

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3839, -23.5939,  
-3.2904)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3839, -23.5939,  
-3.2904) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.2044,  
-23.5920, -3.2585)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAEEF1
RGB	170, 238, 241
RGB Percent	67%, 93%, 95%
CMY	0.3333, 0.0666, 0.0549
CMYK	0.29, 0.01, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	183°, 72%, 81%
HSV	183°, 29%, 95%
XYZ	63.0293, 76.0461, 94.5755
YIQ	218.0100, -41.4910, -13.4830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

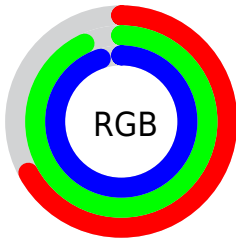
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	170, 205, 241
Decimal	11202289
CIE Lab	89.88, -20.37, -8.27
CIE LCh	90, 21.981, 202.104
Yxy	76.0491, 0.2698, 0.3255
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289392369 (0xFFAAEEF1)
YUV	218.0100, 11.3341, -42.1048
Hunter-Lab	87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585

# Details

The HunterLab color  $87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $71.7571, 19.8873, 13.1403$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.7032, -4.4662, 4.5478$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97.5043, -14.1296, 2.3057$ , and  $63.7209, -20.3155, -3.7985$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $85.4483, -28.3844, -5.5882$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89.2075, -17.9974, -0.6566$ .

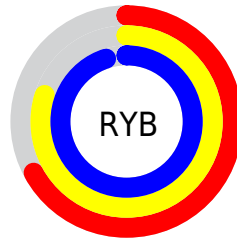
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (93%)

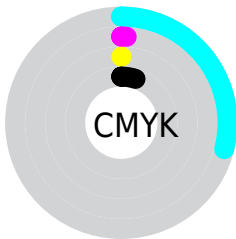
Blue (95%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (95%)

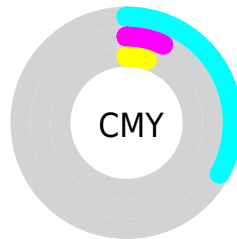


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585 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 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.2044, -23.5920,  
-3.2585

87.2044, -23.5920,  
-3.2585

219.4347,  
-38.0147, 1.2795

75.1484, -21.9477,  
-3.5617

113.0470,  
-26.8332, -2.5121

63.7041, -20.2767,  
-3.8162

126.7817,  
-28.4374, -2.0772

52.9081, -18.5705,  
-4.0162

141.0315,  
-30.0358, -1.6038

42.8021, -16.8156,  
-4.1564

155.7785,  
-31.6308, -1.0939

33.4366, -14.9923,  
-4.2300

171.0064,  
-33.2247, -0.5492

24.8759, -13.0700,  
-4.2282

186.7006,

17.2040, -10.9972,

-34.8190, 0.0288

-4.1402

202.8474,  
-36.4153, 0.6388

■ 10.5393, -9.2527,  
-3.9542

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 87.2044, -23.5920,  
-3.2585

■ 87.2044, -23.5920,  
-3.2585

■ 85.4483, -28.3844,  
-5.5882

■ 89.2075, -17.9974,  
-0.6566

■ 83.9331, -32.3343,  
-7.6334

■ 91.4501, -11.6485,  
2.1927

■ 82.6563, -35.4248,  
-9.3824

■ 93.9288, -4.6073,  
5.2672

■ 81.6087, -37.6617,  
-10.8333

■ 95.4774, -0.8979,  
7.1384

■ 80.7761, -39.0791,  
-11.9944

■ 95.7950, -1.4387,  
7.4960

■ 80.1374, -39.7458,  
-12.8865

■ 96.1134, -1.9790,  
7.8533

■ 79.6529, -39.8105,  
-13.5608

■ 96.4324, -2.5188,  
8.2103

■ 79.6283, -39.8077,  
-13.5950

■ 96.7522, -3.0579,  
8.5670

■ 97.0726, -3.5964,  
8.9234

# Harmonies

## Analogous

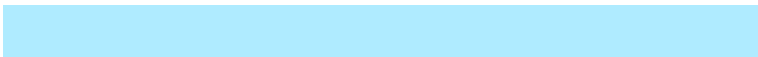
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



87.2061, -24.8382, 7.4944



87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585



87.2061, -17.4036, -12.8735

# Triad

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



87.2061, -23.5931, -3.2572



87.2061, 12.8608, -8.6902



87.2061, -1.7017, 22.5828

# Complementary

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



87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585



71.7571, 19.8873, 13.1403

# 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.



87.2061, 8.8649, 19.3177



87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585



87.2061, 17.5429, 1.9069

# Square

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



87.2061, -23.5931, -3.2572



87.2061, 3.5330, -16.2739



87.2061, 16.0451, 12.0575



87.2061, -12.5569, 21.5641

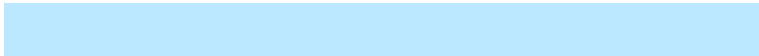


# Rectangle

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



87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585



87.2061, -11.1299, -16.9067



87.2061, 16.0451, 12.0575



87.2061, 2.0088, 21.9658

# Sweetspot

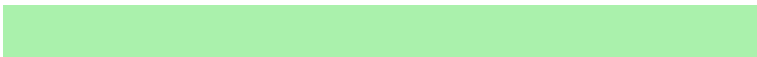
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.2061, -23.5931, -3.2572



97.6154, -12.1100, 2.4749



86.2849, -36.1509, 25.5883



44.9918, -6.0839, 0.9320

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.2061, -23.5931, -3.2572



91.8911, -28.1483, -4.9128



75.9430, -6.3435, -18.2869



42.1993, -5.3796, 1.0100



58.6819, -29.3680, -9.9502



17.0292, -8.5963, -2.7281



# Inverse Universe

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



73.2291, 32.9344, -19.7946



74.4455, 43.0283, -26.2137



81.6403, 1.5560, 22.7136



40.0240, 3.2050, -1.2959



36.4275, 70.9717, -43.0372

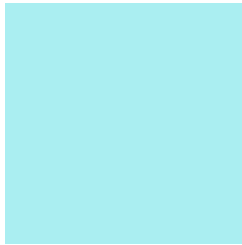


10.5236, 20.5290, -12.6333



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

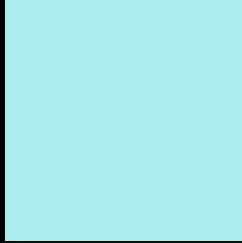
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

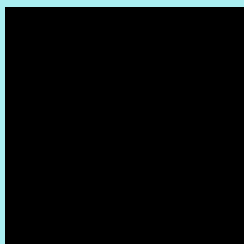
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

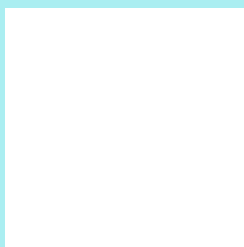
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585.



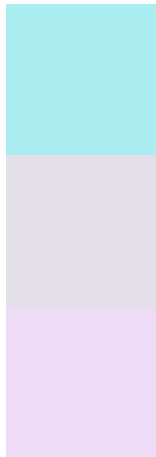
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2044,

-23.5920, -3.2585.

# 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

87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585

### Protanopia

86.9053, -2.0587, 0.9205

### Deuteranopia

86.8520, 6.4106, -5.3420



## Tritanopia

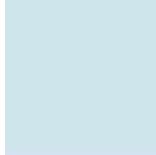
87.2325, -19.0794, -10.8845

# Trichromacy



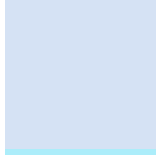
## Original Color

87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585



## Protanomaly

86.7275, -10.5553, -0.9949



## Deuteranomaly

86.6432, -5.4233, -5.2737



## Tritanomaly

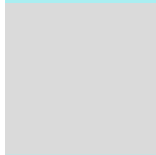
87.3162, -20.8385, -7.9738

# Monochromacy



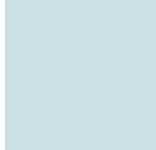
## Original Color

87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585



## Achromatopsia

83.7318, -4.4677, 4.5493



## Achromatomaly

84.7106, -11.8251, 1.6316

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585 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(170, 238, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(170, 238, 241)  
}
```

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(170, 238, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 238, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585 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(170, 238, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 238, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(170, 238, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 238, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 238, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 238,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.2044, -23.5920, -3.2585 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 238, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
238, 241) }
```

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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