

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.5542, -2.7755,  
-0.1509)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.5542, -2.7755,  
-0.1509) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.5648, -2.7030,  
-0.3400)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2E2ED
RGB	226, 226, 237
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 93%
CMY	0.1137, 0.1137, 0.0706
CMYK	0.05, 0.05, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	240°, 23%, 91%
HSV	240°, 5%, 93%
XYZ	73.8465, 76.6759, 91.0286
YIQ	227.2540, -3.5310, 3.4210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

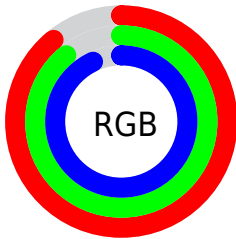
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	226, 226, 237
Decimal	14869229
CIE Lab	90.17, 2.02, -5.35
CIE LCh	90, 5.719, 290.640
Yxy	76.6792, 0.3057, 0.3174
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293059309 (0xFFE2E2ED)
YUV	227.2540, 4.8048, -1.0998
Hunter-Lab	87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400

# Details

The HunterLab color  $87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $91.6860, -6.7710, 9.8486$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.7376, -4.6815, 4.7669$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $64.1248, -1.7138, -0.9366$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.1673, 2.3201, -12.5658$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.2456, -7.3737, 10.9434$ .

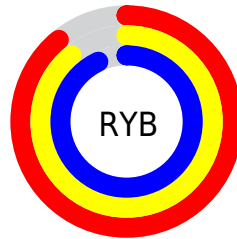
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (89%)

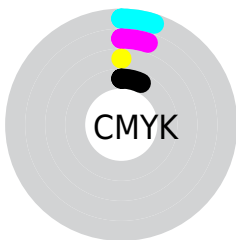
Blue (93%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (93%)

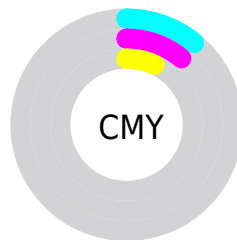


Cyan (5%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400 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 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.5648, -2.7030,  
-0.3400

■ 87.5648, -2.7030,  
-0.3400

219.9249, -9.0712,  
5.1237

■ 75.4915, -2.1543,  
-0.7641

113.4401, -3.9106,  
0.6353

■ 64.0288, -1.6414,  
-1.1448

127.1901, -4.5621,  
1.1787

■ 53.2134, -1.1689,  
-1.4770

141.4546, -5.2441,  
1.7571

■ 43.0865, -0.7403,  
-1.7559

156.2159, -5.9552,  
2.3690

■ 33.6987, -0.3598,  
-1.9755

171.4576, -6.6945,  
3.0128

■ 25.1134, -0.0334,  
-2.1278

187.1651, -7.4608,

■ 17.4142, 0.2308,

3.6873

-2.2019

203.3250, -8.2533,  
4.3913

■ 10.7180, 0.4199,  
-2.1821

■ 1.3869, 6.2600,  
-15.9212

■ 87.5648, -2.7030,  
-0.3400

■ 87.5648, -2.7030,  
-0.3400

■ 78.1673, 2.3201,  
-12.5658

■ 97.2456, -7.3737,  
10.9434

■ 69.0934, 7.8173,  
-26.0419

■ 99.4457, -8.3808,  
13.3622

■ 60.4085, 13.9407,  
-41.1709

■ 52.2032, 20.8857,  
-58.4660

■ 44.6098, 28.8676,  
-78.4949

■ 37.8253, 38.0185,  
-101.6155

■ 32.1349, 48.0811,  
-127.1846

■ 27.9050, 57.8181,  
-152.0287

■ 25.4556, 64.7654,  
-169.7969

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.5667, -5.5811, -0.6245



87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400



87.5667, -0.3286, 1.3391

# Triad

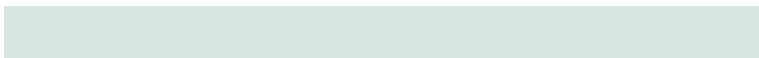
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.5667, -2.7049, -0.3385



87.5667, -1.1164, 8.7651



87.5667, -10.1055, 5.6239

# Complementary

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



87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400



91.6860, -6.7710, 9.8486

# Split Complementary

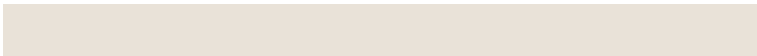
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.5667, -8.9422, 8.0608



87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400



87.5667, -3.7693, 9.8351

# Square

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



87.5667, -2.7049, -0.3385



87.5667, 0.5968, 6.6137



87.5667, -6.6318, 9.5815



87.5667, -9.8289, 2.8781



# Rectangle

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



87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400



87.5667, 0.6403, 2.9917



87.5667, -6.6318, 9.5815



87.5667, -9.8705, 6.5049

# Sweetspot

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



87.5667, -2.7049, -0.3385



98.9464, -4.8239, 4.1956



91.0177, -8.4507, 3.8357



45.8012, -2.2435, 1.9696

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.5667, -2.7049, -0.3385



93.7227, -2.2099, -2.1371



88.0626, -0.9903, 0.3026



39.3765, -0.8001, -1.2305



18.2743, 49.5446, -129.7938



5.1235, 13.8717, -36.3489



# Inverse Universe

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



88.2552, -1.0353, 6.0246



94.6982, 0.1454, 6.8849



91.1940, -8.5027, 9.2642



39.8310, 0.2952, 2.9742



31.3527, 53.6929, 20.2562

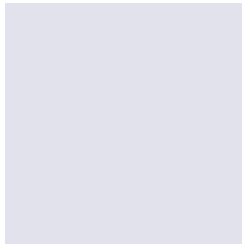


8.7859, 15.0465, 5.6739



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

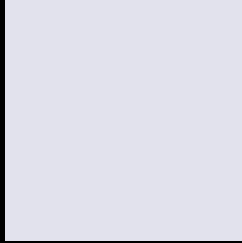
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

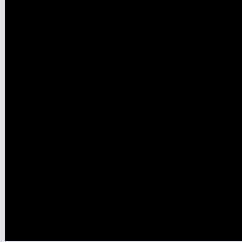
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

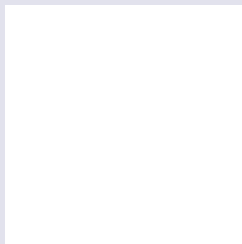
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400.



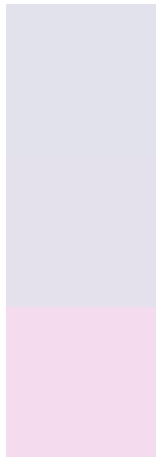
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5648, -2.7030,

-0.3400.

# 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

87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400

### Protanopia

87.4407, -1.5381, -0.4730

### Deuteranopia

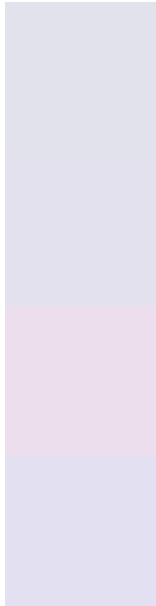
87.5172, 6.6151, -0.7561



## Tritanopia

87.5513, -0.7502, -3.4871

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400

## Protanomaly

87.3474, -1.8595, -0.5941

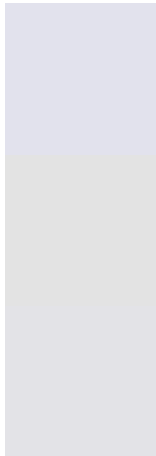
## Deuteranomaly

87.4186, 3.1798, -0.9388

## Tritanomaly

87.4827, -1.1235, -2.5137

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

87.7716, -3.9791, 2.9459

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400 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(226, 226, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 226, 237)  
}
```

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(226, 226, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 226, 237) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400 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(226, 226, 237) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 226, 237) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 226, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 226, 237); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 226, 237); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 226, 237) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.5648, -2.7030, -0.3400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 226, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
226, 237) }
```

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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