

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3451, -3.7239,  
17.1639)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3451, -3.7239,  
17.1639) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.4638, -3.7348,  
17.2016)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F0E1C7
RGB	240, 225, 199
RGB Percent	94%, 88%, 78%
CMY	0.0588, 0.1176, 0.2196
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.17, 0.06
HSL	38°, 58%, 86%
HSV	38°, 17%, 94%
XYZ	73.1692, 76.4992, 64.9422
YIQ	226.5210, 17.2860, -4.9060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

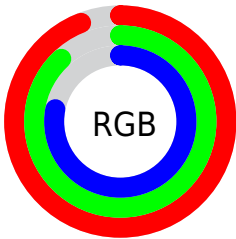
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 240, 199
Decimal	15786439
CIE Lab	90.09, 0.96, 14.56
CIE LCh	90, 14.595, 86.238
Yxy	76.5026, 0.3409, 0.3565
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293976519 (0xFFFF0E1C7)
YUV	226.5210, -13.5679, 11.8211
Hunter-Lab	87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016

# Details

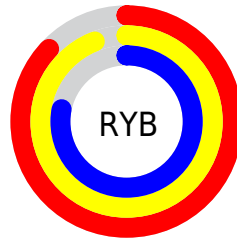
The HunterLab color  $87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $81.5629, -4.1429, -9.7404$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.4888, -4.6682, 4.7534$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $64.0189, -2.5869, 14.5935$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.1720, -2.4861, 23.2540$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.8711, -4.5972, 10.3633$ .

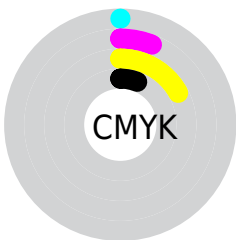
# Distribution



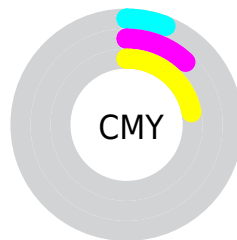
- Red (94%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (78%)



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



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016 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 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.4638, -3.7348,  
17.2016

87.4638, -3.7348,  
17.2016

219.7877,  
-10.4701, 29.5213

75.3954, -3.1376,  
15.8445

113.3301, -5.0349,  
19.9095

63.9379, -2.5730,  
14.4768

127.0758, -5.7296,  
21.2641

53.1279, -2.0457,  
13.0930

141.3362, -6.4532,  
22.6227

43.0069, -1.5587,  
11.6836

156.0935, -7.2046,  
23.9868

33.6253, -1.1153,  
10.2345

171.3313, -7.9829,  
25.3578

25.0469, -0.7203,  
8.7235

187.0351, -8.7871,

17.3553, -0.3798,

26.7366

7.1138

203.1913, -9.6164,  
28.1243

■ 10.6679, -0.1035,  
6.3654

■ 1.0101, 4.0774,  
0.7071

■ 87.4638, -3.7348,  
17.2016

■ 87.4638, -3.7348,  
17.2016

■ 84.1720, -2.4861,  
23.2540

■ 90.8711, -4.5972,  
10.3633

■ 80.9963, -0.8245,  
28.4627

■ 94.3821, -5.0865,  
2.7897

■ 77.9449, 1.2632,  
32.7779

■ 97.4432, -8.2457,  
2.3349

■ 75.0241, 3.7875,  
36.1546

■ 98.6232, -10.1587,  
3.7173

■ 72.2394, 6.7515,  
38.5604

■ 69.5958, 10.1471,  
39.9829

■ 67.0960, 13.9509,  
40.4429

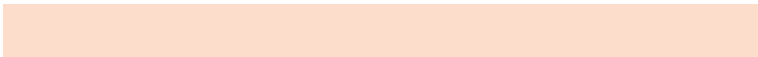
■ 64.7392, 18.1132,  
40.0250

■ 64.0738, 19.3629,  
39.8209

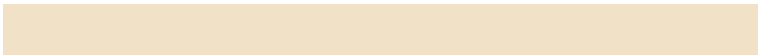
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.4657, 3.3657, 15.2689



87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016



87.4657, -10.8650, 16.0377

# Triad

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



87.4657, -3.7373, 17.2028



87.4657, -17.0550, -1.4278



87.4657, 7.4570, -3.0887

# Complementary

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



87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016



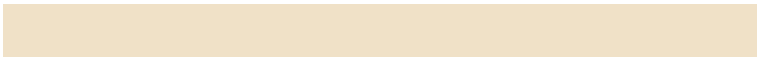
81.5629, -4.1429, -9.7404

# Split Complementary

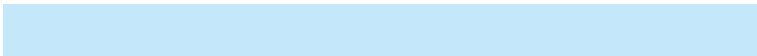
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.4657, 1.6990, -8.2511



87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016



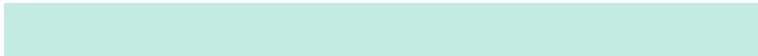
87.4657, -12.4289, -7.2377

# Square

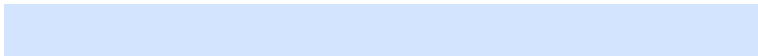
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.4657, -3.7373, 17.2028



87.4657, -18.4029, 5.6433



87.4657, -5.6020, -9.8285

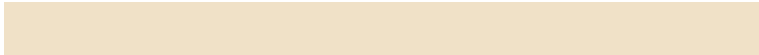


87.4657, 9.9628, 3.8694



# Rectangle

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



87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016



87.4657, -14.6986, 13.6033



87.4657, -5.6020, -9.8285



87.4657, 5.8284, -5.1133

# Sweetspot

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



87.4657, -3.7373, 17.2028



98.1155, -5.0650, 9.4878



80.1435, 12.3185, 2.5178



45.2712, -2.3220, 4.6460

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

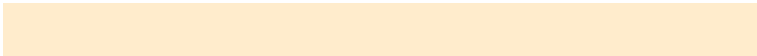


# Same Dimension

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



87.4657, -3.7373, 17.2028



92.6341, -3.6488, 20.4531



91.6663, -13.2472, 21.3032



41.7497, -2.0521, 5.5956



47.6822, 13.7717, 29.6227



14.4231, 2.6649, 8.9341



# Inverse Universe

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



81.5629, -4.1429, -9.7404



85.2334, -4.1383, -13.3631



77.4872, 5.3379, -15.2379



40.2186, -2.1639, -1.3805



27.3423, 21.5204, -80.6318

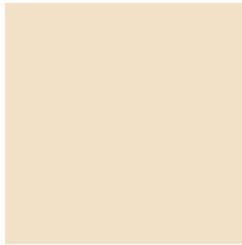


8.9738, 3.7028, -19.2098



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016 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 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

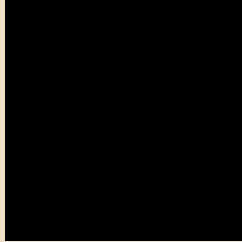
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

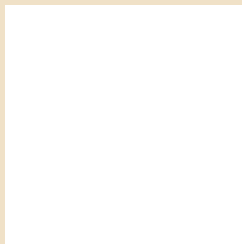
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016.



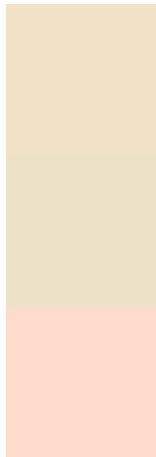
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.4638, -3.7348,



# 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

87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016

### Protanopia

87.4761, -5.2853, 17.1872

### Deuteranopia

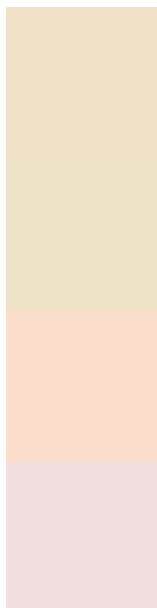
87.3126, 5.3378, 15.5285



## Tritanopia

87.5861, 6.7790, -0.1476

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016

## Protanomaly

87.5748, -4.9418, 17.2952

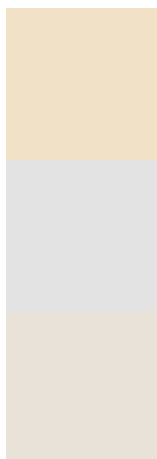
## Deuteranomaly

87.3505, 2.3222, 15.9385

## Tritanomaly

87.5357, 2.6106, 6.6994

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

87.4976, -4.1978, 9.3594

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016 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(240, 225, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(240, 225, 199)  
}
```

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(240, 225, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(240, 225, 199) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016 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(240, 225, 199) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(240, 225, 199) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(240, 225, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(240, 225, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 225, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(240, 225,  
199) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.4638, -3.7348, 17.2016 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(240, 225, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(240,  
225, 199) }
```

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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