

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1711, -30.8255,
10.2348)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.1711, -30.8255,
10.2348) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(87.1379,
-30.8080, 10.3219)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A7F1D5
RGB	167, 241, 213
RGB Percent	65%, 95%, 84%
CMY	0.3451, 0.0549, 0.1647
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.12, 0.05
HSL	157°, 73%, 80%
HSV	157°, 31%, 95%
XYZ	59.4018, 75.9301, 74.4760
YIQ	215.6820, -35.1160, -24.3960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

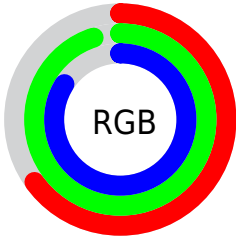
Format	Color
RYB	167, 213, 241
Decimal	11006421
CIELab	89.83, -28.66, 6.24
CIELCh	90, 29.336, 167.711
Yxy	75.9332, 0.2831, 0.3619
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289196501 (0xFFA7F1D5)
YUV	215.6820, -1.3222, -42.6941
Hunter-Lab	87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219

Details

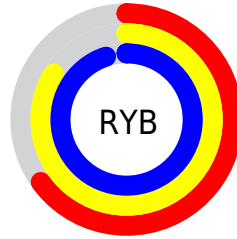
The HunterLab color **87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **70.9085, 26.8169, 0.9904**, and the grayscale version is **82.7470, -4.4152, 4.4958**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.2560, -15.0172, 1.9902**, and **63.7787, -26.7254, 8.7611** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.4975, -37.6063, 12.4604**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.0413, -23.1730, 8.3877**.

Distribution



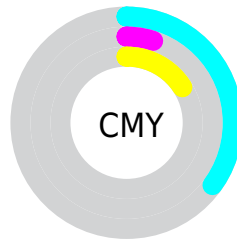
- Red (65%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (5%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219 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 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87.1379, -30.8080,
10.3219


 87.1379, -30.8080,
10.3219


219.3443,
-48.3538, 19.6511

 75.0851, -28.7328,
9.3775


 112.9746,
-34.8455, 12.2673

 63.6442, -26.6033,
8.4488


 126.7064,
-36.8206, 13.2668

 52.8519, -24.4055,
7.5356


140.9535,
-38.7746, 14.2848

 42.7496, -22.1181,
6.6358

155.6979,
-40.7117, 15.3213

 33.3884, -19.7101,
5.7458

170.9233,
-42.6356, 16.3763

 24.8321, -17.1337,
4.8597

186.6149,

 17.1654, -14.3092,

-44.5490, 17.4497

3.9664

202.7594,
-46.4544, 18.5413

■ 10.5065, -12.7044,
3.1325

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1379, -30.8080,
10.3219

■ 87.1379, -30.8080,
10.3219

■ 85.4975, -37.6063,
12.4604

■ 89.0413, -23.1730,
8.3877

■ 84.1134, -43.5095,
14.7749

■ 91.2000, -14.7671,
6.6731

■ 82.9821, -48.4852,
17.2352

■ 93.6107, -5.6704,
5.1914

■ 82.0934, -52.5268,
19.8047

■ 95.4164, 1.1465,
2.8809

■ 81.4314, -55.6603,
22.4420

■ 95.5999, 2.1386,
0.2709

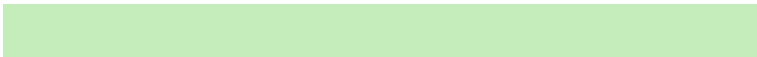
■ 80.9734, -57.9518,
25.1015

■ 80.6902, -59.4769,
27.5377

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.1397, -24.7666, 21.0966



87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219



87.1397, -30.1949, -3.9214

Triad

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



87.1397, -30.8093, 10.3230



87.1397, 4.1939, -25.2648



87.1397, 15.3807, 22.5227

Complementary

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



87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219



70.9085, 26.8169, 0.9904

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.



87.1397, 24.2156, 12.6005



87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219



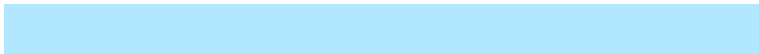
87.1397, 17.4659, -15.5603

Square

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



87.1397, -30.8093, 10.3230



87.1397, -10.6425, -26.1512



87.1397, 25.0033, -1.2318



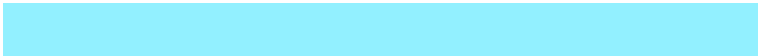
87.1397, 1.5002, 27.3082

Rectangle

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



87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219



87.1397, -26.0905, -13.5393



87.1397, 25.0033, -1.2318



87.1397, 19.0782, 19.7614

Sweetspot

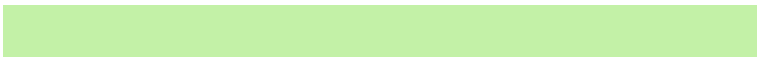
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.1397, -30.8093, 10.3230



97.6511, -14.1659, 6.8321



87.9516, -30.0467, 29.0233



45.0116, -7.1894, 3.2744

0.0000, NaN, NaN



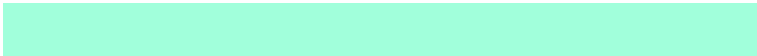
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



87.1397, -30.8093, 10.3230



91.7556, -37.5988, 12.4432



85.1406, -21.5775, -5.8689



42.2157, -6.3135, 2.9892



59.4414, -43.6572, 19.9469



17.2007, -12.2468, 4.9380

Inverse Universe

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



70.9085, 26.8169, 0.9904



71.1542, 35.8517, 0.7804



72.3877, 18.0853, 14.9764



39.8219, 2.1219, 1.5775



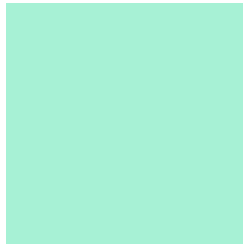
32.5217, 57.0338, 10.6323



9.4796, 16.8143, 1.6285

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

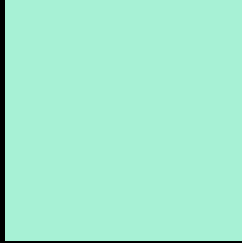
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

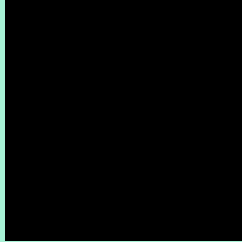
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

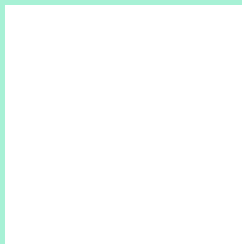
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219.



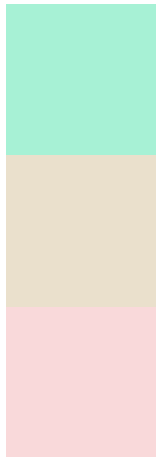
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1379,

-30.8080, 10.3219.

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

87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219

Protanopia

86.6968, -4.5361, 14.2751

Deuteranopia

86.5028, 6.5506, 7.9542



Tritanopia

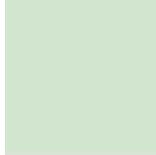
87.0646, -18.0704, -10.5210

Trichromacy



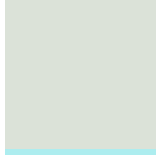
Original Color

87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219



Protanomaly

86.4871, -14.8516, 12.5648



Deuteranomaly

86.2616, -8.5817, 8.3510



Tritanomaly

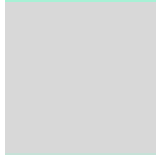
86.9969, -22.7808, -2.4455

Monochromacy



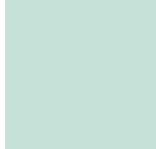
Original Color

87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219



Achromatopsia

82.8665, -4.4215, 4.5023



Achromatomaly

84.1204, -14.6316, 6.2654

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219 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(167, 241, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(167, 241, 213)  
}
```

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(167, 241, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(167, 241, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219 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(167, 241, 213) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(167, 241, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(167, 241, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(167, 241, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 241, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(167, 241,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1379, -30.8080, 10.3219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(167, 241, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(167,  
241, 213) }
```

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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