

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3601, -37.0964,  
-11.0274)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3601, -37.0964,  
-11.0274) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.5022,  
-37.2796, -10.8388)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66F7FF
RGB	102, 247, 255
RGB Percent	40%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.6000, 0.0314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.60, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 70%
HSV	183°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	56.7903, 76.5664, 106.3934
YIQ	204.5570, -88.9880, -28.2520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

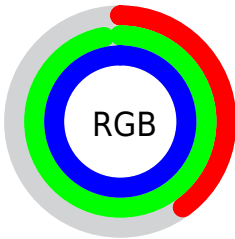
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	102, 176, 255
Decimal	6748159
CIELab	90.12, -36.29, -15.49
CIElCh	90, 39.461, 203.118
Yxy	76.5691, 0.2369, 0.3194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284938239 (0xFF66F7FF)
YUV	204.5570, 24.8684, -89.9425
Hunter-Lab	87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388

# Details

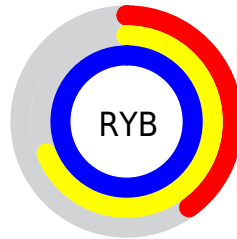
The HunterLab color **87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **57.7687, 50.9748, 23.5857**, and the grayscale version is **77.8709, -4.1550, 4.2309**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.2499, -29.6782, -3.2127**, and **63.9563, -32.0838, -10.6801** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.3070, -39.5059, -12.5020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.9456, -34.1417, -8.8542**.

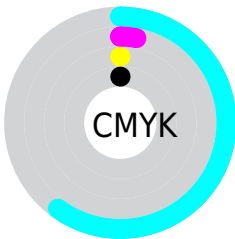
# Distribution



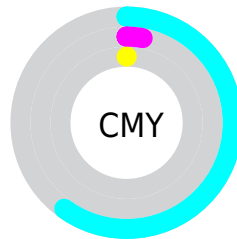
- Red (40%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388 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 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.5022, -37.2796,  
-10.8388


 87.5022, -37.2796,  
-10.8388


219.8394,  
-57.7462, -8.4494


 75.4316, -34.7991,  
-10.8681


 113.3716,  
-42.0630, -10.6142

 63.9722, -32.2388,  
-10.8411


 127.1189,  
-44.3853, -10.4296

 53.1602, -29.5787,  
-10.7514


 141.3808,  
-46.6721, -10.2000

 43.0369, -26.7903,  
-10.5940

156.1396,  
-48.9291, -9.9276

 33.6530, -23.8321,  
-10.3641

171.3789,  
-51.1614, -9.6145

 25.0720, -20.6407,  
-10.0587

187.0841,

 17.3775, -17.1122,

-53.3728, -9.2627

-9.6819

203.2417,  
-55.5668, -8.8738

■ 10.6868, -15.7085,  
-9.2681

■ 1.1666, -2.0415,  
-55.3072

■ 87.5022, -37.2796,  
-10.8388

■ 87.5022, -37.2796,  
-10.8388

■ 86.3070, -39.5059,  
-12.5020

■ 88.9456, -34.1417,  
-8.8542

■ 85.3400, -40.8557,  
-13.8579

■ 90.6416, -30.0843,  
-6.5581

■ 84.5800, -41.4049,  
-14.9265

■ 92.5964, -25.1278,  
-3.9603

■ 83.9820, -41.3228,  
-15.7658

■ 94.8103, -19.3120,  
-1.0798

■ 83.9818, -41.3227,  
-15.7660

■ 97.2803, -12.6922,  
2.0603

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.5038, -39.6446, 9.0303



87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388



87.5038, -26.5596, -29.8050

# Triad

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



87.5038, -37.2803, -10.8367



87.5038, 28.2280, -20.1343



87.5038, -0.0222, 33.8341

# Complementary

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



87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388



57.7687, 50.9748, 23.5857

# 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.



87.5038, 19.6001, 29.2446



87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388



87.5038, 36.8311, 0.2695

# Square

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



87.5038, -37.2803, -10.8367



87.5038, 10.9284, -35.9593



87.5038, 33.5401, 17.9325



87.5038, -19.2538, 32.1507

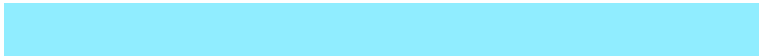


# Rectangle

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



87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388



87.5038, -15.5540, -37.9254



87.5038, 33.5401, 17.9325



87.5038, 6.7657, 33.0159

# Sweetspot

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



87.5038, -37.2803, -10.8367



95.2832, -18.0525, -0.4727



86.8698, -61.5364, 42.4497



43.7651, -9.1962, -0.6264

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

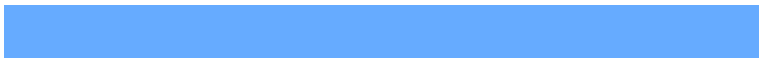
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.5038, -37.2803, -10.8367



86.0955, -39.8447, -12.7979



62.5429, -0.8085, -51.1627



45.0656, -5.7121, 1.0276



60.7650, -29.9416, -11.3157



19.0867, -9.4964, -3.3568



# Inverse Universe

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



61.2209, 75.9130, -46.1704



56.9516, 88.5835, -53.6262



75.7641, 11.6703, 37.0511



42.7586, 3.4429, -1.3548



38.0203, 73.9130, -43.6637

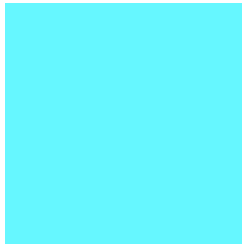


11.8841, 23.1343, -13.8903



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

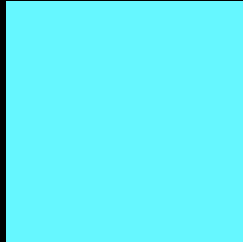
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388 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 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388.



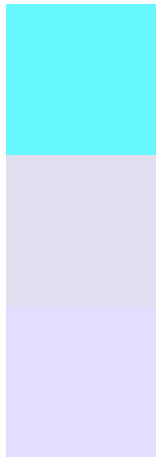
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5022,

-37.2796, -10.8388.

# 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

87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388

### Protanopia

86.9541, -1.4214, -2.6549

### Deuteranopia

86.9430, 4.3336, -10.8671



## Tritanopia

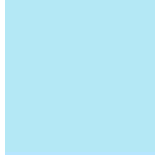
87.2465, -25.8899, -10.9849

# Trichromacy



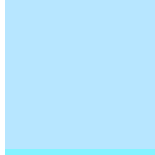
## Original Color

87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388



## Protanomaly

86.0285, -17.4239, -6.8311



## Deuteranomaly

85.9540, -13.6169, -12.5332



## Tritanomaly

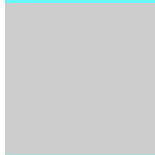
87.3543, -30.7288, -10.9238

# Monochromacy



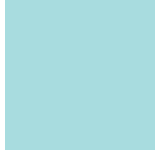
## Original Color

87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388



## Achromatopsia

78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452



## Achromatomaly

80.5226, -18.8573, -2.1161

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388 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(102, 247, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 247, 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(102, 247, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 247, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388 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(102, 247, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 247, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(102, 247, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 247, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 247, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 247,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.5022, -37.2796, -10.8388 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 247, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
247, 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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