

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3518, -1.1088,  
7.2113)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3518, -1.1088, 7.2113)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.3869, -1.1611,  
7.4147)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECE0DD
RGB	236, 224, 221
RGB Percent	93%, 88%, 87%
CMY	0.0745, 0.1215, 0.1333
CMYK	0.00, 0.05, 0.06, 0.07
HSL	12°, 28%, 90%
HSV	12°, 6%, 93%
XYZ	74.2989, 76.3647, 79.2306
YIQ	227.2460, 8.1150, 1.6110

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 225, 221
Decimal	15524061
CIE Lab	90.03, 3.57, 2.92
CIE LCh	90, 4.613, 39.249
Yxy	76.3680, 0.3232, 0.3322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293714141 (0xFFECE0DD)
YUV	227.2460, -3.0793, 7.6773
Hunter-Lab	87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147

# Details

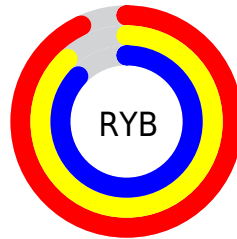
The HunterLab color  $87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $89.2776, -8.0857, 2.1687$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.7638, -4.6829, 4.7684$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.9002, -0.3868, 5.8947$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.9992, 4.9746, 11.1558$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.0374, -6.9639, 3.5583$ .

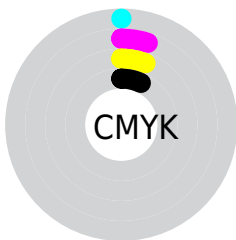
# Distribution



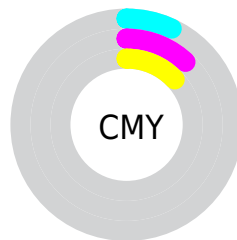
- Red (93%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (13%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147 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 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.3869, -1.1611,  
7.4147

87.3869, -1.1611,  
7.4147

219.6831, -6.9859,  
15.6005

75.3222, -0.6855,  
6.6265

113.2462, -2.2330,  
9.0709

63.8686, -0.2492,  
5.8630

126.9886, -2.8204,  
9.9351

53.0628, 0.1423,  
5.1260

141.2459, -3.4405,  
10.8230

42.9462, 0.4846,  
4.4159

156.0001, -4.0919,  
11.7341

33.5694, 0.7721,  
3.7328

171.2350, -4.7733,  
12.6678

24.9962, 0.9973,  
3.0764

186.9360, -5.4834,

17.3105, 1.1492,

13.6238

2.4446

203.0894, -6.2213,  
14.6015

■ 10.6297, 1.2104,  
1.8323

■ 0.5758, 27.0076,  
0.4030

■ 87.3869, -1.1611,  
7.4147

■ 87.3869, -1.1611,  
7.4147

■ 80.9992, 4.9746,  
11.1558

■ 94.0374, -6.9639,  
3.5583

■ 74.9054, 11.4825,  
14.7412

■ 98.2716, -11.4015,  
3.2754

■ 69.1522, 18.3798,  
18.1210

■ 63.7931, 25.6585,  
21.2233

■ 58.8910, 33.2620,  
23.9514

■ 54.5169, 41.0553,  
26.1836

■ 50.7464, 48.7947,  
27.7825

■ 47.6506, 56.1117,  
28.6263

■ 45.2809, 62.5362,  
28.6733

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3888, -0.1918, 5.4405



87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147



87.3888, -3.0711, 8.6572

# Triad

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



87.3888, -1.1634, 7.4161



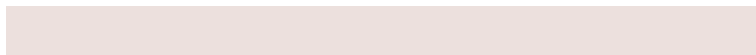
87.3888, -8.8265, 6.2566



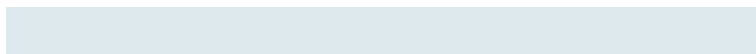
87.3888, -3.9448, 0.4355

# Complementary

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



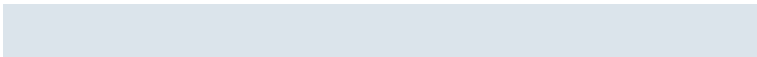
87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147



89.2776, -8.0857, 2.1687

# 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.



87.3888, -6.2526, 0.6679



87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147



87.3888, -9.0549, 4.0676

# Square

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



87.3888, -1.1634, 7.4161



87.3888, -7.4900, 8.0001



87.3888, -8.1173, 2.0112



87.3888, -1.8087, 1.3843

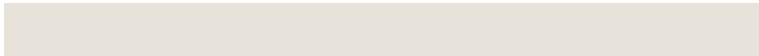


# Rectangle

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



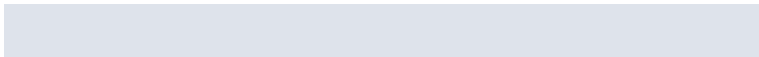
87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147



87.3888, -4.6087, 8.9206



87.3888, -8.1173, 2.0112



87.3888, -4.7264, 0.3775

# Sweetspot

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



87.3888, -1.1634, 7.4161



98.5399, -4.0665, 6.2802



86.8505, 2.4795, 0.9323



45.6224, -1.9106, 2.8861

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

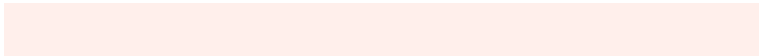


# Same Dimension

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



87.3888, -1.1634, 7.4161



94.2253, -0.1725, 8.7924



89.7143, -5.0697, 9.9837



39.4240, 0.3260, 3.9677



33.3277, 47.2230, 21.3631



10.0247, 11.1923, 6.3731

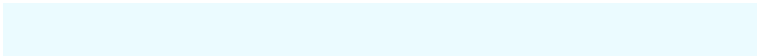


# Inverse Universe

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



89.2776, -8.0857, 2.1687



96.8272, -9.7101, 1.5635



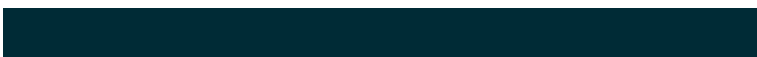
86.9199, -4.2067, -0.6458



40.7180, -4.4185, 0.3722



48.5025, -17.0199, -23.8828

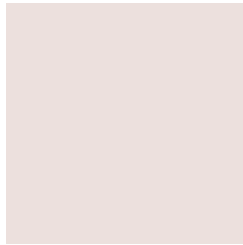


14.0613, -5.4023, -5.9133



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

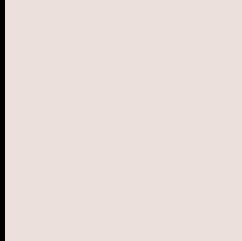
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

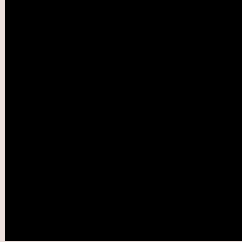
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

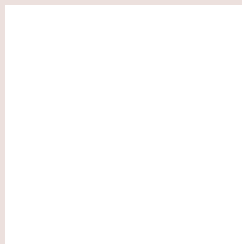
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147.



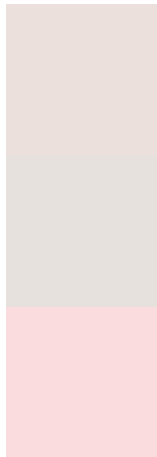
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3869, -1.1611,

7.4147.

# 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

87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147

### Protanopia

87.2429, -3.1833, 6.7379

### Deuteranopia

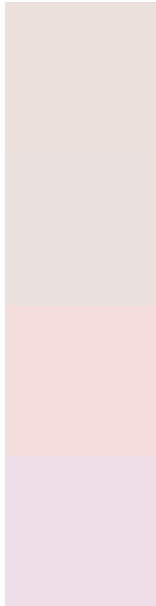
87.3275, 6.4899, 7.0049



## Tritanopia

87.3474, 4.5641, -1.5275

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147

## Protanomaly

87.4345, -2.5207, 6.9705

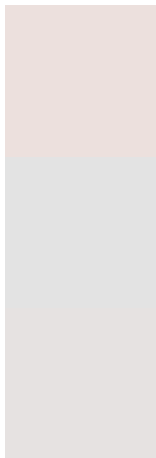
## Deuteranomaly

87.4067, 3.6681, 7.0468

## Tritanomaly

87.3189, 2.4445, 2.0103

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

87.5511, -3.5249, 5.6468

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147 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(236, 224, 221)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 224, 221)  
}
```

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(236, 224, 221) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 224, 221) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147 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(236, 224, 221) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 224, 221) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 224, 221)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 224, 221); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 224, 221);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 224,  
221) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.3869, -1.1611, 7.4147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 224, 221) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
224, 221) }
```

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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