

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3279, -14.1975,
-6.7317)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.3279, -14.1975,
-6.7317) contains.

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----|
| HunterLab(87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**HunterLab(87.3279,
-14.1975, -6.7317)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | C0E9F8 |
| RGB | 192, 233, 248 |
| RGB Percent | 75%, 91%, 97% |
| CMY | 0.2470, 0.0863, 0.0274 |
| CMYK | 0.23, 0.06, 0.00, 0.03 |
| HSL | 196°, 80%, 86% |
| HSV | 196°, 23%, 97% |
| XYZ | 67.8204, 76.2616, 99.9524 |
| YIQ | 222.4510, -29.2510, -4.0270 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

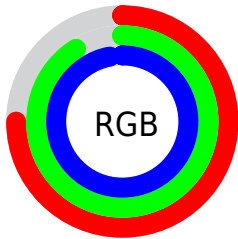
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R _Y B | 192, 216, 248 |
| Decimal | 12642808 |
| CIE Lab | 89.98, -10.02, -11.65 |
| CIE LCh | 90, 15.363, 229.307 |
| Yxy | 76.2647, 0.2779, 0.3125 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4290832888 (0xFFC0E9F8) |
| YUV | 222.4510, 12.5957, -26.7055 |
| Hunter-Lab | 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 |

Details

The HunterLab color $87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFFFF$. A complement of this color would be $82.6971, 7.5379, 15.3345$, and the grayscale version is $85.6207, -4.5685, 4.6519$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $99.4383, -7.2952, 4.7359$, and $63.6933, -11.8261, -7.3810$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $83.4298, -17.1646, -12.0036$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $91.4391, -10.5714, -1.4248$.

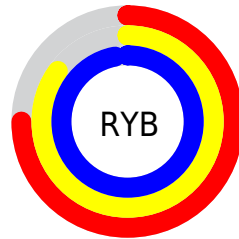
Distribution



Red (75%)

Green (91%)

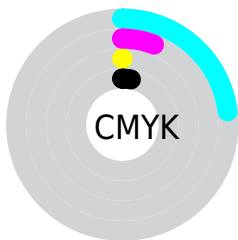
Blue (97%)



Red (75%)

Yellow (85%)

Blue (97%)

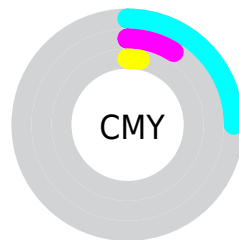


Cyan (23%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (25%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 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 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.3279, -14.1975,
-6.7317

87.3279, -14.1975,
-6.7317

219.6027,
-24.8266, -3.2195

75.2659, -13.0726,
-6.9029

113.1817,
-16.4768, -6.2362

63.8153, -11.9522,
-7.0209

126.9216,
-17.6316, -5.9211

53.0127, -10.8342,
-7.0794

141.1765,
-18.7982, -5.5641

42.8995, -9.7140,
-7.0730

155.9284,
-19.9772, -5.1674

33.5264, -8.5844,
-6.9950

171.1610,
-21.1693, -4.7330

24.9572, -7.4339,
-6.8380

186.8598,

17.2760, -6.2429,

-22.3747, -4.2625

-6.5954

203.0111,
-23.5937, -3.7575

■ 10.6005, -4.9818,
-6.2700

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 87.3279, -14.1975,
-6.7317

■ 87.3279, -14.1975,
-6.7317

■ 83.4298, -17.1646,
-12.0036

■ 91.4391, -10.5714,
-1.4248

■ 79.7522, -19.4024,
-17.2193

■ 95.7452, -6.3482,
3.8923

■ 76.3084, -20.8489,
-22.3462

■ 99.1179, -5.4578,
7.8574

■ 73.1082, -21.4504,
-27.3492

■ 99.7785, -6.5508,
8.5970

■ 70.1575, -21.1707,
-32.1917

■ 67.4564, -20.0024,
-36.8407

■ 64.9956, -17.9836,
-41.2771

■ 63.2958, -16.0502,
-44.4663

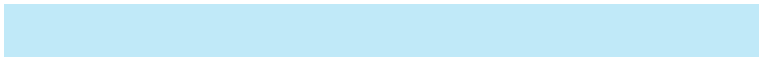
Harmonies

Analogous

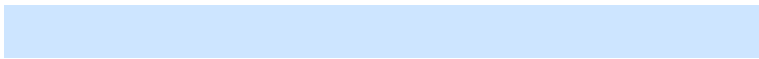
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.3297, -18.3292, -0.0799



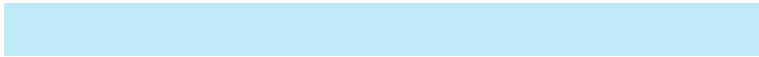
87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317



87.3297, -7.4208, -10.4059

Triad

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



87.3297, -14.1988, -6.7303



87.3297, 10.5154, 2.0737



87.3297, -9.5520, 17.1373

Complementary

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



87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317



82.6971, 7.5379, 15.3345

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.



87.3297, -1.8734, 17.6042



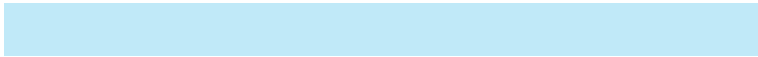
87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317



87.3297, 9.8960, 9.3257

Square

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



87.3297, -14.1988, -6.7303



87.3297, 6.9613, -5.0356



87.3297, 5.2975, 14.8628



87.3297, -15.7120, 13.5263

Rectangle

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



87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317



87.3297, -2.2337, -10.4759



87.3297, 5.2975, 14.8628



87.3297, -7.0688, 17.6544

Sweetspot

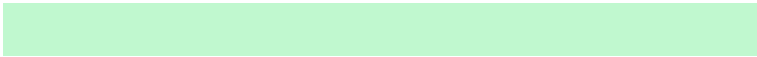
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.3297, -14.1988, -6.7303



96.8288, -8.5549, 1.5857



91.0189, -28.7474, 17.1557



44.6730, -4.0803, 0.5801

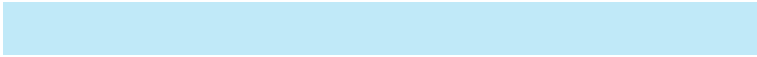
0.0000, NaN, NaN



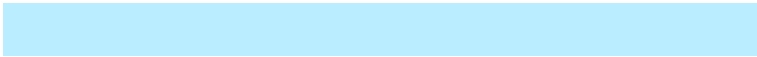
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



87.3297, -14.1988, -6.7303



88.3134, -16.1087, -9.3794



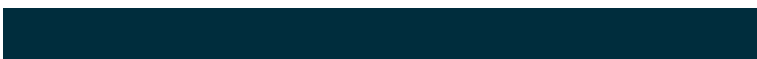
78.5366, 0.1358, -18.6481



43.3313, -4.3594, 0.0994



46.7818, -12.1769, -32.1868



14.8371, -4.5641, -8.6925

Inverse Universe

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



79.7124, 22.3394, -7.8331



79.0758, 28.7782, -10.5919



91.1823, -7.0386, 23.6351



41.7619, 2.9253, -0.1732



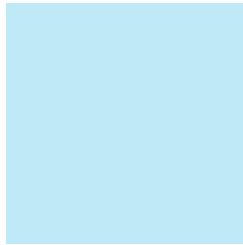
35.5250, 66.0162, -17.1883



10.8925, 20.3796, -6.3407

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

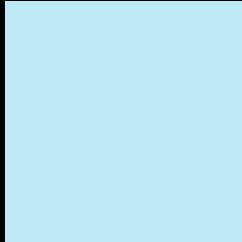
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 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

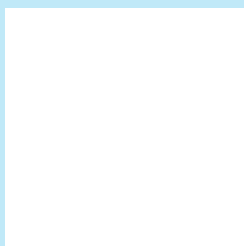
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317.



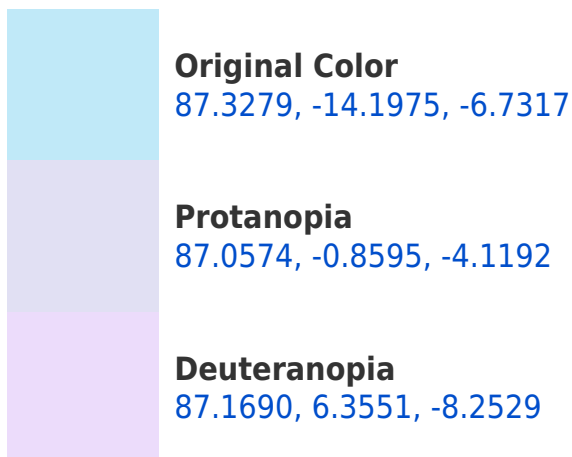
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317.

-14.1975,-6.7317.

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





Tritanopia

87.5102, -13.3297, -8.1452

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317

Protanomaly

86.9925, -5.7493, -5.3731

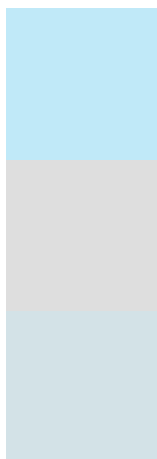
Deuteranomaly

87.1597, -1.6033, -7.8437

Tritanomaly

87.4742, -13.5302, -7.6375

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317

Achromatopsia

85.4670, -4.5603, 4.6436

Achromatomaly

86.0297, -8.4567, 0.7601

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 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(192, 233, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(192, 233, 248)  
}
```

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(192, 233, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(192, 233, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 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(192, 233, 248) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(192, 233, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(192, 233, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(192, 233, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 233, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(192, 233,  
248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.3279, -14.1975, -6.7317 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(192, 233, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(192,  
233, 248) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor