

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.2683, -17.2482,  
-10.8040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.2683, -17.2482,  
-10.8040) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.3043,  
-17.1276, -10.7533)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3EBFF
RGB	179, 235, 255
RGB Percent	70%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0784, 0.0000
CMYK	0.30, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	196°, 100%, 85%
HSV	196°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	66.3488, 76.2204, 105.8229
YIQ	220.5360, -39.7960, -5.6520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

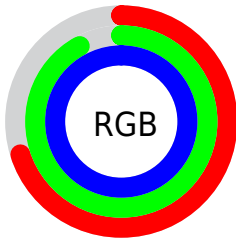
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	179, 211, 255
Decimal	11791359
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.96, -13.19, -15.41
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 20.287, 229.446
Y <sub>xy</sub>	76.2233, 0.2671, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289981439 (0xFFB3EBFF)
YUV	220.5360, 16.9908, -36.4271
Hunter-Lab	87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533

# Details

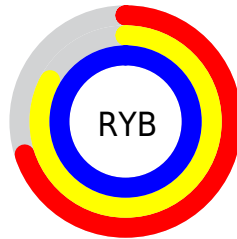
The HunterLab color **87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.8463, 12.6305, 18.7603**, and the grayscale version is **84.7738, -4.5233, 4.6059**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.2715, -11.4019, 3.2753**, and **63.7201, -14.5138, -10.7017** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.4810, -19.7089, -16.0969**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.3579, -13.8119, -5.3466**.

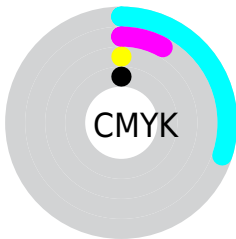
# Distribution



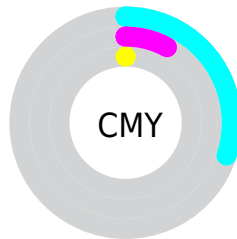
- Red (70%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533 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 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.3043, -17.1276,  
-10.7533

87.3043, -17.1276,  
-10.7533

219.5705,  
-28.9080, -8.3470

75.2434, -15.8459,  
-10.7844

113.1559,  
-19.6983, -10.5247

63.7940, -14.5593,  
-10.7594

126.8948,  
-20.9893, -10.3382

52.9926, -13.2640,  
-10.6715

141.1487,  
-22.2869, -10.1067

42.8808, -11.9529,  
-10.5160

155.8996,  
-23.5922, -9.8324

33.5092, -10.6151,  
-10.2878

171.1314,  
-24.9063, -9.5175

24.9416, -9.2338,  
-9.9840

186.8292,

17.2622, -7.7800,

-26.2299, -9.1638

-9.6085

202.9797,  
-27.5636, -8.7732

■ 10.5887, -6.2860,  
-9.1958

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 87.3043, -17.1276,  
-10.7533

■ 87.3043, -17.1276,  
-10.7533

■ 83.4810, -19.7089,  
-16.0969

■ 91.3579, -13.8119,  
-5.3466

■ 79.8951, -21.4853,  
-21.3534

■ 95.6237, -9.8263,  
0.0908

■ 76.5586, -22.3998,  
-26.4850

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 73.4787, -22.4102,  
-31.4541

■ 70.6569, -21.5008,  
-36.2257

■ 68.0861, -19.6977,  
-40.7758

■ 65.7315, -17.1390,  
-45.1330

■ 65.6860, -17.0854,  
-45.2193

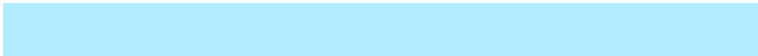
# Harmonies

## Analogous

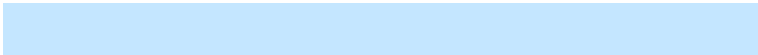
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.3060, -22.5063, -1.7324



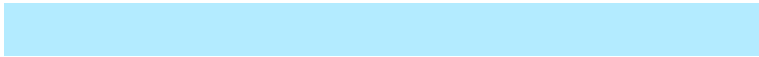
87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533



87.3060, -8.2491, -15.7944

# Triad

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



87.3060, -17.1290, -10.7510



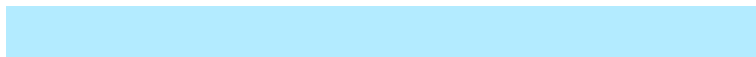
87.3060, 15.6004, 1.2427



87.3060, -11.1374, 20.6681

# Complementary

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



87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533



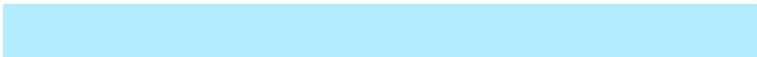
80.8463, 12.6305, 18.7603

# 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.



87.3060, -1.0183, 21.2690



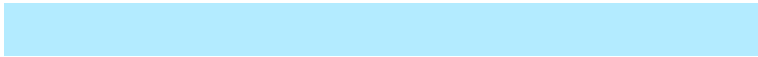
87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533



87.3060, 14.7392, 10.7749

# Square

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



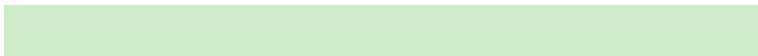
87.3060, -17.1290, -10.7510



87.3060, 10.8453, -8.3578



87.3060, 8.5440, 17.8484

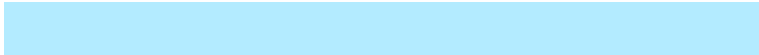


87.3060, -19.1593, 16.0997



# Rectangle

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



87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533



87.3060, -1.4002, -15.8720



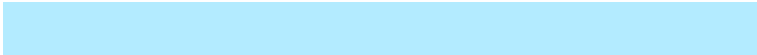
87.3060, 8.5440, 17.8484



87.3060, -7.8788, 21.3190

# Sweetspot

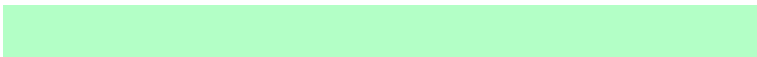
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.3060, -17.1290, -10.7510



95.9749, -9.4796, 0.5279



92.2938, -36.6823, 21.9066



44.1082, -4.6752, -0.1224

0.0000, NaN, NaN

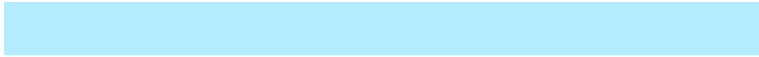


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

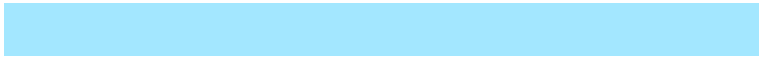


# Same Dimension

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



87.3060, -17.1290, -10.7510



84.9079, -18.8191, -14.0729



75.6264, 1.8029, -27.5389



44.3002, -4.4867, 0.1171



47.7511, -12.7416, -32.1793



15.4871, -4.8127, -8.9681



# Inverse Universe

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



77.1363, 32.4515, -12.3164



72.9975, 40.4289, -15.6240



91.9273, -6.7505, 29.0193



42.6778, 3.0105, -0.2077



36.0968, 67.1386, -17.9275

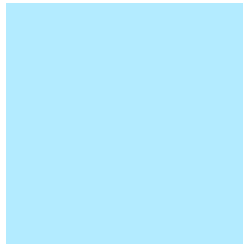


11.3432, 21.2331, -6.6827



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

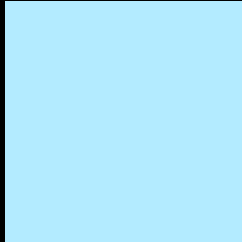
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

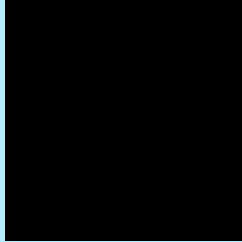
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533.



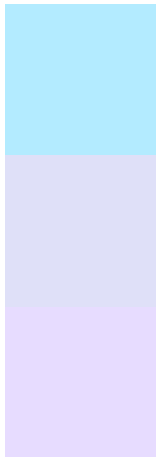
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533.

-17.1276, -10.7533.

# 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

87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533

### Protanopia

87.0498, -0.5340, -6.8565

### Deuteranopia

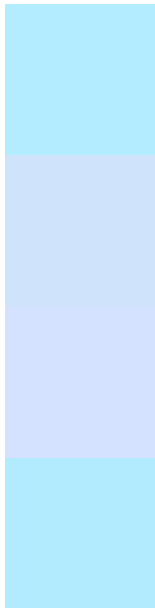
86.8305, 5.5118, -10.9995



## Tritanopia

87.2675, -17.3345, -10.2347

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533

## Protanomaly

87.0157, -6.8607, -8.6881

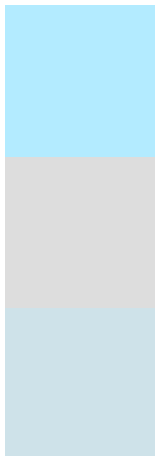
## Deuteranomaly

86.6415, -3.0264, -11.4063

## Tritanomaly

87.2675, -17.3345, -10.2347

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533

## Achromatopsia

85.0326, -4.5371, 4.6200

## Achromatomaly

85.6725, -9.5854, -0.7279

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533 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(179, 235, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 235, 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(179, 235, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 235, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533 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(179, 235, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 235, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 235, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 235, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 235, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 235,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.3043, -17.1276, -10.7533 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 235, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
235, 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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