

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.6196, -17.5105,  
1.4947)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.6196, -17.5105,  
1.4947) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.6180,  
-17.5193, 1.5168)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C2EBE9
RGB	194, 235, 233
RGB Percent	76%, 92%, 91%
CMY	0.2392, 0.0784, 0.0863
CMYK	0.17, 0.00, 0.01, 0.08
HSL	177°, 51%, 84%
HSV	177°, 17%, 92%
XYZ	66.6644, 76.7691, 88.3950
YIQ	222.5130, -23.7940, -9.3140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

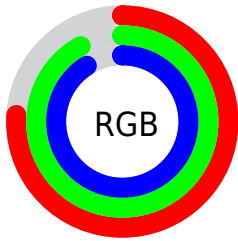
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 215, 235
Decimal	12774377
CIELab	90.22, -13.58, -3.44
CIElCh	90, 14.011, 194.227
Yxy	76.7723, 0.2876, 0.3311
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290964457 (0xFFC2EBE9)
YUV	222.5130, 5.1701, -25.0059
Hunter-Lab	87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168

# Details

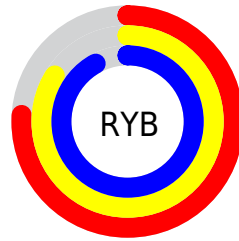
The HunterLab color  $87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $77.6101, 10.2738, 8.1036$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.6772, -4.5715, 4.6550$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.6239, -6.6465, 4.9667$ , and  $64.0234, -14.8188, 0.6717$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $85.9298, -23.7867, -0.0674$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89.5530, -10.5192, 3.3868$ .

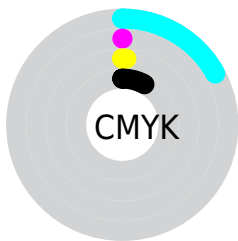
# Distribution



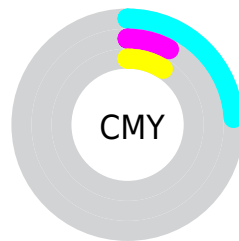
- Red (76%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168 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 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.6180, -17.5193,  
1.5168

87.6180, -17.5193,  
1.5168

219.9971,  
-29.4441, 7.5938

75.5421, -16.2183,  
1.0115

113.4980,  
-20.1263, 2.6443

64.0767, -14.9112,  
0.5459

127.2502,  
-21.4344, 3.2598

53.2584, -13.5942,  
0.1246

141.5170,  
-22.7484, 3.9080

43.1285, -12.2599,  
-0.2486

156.2803,  
-24.0695, 4.5874

33.7374, -10.8971,  
-0.5684

171.5241,  
-25.3990, 5.2967

25.1485, -9.4884,  
-0.8282

187.2335,

17.4452, -8.0042,

-26.7375, 6.0349

-1.0183

203.3953,  
-28.0856, 6.8009

■ 10.7444, -6.4508,  
-1.1243

■ 1.5489, -2.7106,  
-9.1313

■ 87.6180, -17.5193,  
1.5168

■ 87.6180, -17.5193,  
1.5168

■ 85.9298, -23.7867,  
-0.0674

■ 89.5530, -10.5192,  
3.3868

■ 84.4840, -29.2652,  
-1.3568

■ 91.7257, -2.8441,  
5.5213

■ 83.2801, -33.9190,  
-2.3426

■ 93.1458, 2.0977,  
6.7033

■ 82.3122, -37.7304,  
-3.0244

■ 93.1819, 2.2923,  
6.1888

81.5702, -40.7047,  
-3.4097

93.2181, 2.4880,  
5.6715

81.0391, -42.8743,  
-3.5151

93.2546, 2.6848,  
5.1512

80.6983, -44.3029,  
-3.3674

93.2913, 2.8827,  
4.6280

80.5170, -45.1019,  
-3.0084

93.3282, 3.0817,  
4.1020

80.4831, -45.2568,  
-2.9006

93.3653, 3.2817,  
3.5731

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.6198, -17.4311, 8.2255



87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168



87.6198, -14.2469, -4.7783

# Triad

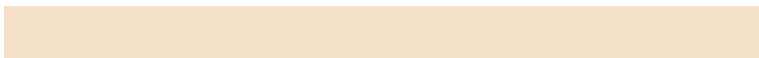
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.6198, -17.5208, 1.5181



87.6198, 5.0444, -5.0533



87.6198, -0.9391, 16.3662

# Complementary

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



87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168



77.6101, 10.2738, 8.1036

# 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.



87.6198, 5.3161, 13.3505



87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168



87.6198, 8.8450, 1.1664

# Square

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



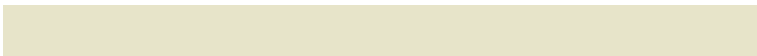
87.6198, -17.5208, 1.5181



87.6198, -1.3003, -8.7718



87.6198, 8.9459, 7.9006



87.6198, -8.0090, 16.4440

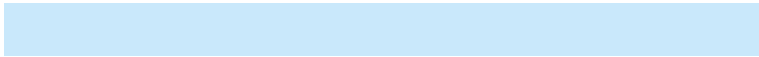


# Rectangle

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



87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168



87.6198, -10.5354, -7.7462



87.6198, 8.9459, 7.9006



87.6198, 1.3336, 15.6739

# Sweetspot

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



87.6198, -17.5208, 1.5181



98.8036, -9.5636, 4.2577



86.6356, -23.4046, 18.0448



45.6357, -4.6928, 1.8960

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.6198, -17.5208, 1.5181



95.4215, -21.8251, 0.9945



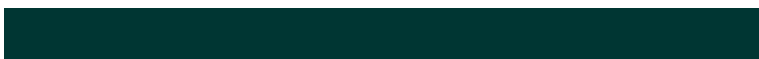
81.7704, -7.8808, -6.7433



41.3623, -5.5625, 1.3863



60.0454, -33.7332, -2.2312



16.8377, -9.3830, -0.7905



# Inverse Universe

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



77.6101, 10.2738, 8.1036



82.2230, 14.8885, 9.7026



82.9892, 0.2919, 14.6780



38.8149, 1.4934, 3.0555



31.3834, 53.8068, 19.8004

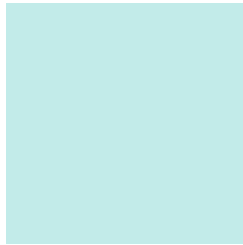


8.8182, 15.1665, 5.1941



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

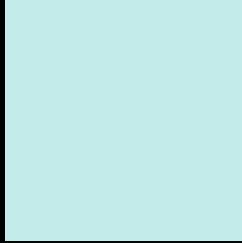
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

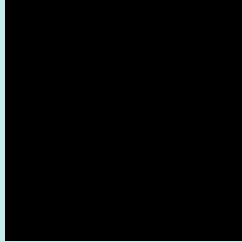
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

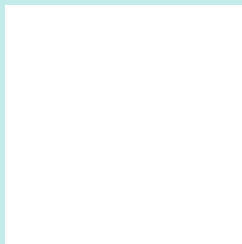
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168.



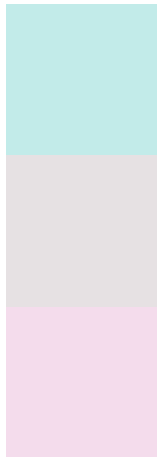
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.6180,

-17.5193, 1.5168.

# 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

87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168

### Protanopia

87.3038, -2.6610, 4.3956

### Deuteranopia

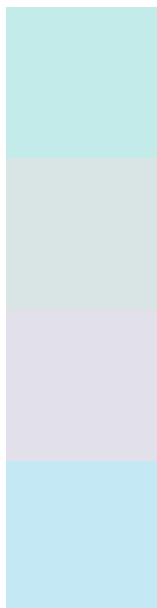
87.4503, 6.2575, 0.1933



## Tritanopia

87.4920, -11.7361, -8.1413

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168

## Protanomaly

87.4342, -8.5154, 3.4601

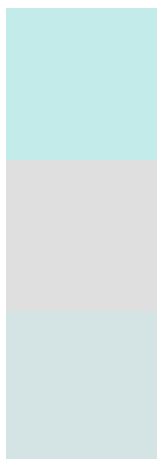
## Deuteranomaly

87.1879, -2.5431, 0.2321

## Tritanomaly

87.4901, -13.8967, -4.3332

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168

## Achromatopsia

85.9017, -4.5835, 4.6672

## Achromatomaly

86.3025, -9.3803, 3.0885

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168 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(194, 235, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 235, 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(194, 235, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 235, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168 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(194, 235, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 235, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 235, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 235, 233); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 235, 233);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 235,  
233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.6180, -17.5193, 1.5168 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 235, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
235, 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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