

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.6076, -3.3383,  
1.9107)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.6076, -3.3383, 1.9107)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.5253, -3.1036,  
1.6567)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E3E2E9
RGB	227, 226, 233
RGB Percent	89%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.1098, 0.1137, 0.0863
CMYK	0.03, 0.03, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	249°, 14%, 90%
HSV	249°, 3%, 91%
XYZ	73.5829, 76.6068, 87.9992
YIQ	227.0970, -1.6510, 2.3890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

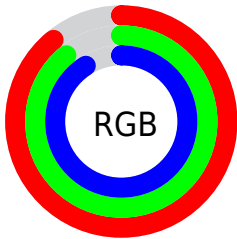
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	227, 226, 233
Decimal	14934761
CIE Lab	90.14, 1.61, -3.29
CIE LCh	90, 3.664, 295.994
Yxy	76.6101, 0.3089, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293124841 (0xFFE3E2E9)
YUV	227.0970, 2.9102, -0.0851
Hunter-Lab	87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567

# Details

The HunterLab color  $87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $89.9593, -6.3335, 7.8976$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.6764, -4.6782, 4.7636$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $64.0865, -2.0988, 0.9712$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.5648, 2.7677, -9.7189$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.7445, -8.7257, 12.2148$ .

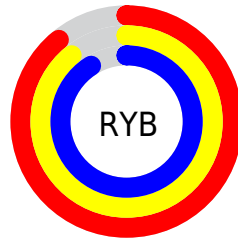
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (89%)

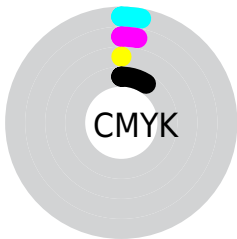
Blue (91%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (89%)

Blue (91%)

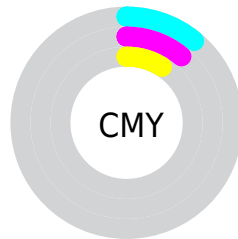


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567 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 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.5253, -3.1036,  
1.6567

■ 87.5253, -3.1036,  
1.6567

219.8712, -9.6137,  
7.7802

■ 75.4539, -2.5360,  
1.1454

113.3970, -4.3468,  
2.7959

■ 63.9933, -2.0030,  
0.6734

127.1453, -5.0150,  
3.4168

■ 53.1800, -1.5094,  
0.2453

141.4083, -5.7131,  
4.0703

■ 43.0554, -1.0582,  
-0.1350

156.1680, -6.4398,  
4.7548

■ 33.6700, -0.6535,  
-0.4625

171.4082, -7.1942,  
5.4691

■ 25.0874, -0.3005,  
-0.7304

187.1142, -7.9752,

■ 17.3911, -0.0069,

6.2121

-0.9294

203.2727, -8.7819,  
6.9828

■ 10.6984, 0.2158,  
-1.0451

■ 1.2531, 5.5179,  
-10.8275

■ 87.5253, -3.1036,  
1.6567

■ 87.5253, -3.1036,  
1.6567

■ 78.5648, 2.7677,  
-9.7189

■ 96.7445, -8.7257,  
12.2148

■ 69.8967, 8.9754,  
-22.1662

■ 99.3294, -9.0221,  
15.0319

■ 61.5767, 15.6211,  
-36.0124

■ 53.6793, 22.8281,  
-51.6733

■ 46.3114, 30.7180,  
-69.6221

■ 39.6283, 39.3347,  
-90.2340

■ 33.8526, 48.4436,  
-113.3123

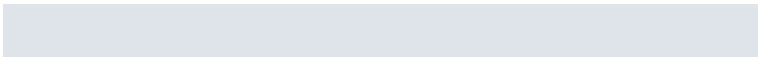
■ 29.2791, 57.1468,  
-137.0686

■ 26.2128, 63.6116,  
-157.1065

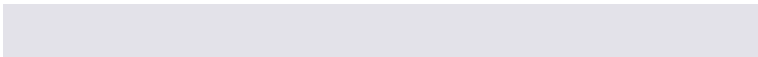
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.5272, -4.9241, 1.3102



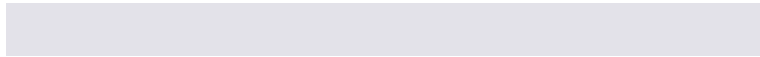
87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567



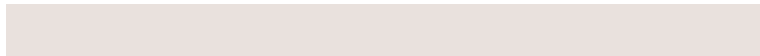
87.5272, -1.6973, 2.8446

# Triad

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



87.5272, -3.1056, 1.6581



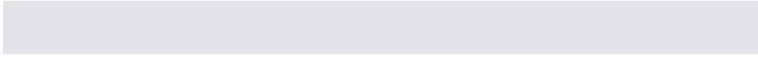
87.5272, -2.6703, 7.5317



87.5272, -8.2060, 5.0012

# Complementary

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



87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567



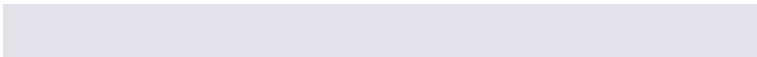
89.9593, -6.3335, 7.8976

# Split Complementary

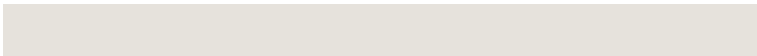
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.5272, -7.6132, 6.6415



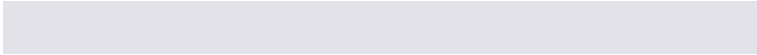
87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567



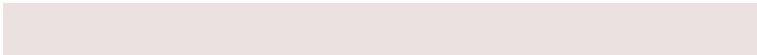
87.5272, -4.4255, 8.0832

# Square

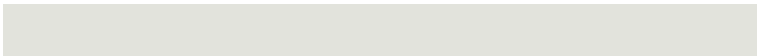
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



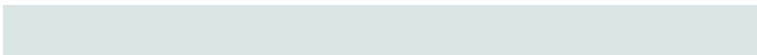
87.5272, -3.1056, 1.6581



87.5272, -1.4445, 6.2389



87.5272, -6.2333, 7.7607



87.5272, -7.8591, 3.2636



# Rectangle

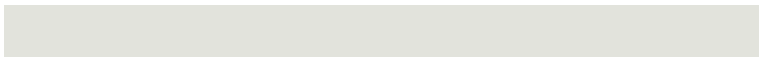
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567



87.5272, -1.1859, 3.9388



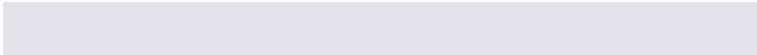
87.5272, -6.2333, 7.7607



87.5272, -8.1102, 5.5819

# Sweetspot

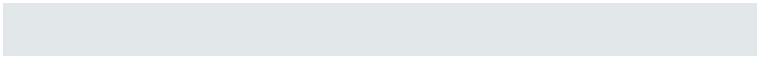
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.5272, -3.1056, 1.6581



98.9805, -4.7041, 4.2383



89.3336, -6.5742, 3.7665



45.8162, -2.1908, 1.9883

0.0000, NaN, NaN

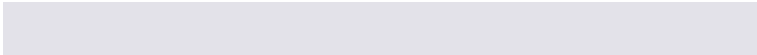


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.5272, -3.1056, 1.6581



95.9387, -2.7928, 0.6006



87.8488, -1.9945, 2.0670



40.2715, -0.9878, -0.1161



18.8547, 49.9938, -125.0598



5.5798, 14.2533, -32.8108



# Inverse Universe

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



88.0602, -1.3311, 2.8348



96.7319, -0.1606, 2.3635



89.6423, -7.4433, 7.5152



40.6676, 0.3236, 0.7685



34.9363, 66.6290, -30.1348

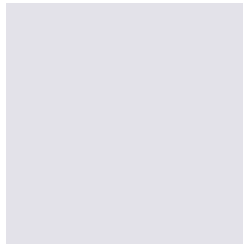


9.8414, 18.8520, -9.1309



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

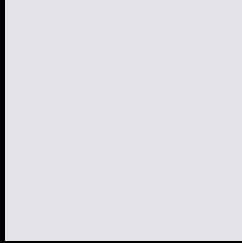
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

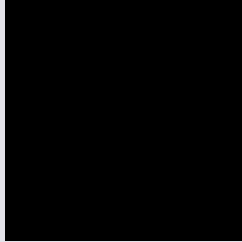
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

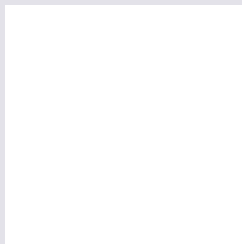
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567.



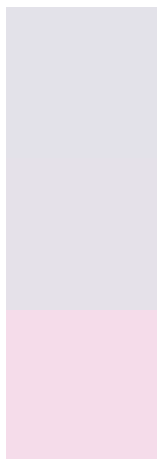
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5253, -3.1036,

1.6567.

# 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

87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567

### Protanopia

87.4023, -1.9350, 1.5279

### Deuteranopia

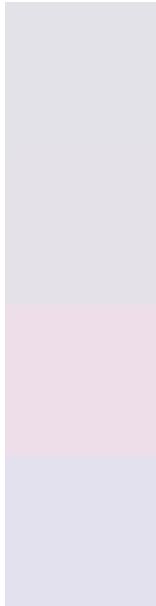
87.4868, 6.2475, 1.2647



## Tritanopia

87.6101, -0.6175, -2.8758

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567

## Protanomaly

87.3084, -2.2588, 1.4081

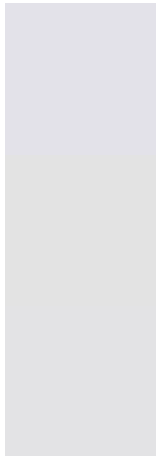
## Deuteranomaly

87.3843, 2.7975, 1.0793

## Tritanomaly

87.5079, -1.1725, -1.4273

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

87.7076, -4.3295, 3.8585

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567 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(227, 226, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(227, 226, 233)  
}
```

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(227, 226, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(227, 226, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567 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(227, 226, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(227, 226, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(227, 226, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(227, 226, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 226, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(227, 226,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.5253, -3.1036, 1.6567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(227, 226, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(227,  
226, 233) }
```

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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