

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.4345, 8.6044,  
-10.1269)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.4345, 8.6044,  
-10.1269) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.3119, 8.6665,  
-10.2913)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFDBFF
RGB	239, 219, 255
RGB Percent	94%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.0627, 0.1412, 0.0000
CMYK	0.06, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	273°, 100%, 93%
HSV	273°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	78.9781, 76.2337, 105.1596
YIQ	229.0840, 0.3640, 15.4360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

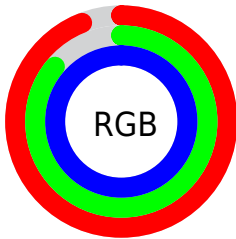
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 219, 255
Decimal	15719423
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.97, 13.31, -14.99
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 20.043, 311.599
Yxy	76.2368, 0.3033, 0.2928
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293909503 (0xFFEFDBFF)
YUV	229.0840, 12.7766, 8.6963
Hunter-Lab	87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913

# Details

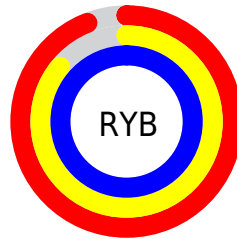
The HunterLab color  $87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $97.1069, -17.7193, 18.6057$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.5018, -4.7222, 4.8085$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $63.7930, 8.6727, -10.1941$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.7550, 18.8445, -22.3662$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.2351, -1.2953, 0.9895$ .

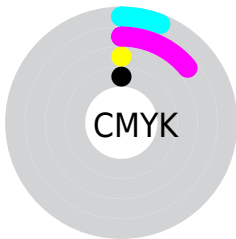
# Distribution



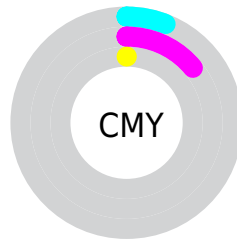
- Red (94%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913 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 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.3119, 8.6665,  
-10.2913

87.3119, 8.6665,  
-10.2913

219.5810, 6.1572,  
-7.7620

75.2507, 8.7023,  
-10.3377

113.1643, 8.4205,  
-10.0331

63.8010, 8.6774,  
-10.3283

126.9036, 8.2230,  
-9.8324

52.9992, 8.5829,  
-10.2564

141.1578, 7.9795,  
-9.5869

42.8869, 8.4101,  
-10.1168

155.9090, 7.6928,  
-9.2990

33.5148, 8.1477,  
-9.9046

171.1411, 7.3653,  
-8.9708

24.9467, 7.7803,  
-9.6158

186.8392, 6.9990,

17.2667, 7.2867,

-8.6041

-9.2531

202.9899, 6.5957,  
-8.2007

10.5926, 6.6356,  
-8.8463

0.0000, INF, -NF

87.3119, 8.6665,  
-10.2913

87.3119, 8.6665,  
-10.2913

78.7550, 18.8445,  
-22.3662

96.2351, -1.2953,  
0.9895

70.6238, 29.2488,  
-35.3949

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

63.0048, 39.8276,  
-49.5092

56.0082, 50.4210,  
-64.7566

■ 49.7741, 60.6639,  
-80.9624

■ 44.4691, 69.8677,  
-97.5144

■ 40.2631, 76.9775,  
-113.1586

■ 37.2677, 80.8377,  
-126.1343

■ 35.9737, 81.6757,  
-132.3308

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.3137, -0.7080, -15.4420



87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913



87.3137, 14.6216, -1.3083

# Triad

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



87.3137, 8.6643, -10.2890



87.3137, 1.5780, 20.5863



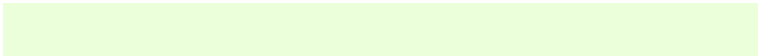
87.3137, -22.9570, 0.9401

# Complementary

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



87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913



97.1069, -17.7193, 18.6057

# 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.



87.3137, -22.4077, 10.4082



87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913



87.3137, -8.5498, 21.0419

# Square

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



87.3137, 8.6643, -10.2890



87.3137, 10.4034, 16.1935



87.3137, -17.2369, 17.5183



87.3137, -18.7733, -8.4821



# Rectangle

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



87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913



87.3137, 15.6975, 5.2687



87.3137, -17.2369, 17.5183



87.3137, -23.3144, 4.2336

# Sweetspot

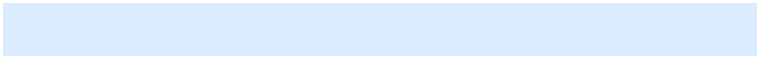
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.3137, 8.6643, -10.2890



96.3401, -1.4092, 1.1158



90.4510, -6.2719, -6.3891



44.2554, -0.3088, 0.1353

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.3137, 8.6643, -10.2890



84.8053, 11.5773, -13.6839



88.8990, 13.7614, -7.0689



42.2792, 1.8717, -2.3124



26.1763, 59.2396, -94.8038



8.5555, 18.9449, -27.7526



# Inverse Universe

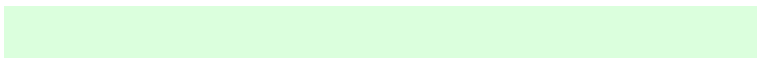
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



88.2746, 10.4594, 1.7857



85.9866, 13.7444, 1.1384



95.8076, -22.3405, 16.3963



42.5691, 2.4275, 1.3392



34.2997, 60.6516, 7.3403

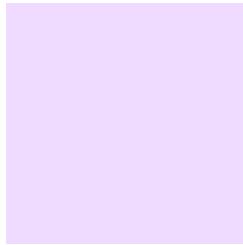


10.8031, 19.2916, 0.8495



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

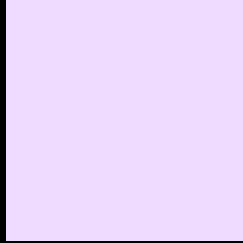
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

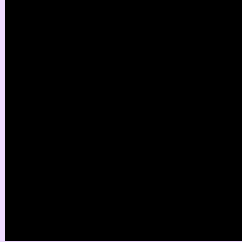
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913.



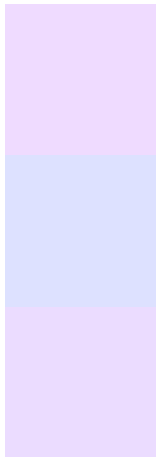
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913.

-10.2913.

# 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

87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913

### Protanopia

87.4314, -0.3056, -10.2870

### Deuteranopia

87.2173, 6.8093, -10.4519



## Tritanopia

87.4523, 3.3614, -1.4174

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913

## Protanomaly

87.4582, 2.9452, -10.1940

## Deuteranomaly

87.3151, 7.1365, -10.3139

## Tritanomaly

87.4543, 5.3370, -4.5835

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

87.9472, 0.2671, -0.3343

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913 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(239, 219, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 219, 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(239, 219, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 219, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913 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(239, 219, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 219, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 219, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 219, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 219, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 219,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.3119, 8.6665, -10.2913 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 219, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
219, 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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