

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3138, -10.1926,  
-4.9109)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3138, -10.1926,  
-4.9109) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1915, -9.9348,  
-5.1893)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CCE6F5
RGB	204, 230, 245
RGB Percent	80%, 90%, 96%
CMY	0.2000, 0.0980, 0.0392
CMYK	0.17, 0.06, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	202°, 67%, 88%
HSV	202°, 17%, 96%
XYZ	69.6801, 76.0236, 97.3876
YIQ	223.9360, -20.3110, -0.8470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

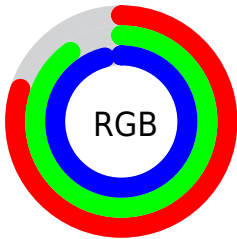
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	204, 220, 245
Decimal	13428469
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.87, -5.49, -10.16
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 11.552, 241.601
Yxy	76.0267, 0.2866, 0.3127
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291618549 (0xFFCCE6F5)
YUV	223.9360, 10.3846, -17.4839
Hunter-Lab	87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893

# Details

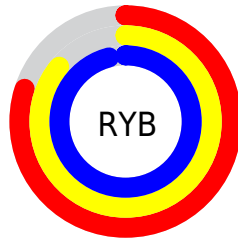
The HunterLab color  $87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $86.2757, 1.8865, 13.9363$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.2731, -4.6033, 4.6874$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.8151, -8.4346, -5.5554$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.4452, -12.0877, -11.5343$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.1316, -7.2171, 1.0514$ .

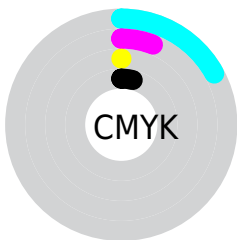
# Distribution



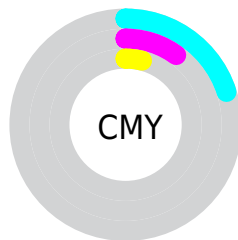
- Red (80%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893 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 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1915, -9.9348,  
-5.1893

87.1915, -9.9348,  
-5.1893

219.4172,  
-18.9399, -1.2321

75.1362, -9.0305,  
-5.4173

113.0330,  
-11.8046, -4.5853

63.6925, -8.1430,  
-5.5940

126.7672,  
-12.7673, -4.2183

52.8973, -7.2731,  
-5.7132

141.0164,  
-13.7491, -3.8108

42.7919, -6.4192,  
-5.7693

155.7629,  
-14.7500, -3.3650

33.4273, -5.5791,  
-5.7555

170.9904,  
-15.7696, -2.8826

24.8674, -4.7485,  
-5.6636

186.6840,

17.1966, -3.9195,

-16.8080, -2.3654

-5.4844

202.8304,  
-17.8648, -1.8148

■ 10.5330, -3.0760,  
-5.2130

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 87.1915, -9.9348,  
-5.1893

■ 87.1915, -9.9348,  
-5.1893

■ 82.4452, -12.0877,  
-11.5343

■ 92.1316, -7.2171,  
1.0514

■ 77.9033, -13.6005,  
-17.9815

■ 97.2453, -3.9946,  
7.1822

■ 73.5845, -14.3996,  
-24.5154

■ 99.6858, -7.0596,  
9.9219

■ 69.5061, -14.4096,  
-31.1130

■ 65.6844, -13.5611,  
-37.7404

■ 62.1333, -11.8015,  
-44.3546

■ 58.8604, -9.1109,  
-50.9079

■ 55.8609, -5.5304,  
-57.3659

■ 54.9215, -4.2416,  
-59.4907

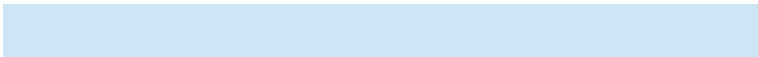
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1933, -14.0209, -1.0416



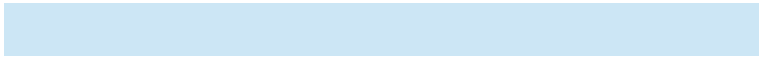
87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893



87.1933, -4.3430, -6.6268

# Triad

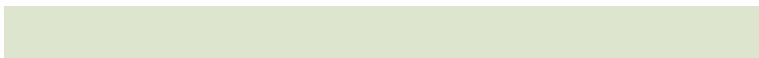
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.1933, -9.9363, -5.1878



87.1933, 6.8596, 5.0442



87.1933, -10.4662, 13.3667

# Complementary

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



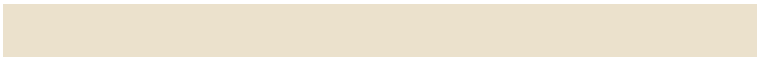
87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893



86.2757, 1.8865, 13.9363

# Split Complementary

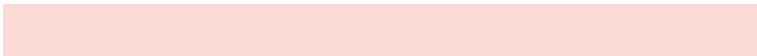
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.1933, -4.9707, 14.7675



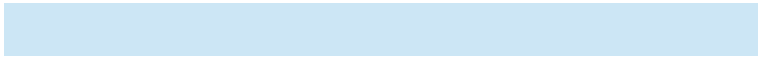
87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893



87.1933, 5.1194, 10.1625

# Square

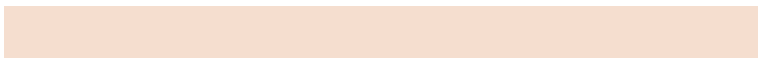
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.1933, -9.9363, -5.1878



87.1933, 5.4471, -0.4913



87.1933, 0.7508, 13.6335



87.1933, -14.3211, 9.6776



# Rectangle

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



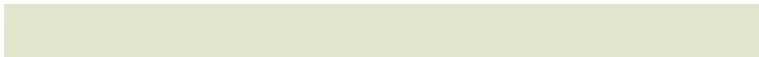
87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893



87.1933, -0.4826, -5.7865



87.1933, 0.7508, 13.6335



87.1933, -8.7545, 14.1095

# Sweetspot

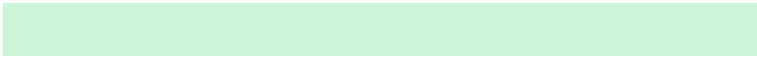
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.1933, -9.9363, -5.1878



97.3252, -7.0072, 2.2141



91.2271, -22.1799, 12.5595



44.8548, -3.3458, 0.8140

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

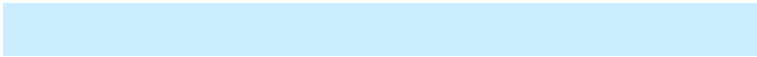


# Same Dimension

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



87.1933, -9.9363, -5.1878



89.5808, -11.2124, -7.6141



80.9931, 0.3434, -13.3252



42.0465, -3.7147, -0.3032



40.6480, -3.6633, -42.8984



12.8358, -2.3250, -11.0246



# Inverse Universe

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



82.6517, 14.1677, -2.5276



83.9773, 18.8841, -4.1366



92.4222, -8.4296, 20.1540



40.8160, 2.6619, 0.3349



34.3036, 62.5630, -7.4233

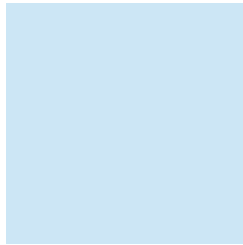


10.2663, 18.8944, -3.5453



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

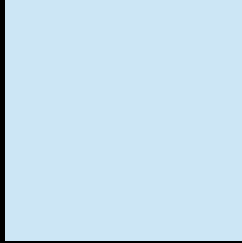
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

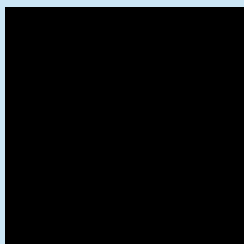
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

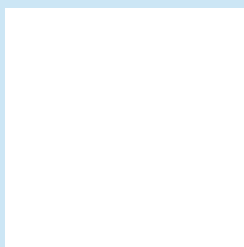
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893.



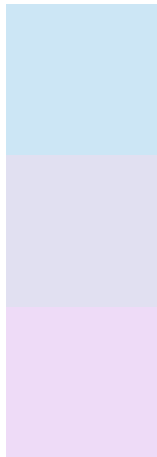
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1915, -9.9348,

-5.1893.

# 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

87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893

### Protanopia

86.9884, -1.2350, -3.1407

### Deuteranopia

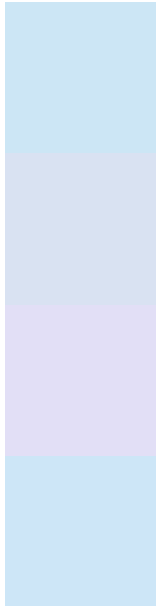
86.9227, 6.7887, -6.3417



## Tritanopia

87.3785, -9.0622, -6.5756

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893

## Protanomaly

86.9225, -4.5899, -3.8187

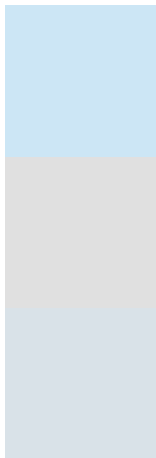
## Deuteranomaly

86.9471, 0.5556, -5.8687

## Tritanomaly

87.3431, -9.2581, -6.0747

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893

## Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

## Achromatomaly

86.5856, -6.4392, 0.9639

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893 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(204, 230, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 230, 245)  
}
```

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(204, 230, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 230, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893 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(204, 230, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 230, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(204, 230, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 230, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 230, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 230,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1915, -9.9348, -5.1893 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 230, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
230, 245) }
```

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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