

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3385, -2.0848,  
-10.4437)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3385, -2.0848,  
-10.4437) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.3867, -2.0538,  
-10.3779)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D9E2FF
RGB	217, 226, 255
RGB Percent	85%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.1490, 0.1137, 0.0000
CMYK	0.15, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	226°, 100%, 93%
HSV	226°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	73.8616, 76.3644, 105.4545
YIQ	226.6150, -14.6730, 7.1110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

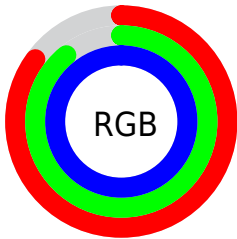
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	217, 224, 255
Decimal	14279423
CIE Lab	90.03, 2.67, -15.07
CIE LCh	90, 15.303, 280.041
Yxy	76.3674, 0.2889, 0.2987
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292469503 (0xFFD9E2FF)
YUV	226.6150, 13.9938, -8.4324
Hunter-Lab	87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779

# Details

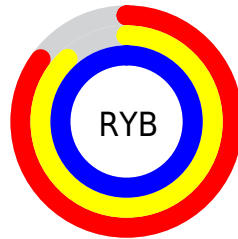
The HunterLab color  $87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $96.0103, -6.7911, 18.5026$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.4233, -4.6647, 4.7499$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.9409, -1.1907, -10.1607$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.2261, 0.7400, -21.9693$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.7976, -4.3582, 0.4001$ .

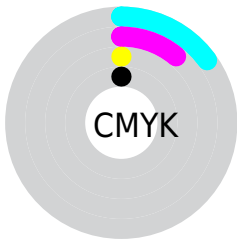
# Distribution



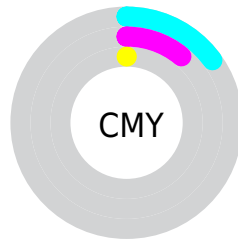
- Red (85%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779 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 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.3867, -2.0538,  
-10.3779

87.3867, -2.0538,  
-10.3779

219.6826, -8.1916,  
-7.8696

75.3219, -1.5359,  
-10.4218

113.2458, -3.2036,  
-10.1247

63.8683, -1.0554,  
-10.4098

126.9882, -3.8280,  
-9.9264

53.0625, -0.6173,  
-10.3352

141.2455, -4.4838,  
-9.6833

42.9459, -0.2254,  
-10.1931

155.9997, -5.1696,  
-9.3977

33.5691, 0.1156,  
-9.9783

171.2346, -5.8843,  
-9.0718

24.9960, 0.3989,  
-9.6871

186.9355, -6.6269,

17.3103, 0.6153,

-8.7074

-9.3224

203.0890, -7.3962,  
-8.3061

■ 10.6296, 0.7497,  
-8.9144

■ 0.5731, 20.2568,  
-109.2756

■ 87.3867, -2.0538,  
-10.3779

■ 87.3867, -2.0538,  
-10.3779

■ 79.2261, 0.7400,  
-21.9693

■ 95.7976, -4.3582,  
0.4001

■ 71.3479, 4.1487,  
-34.5820

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 63.8027, 8.3224,  
-48.4556

■ 56.6555, 13.4474,  
-63.8607

■ 49.9937, 19.7340,  
-81.0487

■ 43.9336, 27.3725,  
-100.1256

■ 38.6259, 36.4149,  
-120.7825

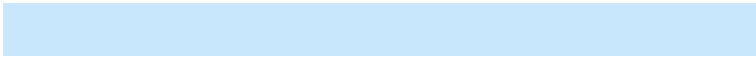
■ 34.2465, 46.5403,  
-141.8745

■ 32.3966, 51.7819,  
-152.2752

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3885, -9.6936, -9.6354



87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779



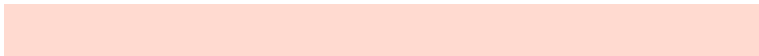
87.3885, 5.1219, -6.8000

# Triad

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



87.3885, -2.0556, -10.3757



87.3885, 7.0296, 13.3894



87.3885, -18.2306, 9.4561

# Complementary

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



87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779



96.0103, -6.7911, 18.5026

# 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.



87.3885, -14.0441, 14.9232



87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779



87.3885, 0.4748, 17.0533

# Square

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



87.3885, -2.0556, -10.3757



87.3885, 10.4868, 7.1911



87.3885, -7.2491, 17.5893



87.3885, -18.8548, 2.2504



# Rectangle

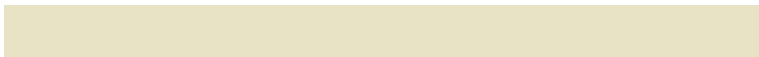
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779



87.3885, 8.6140, -2.6183



87.3885, -7.2491, 17.5893



87.3885, -17.2003, 11.5403

# Sweetspot

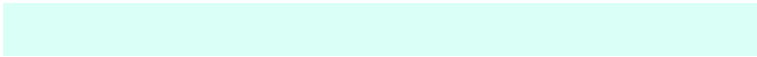
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.3885, -2.0556, -10.3757



96.5664, -4.5448, 1.3367



96.3822, -18.7790, 5.6738



44.3790, -2.0307, 0.2568

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.3885, -2.0556, -10.3757



84.8310, -1.2470, -13.8725



85.4967, 5.6818, -12.8261



42.5161, -1.5512, -2.0680



23.8186, 36.1205, -107.7450



8.4375, 8.3068, -28.4781



# Inverse Universe

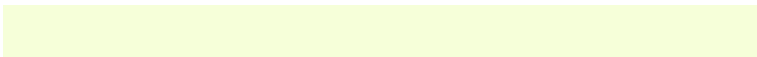
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



87.3946, 10.0102, 5.2119



84.8976, 13.2821, 5.2714



97.9962, -14.6335, 20.4105



42.4942, 2.0255, 2.4058



33.6165, 58.1400, 17.2978

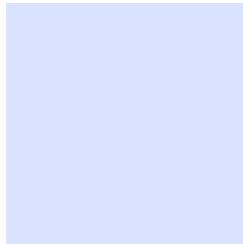


10.5660, 18.4239, 4.2755



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

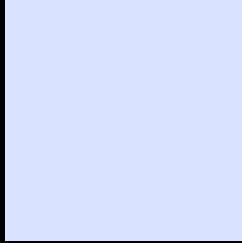
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

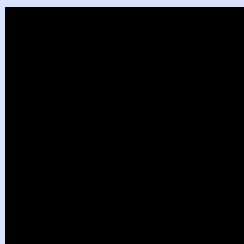
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3867, -2.0538,

-10.3779.

# 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

87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779

### Protanopia

87.4847, -0.1964, -9.6426

### Deuteranopia

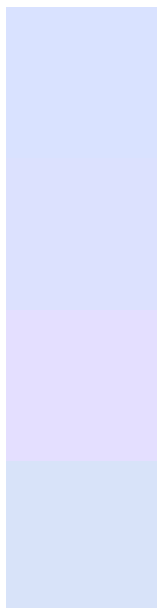
87.4216, 5.9445, -10.1909



## Tritanopia

87.5144, -5.4738, -5.2393

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779

## Protanomaly

87.3051, -0.8127, -9.8948

## Deuteranomaly

87.4582, 2.9452, -10.1940

## Tritanomaly

87.3937, -4.0690, -7.0217

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

87.6017, -4.1757, -0.3202

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779 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(217, 226, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(217, 226, 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(217, 226, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(217, 226, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779 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(217, 226, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(217, 226, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(217, 226, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(217, 226, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 226, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(217, 226,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.3867, -2.0538, -10.3779 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(217, 226, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(217,  
226, 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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