

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.2580, 0.3888,  
0.0244)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.2580, 0.3888, 0.0244)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1707, 0.6335,  
-0.2501)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8DFEC
RGB	232, 223, 236
RGB Percent	91%, 87%, 93%
CMY	0.0902, 0.1255, 0.0745
CMYK	0.02, 0.06, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	282°, 25%, 90%
HSV	282°, 6%, 93%
XYZ	74.8067, 75.9873, 90.0812
YIQ	227.1730, 1.1910, 5.9510

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

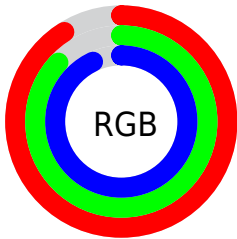
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	232, 223, 236
Decimal	15261676
CIE Lab	89.85, 5.37, -5.25
CIE LCh	90, 7.510, 315.689
Yxy	75.9906, 0.3106, 0.3155
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293451756 (0xFFE8DFEC)
YUV	227.1730, 4.3517, 4.2333
Hunter-Lab	87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501

# Details

The HunterLab color  $87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $90.3612, -9.9845, 9.6961$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.7027, -4.6796, 4.7651$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.6637, 1.1479, -0.9642$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.4074, 10.8083, -10.1335$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.2542, -9.3464, 9.1360$ .

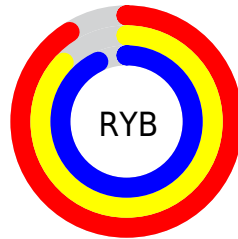
# Distribution



Red (91%)

Green (87%)

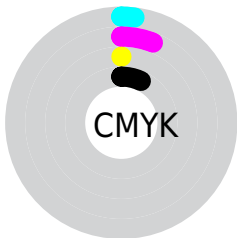
Blue (93%)



Red (91%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (93%)

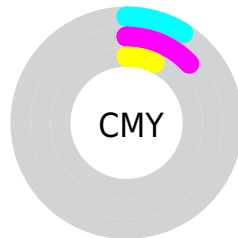


Cyan (2%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (9%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501 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 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1707, 0.6335,  
-0.2501

87.1707, 0.6335,  
-0.2501

219.3890, -4.5644,  
5.2379

75.1164, 1.0256,  
-0.6773

113.0104, -0.2814,  
0.7311

63.6739, 1.3739,  
-1.0612

126.7437, -0.7950,  
1.2773

52.8797, 1.6723,  
-1.3966

140.9921, -1.3440,  
1.8585

42.7756, 1.9155,  
-1.6788

155.7378, -1.9265,  
2.4731

33.4122, 2.0967,  
-1.9019

170.9644, -2.5411,  
3.1195

24.8538, 2.2062,  
-2.0577

186.6573, -3.1863,

17.1845, 2.2304,

3.7966

-2.1354

202.8029, -3.8612,  
4.5031

10.5227, 2.1471,  
-2.1189

0.0000, INF, -NF

87.1707, 0.6335,  
-0.2501

87.1707, 0.6335,  
-0.2501

79.4074, 10.8083,  
-10.1335

95.2542, -9.3464,  
9.1360

72.0105, 21.1837,  
-20.5963

98.6229, -11.3398,  
12.8641

65.0476, 31.7175,  
-31.6964

99.3015, -8.9460,  
13.6502

58.6020, 42.2919,  
-43.4390

99.4164, -8.5424,  
13.7828

■ 52.7766, 52.6531,  
-55.7094

■ 47.6930, 62.3370,  
-68.1752

■ 43.4803, 70.6192,  
-80.1844

■ 40.2472, 76.5914,  
-90.7648

■ 38.0287, 79.4934,  
-98.9013

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1726, -2.6723, -2.2116



87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501



87.1726, 2.5337, 3.0104

# Triad

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



87.1726, 0.6314, -0.2486



87.1726, -2.8435, 11.2116



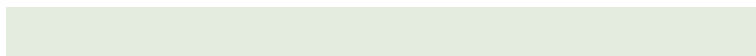
87.1726, -11.5759, 2.8455

# Complementary

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



87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501



90.3612, -9.9845, 9.6961

# 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.



87.1726, -11.6199, 6.4448



87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501



87.1726, -6.6220, 11.1717

# Square

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



87.1726, 0.6314, -0.2486



87.1726, 0.5043, 9.5711



87.1726, -9.8203, 9.4597



87.1726, -9.6989, -0.3738

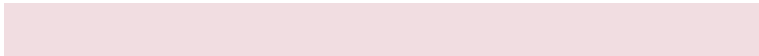


# Rectangle

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



87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501



87.1726, 2.7306, 5.4309



87.1726, -9.8203, 9.4597



87.1726, -11.8045, 4.0536

# Sweetspot

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



87.1726, 0.6314, -0.2486



98.2306, -3.1458, 3.3709



87.6067, -4.4187, 0.1980



45.4864, -1.5057, 1.6070

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.1726, 0.6314, -0.2486



93.8659, 2.3670, -1.8774



87.4814, 1.5280, 1.3699



39.5018, 1.2536, -1.0366



27.7901, 59.6034, -75.1577



8.1038, 17.1126, -19.8375



# Inverse Universe

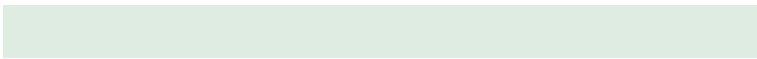
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.2684, 0.3746, 4.4044



94.0026, 2.0116, 4.6550



90.0767, -10.8485, 8.2445



39.5645, 1.0922, 1.9464



31.8003, 55.3484, 13.6547

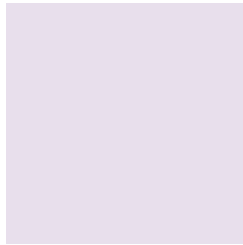


9.0041, 15.8515, 2.4723



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

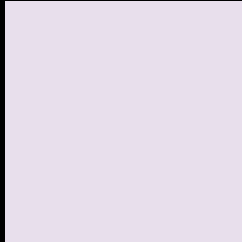
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

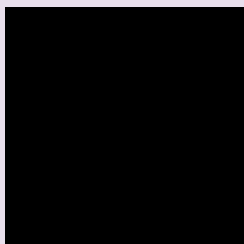
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

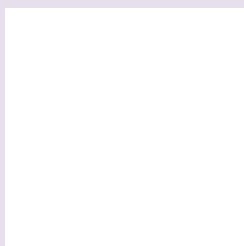
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501.



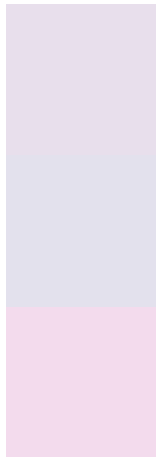
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501.

-0.2501.

# 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

87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501

### Protanopia

87.3474, -1.8595, -0.5941

### Deuteranopia

87.0817, 6.6300, -0.7753



## Tritanopia

87.0962, 2.2209, -2.4119

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501

## Protanomaly

87.2260, -0.6898, -0.7242

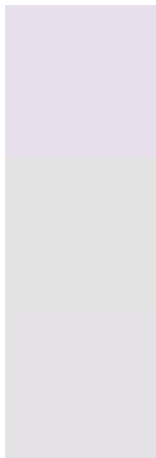
## Deuteranomaly

86.9779, 4.7359, -0.9374

## Tritanomaly

87.0622, 2.0371, -1.9291

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

87.6150, -2.9874, 3.2751

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501 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(232, 223, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 223, 236)  
}
```

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(232, 223, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 223, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501 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(232, 223, 236) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 223, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 223, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 223, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 223, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 223,  
236) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1707, 0.6335, -0.2501 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 223, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
223, 236) }
```

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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