

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.2097, -3.6411,  
5.8731)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.2097, -3.6411, 5.8731)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223)</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(87.1150, -3.5025,  
5.6223)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E5E1E0
RGB	229, 225, 224
RGB Percent	90%, 88%, 88%
CMY	0.1020, 0.1176, 0.1216
CMYK	0.00, 0.02, 0.02, 0.10
HSL	12°, 9%, 89%
HSV	12°, 2%, 90%
XYZ	72.6928, 75.8902, 81.3380
YIQ	226.0820, 2.7050, 0.5370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

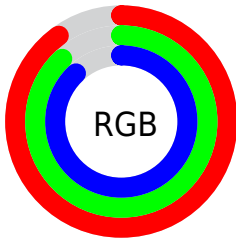
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 225, 224
Decimal	15065568
CIE Lab	89.81, 1.18, 0.96
CIE LCh	90, 1.519, 39.126
Yxy	75.8935, 0.3162, 0.3301
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293255648 (0xFFE5E1E0)
YUV	226.0820, -1.0264, 2.5591
Hunter-Lab	87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223

# Details

The HunterLab color  $87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $87.7441, -5.8057, 3.8753$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.2489, -4.6554, 4.7404$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.7281, -2.3098, 4.3065$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.8468, 2.2712, 9.2868$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.6232, -8.9701, 1.8573$ .

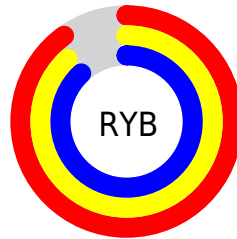
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (88%)

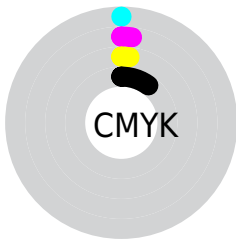
Blue (88%)



Red (90%)

Yellow (88%)

Blue (88%)

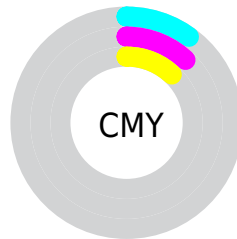


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (2%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223 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 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.1150, -3.5025,  
5.6223

■ 87.1150, -3.5025,  
5.6223

219.3133,  
-10.1534, 13.1401

■ 75.0634, -2.9162,  
4.9244

112.9497, -4.7811,  
7.1104

■ 63.6237, -2.3634,  
4.2562

126.6806, -5.4658,  
7.8956

■ 52.8326, -1.8488,  
3.6206

140.9267, -6.1799,  
8.7075

■ 42.7316, -1.3753,  
3.0191

155.6702, -6.9221,  
9.5453

■ 33.3718, -0.9465,  
2.4538

170.8947, -7.6914,  
10.4081

■ 24.8171, -0.5673,  
1.9270

186.5855, -8.4870,

■ 17.1521, -0.2447,

11.2952

1.4413

202.7292, -9.3079,  
12.2061

■ 10.4952, 0.0112,  
0.9997

0.0000, INF, NaN

■ 87.1150, -3.5025,  
5.6223

■ 87.1150, -3.5025,  
5.6223

■ 80.8468, 2.2712,  
9.2868

■ 93.6232, -8.9701,  
1.8573

■ 74.8456, 8.3911,  
12.8168

■ 97.6720, -13.5314,  
2.5183

■ 69.1530, 14.8803,  
16.1709

■ 63.8166, 21.7447,  
19.2888

■ 58.8929, 28.9528,  
22.0881

■ 54.4473, 36.4112,  
24.4616

■ 50.5509, 43.9340,  
26.2816

■ 47.2753, 51.2193,  
27.4193

■ 44.6802, 57.8522,  
27.7908

# Harmonies

## Analogous

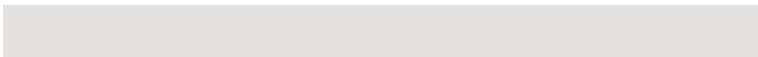
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.1169, -3.1904, 4.9645



87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223



87.1169, -4.1263, 6.0442

# Triad

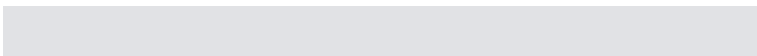
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.1169, -3.5046, 5.6237



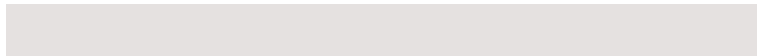
87.1169, -6.0283, 5.2410



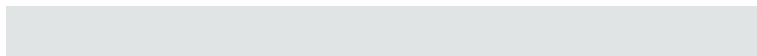
87.1169, -4.4187, 3.3438

# Complementary

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



87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223



87.7441, -5.8057, 3.8753

# 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.



87.1169, -5.1785, 3.4194



87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223



87.1169, -6.1060, 4.5189

# Square

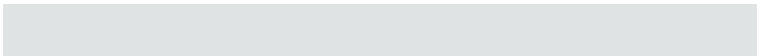
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.1169, -3.5046, 5.6237



87.1169, -5.5828, 5.8246



87.1169, -5.7955, 3.8510



87.1169, -3.7193, 3.6453



# Rectangle

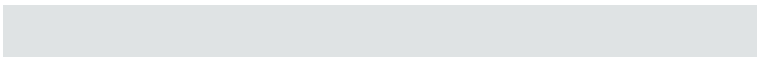
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



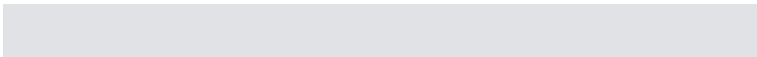
87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223



87.1169, -4.6305, 6.1348



87.1169, -5.7955, 3.8510



87.1169, -4.6755, 3.3259

# Sweetspot

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



87.1169, -3.5046, 5.6237



99.2690, -4.7036, 5.8577



86.9321, -2.2930, 3.4664



45.9431, -2.1906, 2.7003

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

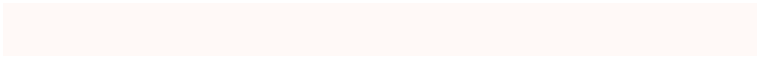


# Same Dimension

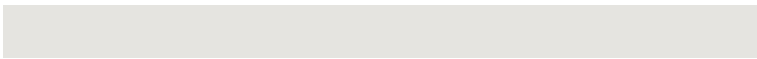
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.1169, -3.5046, 5.6237



97.8151, -3.4287, 6.7033



87.8937, -4.8000, 6.5039



40.1794, -1.2146, 2.9014



32.8272, 46.4156, 21.0405



9.6234, 10.5439, 6.1145



# Inverse Universe

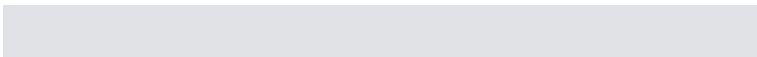
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.7441, -5.8057, 3.8753



98.7936, -7.0189, 3.9754



86.9637, -4.5134, 2.9675



40.6857, -3.0722, 1.4900



47.7262, -16.7307, -23.5367

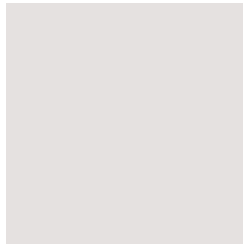


13.4476, -5.1860, -5.6132



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223 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 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

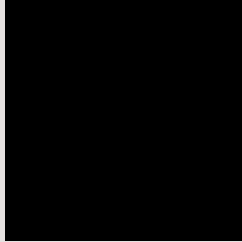
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

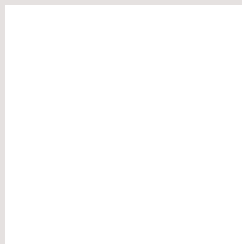
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223.



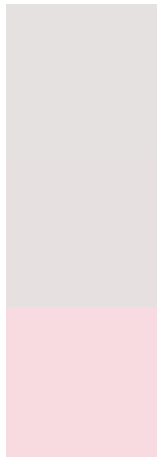
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1150, -3.5025,



# 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

87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223

### Protanopia

87.2097, -3.1747, 5.7385

### Deuteranopia

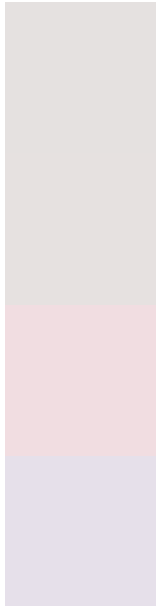
87.2099, 6.2817, 5.4195



## Tritanopia

87.2098, 1.0369, -2.2895

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223

## Protanomaly

87.2097, -3.1747, 5.7385

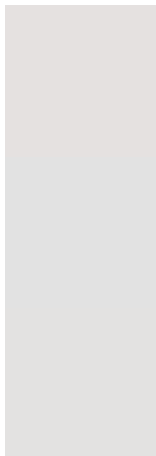
## Deuteranomaly

87.0919, 2.7874, 5.2199

## Tritanomaly

87.2209, -0.9068, 0.8148

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

87.2696, -4.5019, 5.3006

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223 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(229, 225, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 225, 224)  
}
```

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(229, 225, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 225, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223 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(229, 225, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 225, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 225, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 225, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 225, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 225,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1150, -3.5025, 5.6223 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 225, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
225, 224) }
```

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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