

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1941, 7.1526,  
-10.4772)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.1941, 7.1526,  
-10.4772) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.3151, 7.1365,  
-10.3139)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECDCFF
RGB	236, 220, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1372, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	267°, 100%, 93%
HSV	267°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	78.2353, 76.2393, 105.2000
YIQ	228.7740, -1.6990, 14.2770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

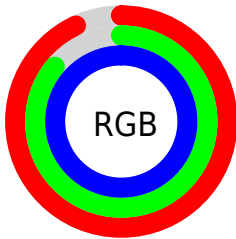
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 220, 255
Decimal	15523071
CIE Lab	89.97, 11.82, -15.01
CIE LCh	90, 19.103, 308.215
Yxy	76.2424, 0.3013, 0.2936
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293713151 (0xFFE0C0FF)
YUV	228.7740, 12.9294, 6.3372
Hunter-Lab	87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139

# Details

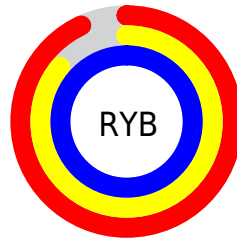
The HunterLab color  $87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $97.4879, -16.2935, 18.6043$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.3663, -4.7150, 4.8011$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.7893, 7.2130, -10.2248$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.4752, 16.4936, -22.8338$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.5021, -1.9902, 1.3031$ .

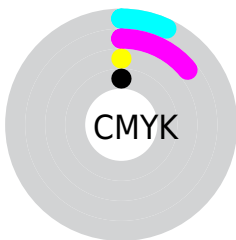
# Distribution



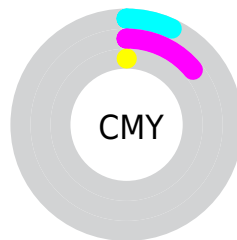
- Red (93%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139 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 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.3151, 7.1365,  
-10.3139

87.3151, 7.1365,  
-10.3139

219.5853, 4.1273,  
-7.7904

75.2538, 7.2382,  
-10.3594

113.1678, 6.7665,  
-10.0570

63.8038, 7.2822,  
-10.3493

126.9072, 6.5103,  
-9.8570

53.0019, 7.2600,  
-10.2766

141.1615, 6.2100,  
-9.6122

42.8894, 7.1635,  
-10.1363

155.9129, 5.8683,  
-9.3249

33.5171, 6.9820,  
-9.9233

171.1451, 5.4873,  
-8.9973

24.9488, 6.7011,  
-9.6338

186.8433, 5.0691,

17.2685, 6.3001,

-8.6313

-9.2705

202.9942, 4.6152,  
-8.2285

■ 10.5941, 5.7483,  
-8.8634

0.0000, INF, -NF

■ 87.3151, 7.1365,  
-10.3139

■ 87.3151, 7.1365,  
-10.3139

■ 78.4752, 16.4936,  
-22.8338

■ 96.5021, -1.9902,  
1.3031

■ 70.0382, 26.1190,  
-36.4746

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 62.0877, 36.0086,  
-51.4562

■ 54.7329, 46.0768,  
-67.9519

■ 48.1188, 56.0581,  
-85.9399

■ 42.4282, 65.3560,  
-104.9186

■ 37.8661, 72.9111,  
-123.5257

■ 34.5975, 77.3632,  
-139.4570

■ 33.1238, 78.5218,  
-147.5582

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3169, -1.9920, -14.6201



87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139



87.3169, 13.2745, -2.0669

# Triad

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



87.3169, 7.1343, -10.3115



87.3169, 2.3420, 19.6287



87.3169, -22.3087, 2.1886

# Complementary

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



87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139



97.4879, -16.2935, 18.6043

# 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.



87.3169, -21.2613, 11.0635



87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139



87.3169, -7.3036, 20.5040

# Square

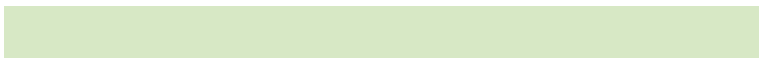
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.3169, 7.1343, -10.3115



87.3169, 10.4249, 14.9984



87.3169, -15.8667, 17.5349



87.3169, -18.7926, -6.9075



# Rectangle

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



87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139



87.3169, 14.7014, 4.2003



87.3169, -15.8667, 17.5349



87.3169, -22.4756, 5.3019

# Sweetspot

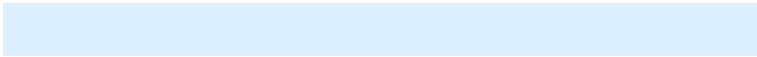
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.3169, 7.1343, -10.3115



96.2438, -1.7406, 0.9924



91.8245, -8.0806, -4.6468



44.2024, -0.4909, 0.0669

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.3169, 7.1343, -10.3115



85.2719, 9.2430, -13.0754



89.0724, 12.9470, -7.8619



42.1716, 1.5075, -2.4575



24.1232, 56.9502, -105.6386



7.9410, 18.2248, -30.7250



# Inverse Universe

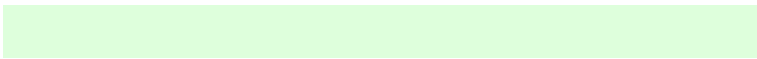
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.7025, 10.6181, 0.2587



86.9085, 13.3061, -0.5345



96.0097, -21.6464, 16.9656



42.6052, 2.6216, 0.8243



34.7919, 62.4447, 0.2920

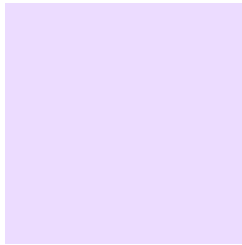


10.9575, 19.8514, -1.3406



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

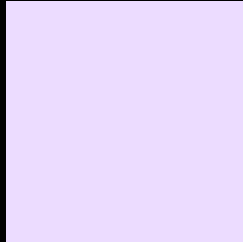
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139 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 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139.



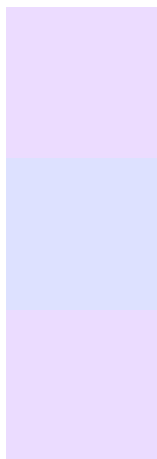
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139.

-10.3139.

# 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

87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139

### Protanopia

87.4314, -0.3056, -10.2870

### Deuteranopia

87.2173, 6.8093, -10.4519



## Tritanopia

87.4980, 2.0189, -1.9101

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139

## Protanomaly

87.2720, 2.3133, -10.4565

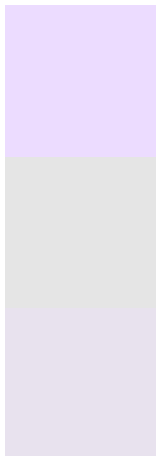
## Deuteranomaly

87.2173, 6.8093, -10.4519

## Tritanomaly

87.4627, 3.8089, -4.5994

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

88.1598, -0.5870, -0.0867

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139 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(236, 220, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 220, 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(236, 220, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 220, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139 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(236, 220, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 220, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 220, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 220, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 220, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 220, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 220, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
220, 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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