.0279



19.6222, 52.8293, -136.3542



6.2690, 16.5951, -41.3688



# Inverse Universe

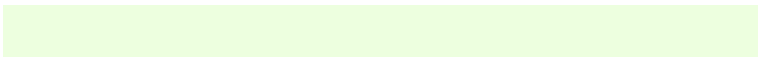
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



90.0722, 11.5334, -5.4677



88.2180, 14.8887, -7.6184



97.4279, -16.3445, 17.2620



42.7547, 3.4218, -1.2989



37.9159, 73.5491, -42.2975



11.8552, 23.0338, -13.5130



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

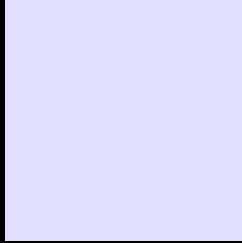
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

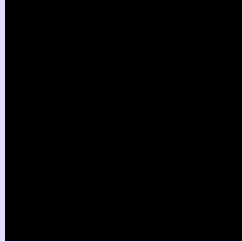
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871.

-10.5871.

# 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

87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871

### Protanopia

87.1226, 0.2239, -10.6955

### Deuteranopia

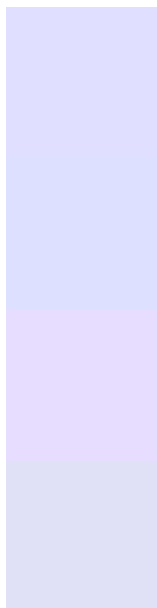
87.1199, 6.4833, -10.5895



## Tritanopia

87.1834, -2.0163, -3.9784

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871

## Protanomaly

87.2129, 0.5328, -10.5677

## Deuteranomaly

87.1331, 4.9746, -10.5980

## Tritanomaly

87.1057, -0.4132, -6.2289

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871 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(225, 223, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 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(225, 223, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 223, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871 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(225, 223, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 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(225, 223, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 223, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 223, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 223,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1796, 1.9991, -10.5871 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 223, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
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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