

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.6229, -9.0125,  
-15.8107)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.6229, -9.0125,  
-15.8107) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1630,  
-10.9616, -10.8365)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3E7FF
RGB	195, 231, 255
RGB Percent	76%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0941, 0.0000
CMYK	0.24, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	204°, 100%, 88%
HSV	204°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	69.1316, 75.9739, 105.6285
YIQ	222.9720, -29.1600, -0.1680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

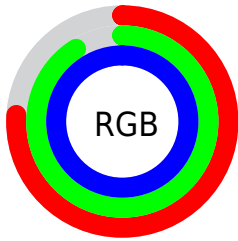
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	195, 218, 255
Decimal	12838911
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	89.85, -6.58, -15.49
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	90, 16.830, 246.981
Yxy	75.9769, 0.2757, 0.3030
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291028991 (0xFFC3E7FF)
YUV	222.9720, 15.7898, -24.5314
Hunter-Lab	87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365

# Details

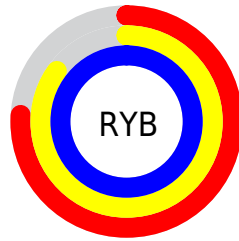
The HunterLab color  $87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $87.0991, 4.1947, 18.5969$ , and the grayscale version is  $85.8337, -4.5799, 4.6635$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.7173, -6.3204, 5.0828$ , and  $63.4922, -8.9512, -10.9232$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.0495, -12.3475, -18.0223$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.4906, -8.9446, -3.8114$ .

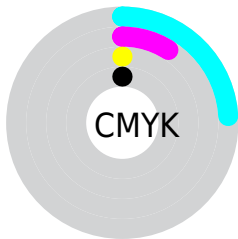
# Distribution



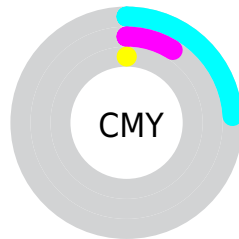
- Red (76%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365 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 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1630, -10.9616,  
-10.8365

87.1630, -10.9616,  
-10.8365

219.3783,  
-20.3544, -8.4564

75.1089, -10.0048,  
-10.8642

113.0019,  
-12.9291, -10.6143

63.6668, -9.0619,  
-10.8358

126.7348,  
-13.9377, -10.4309

52.8731, -8.1329,  
-10.7444

140.9829,  
-14.9636, -10.2024

42.7694, -7.2157,  
-10.5852

155.7282,  
-16.0070, -9.9310

33.4065, -6.3068,  
-10.3534

170.9546,  
-17.0678, -9.6189

24.8486, -5.4002,  
-10.0460

186.6472,

17.1799, -4.4855,

-18.1460, -9.2680

-9.6677

202.7925,  
-19.2416, -8.8800

■ 10.5189, -3.5411,  
-9.2541

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 87.1630, -10.9616,  
-10.8365

■ 87.1630, -10.9616,  
-10.8365

■ 82.0495, -12.3475,  
-18.0223

■ 92.4906, -8.9446,  
-3.8114

■ 77.1643, -13.0161,  
-25.3725

■ 98.0097, -6.3663,  
3.0496

■ 72.5293, -12.8831,  
-32.8716

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 68.1655, -11.8643,  
-40.4938

■ 64.0924, -9.8867,  
-48.1985

■ 60.3255, -6.9046,  
-55.9323

■ 56.8707, -2.9258,  
-63.6401

■ 54.7788, 0.0809,  
-68.6432

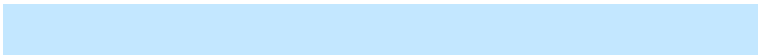
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1647, -17.3473, -5.1494



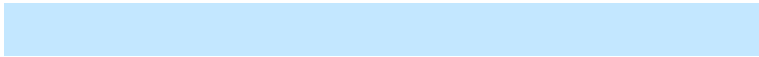
87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365



87.1647, -2.6576, -12.1655

# Triad

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



87.1647, -10.9631, -10.8342



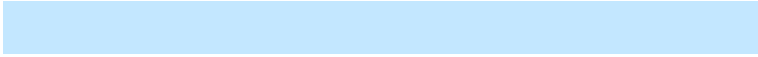
87.1647, 12.1905, 6.6156



87.1647, -14.2833, 16.2871

# Complementary

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



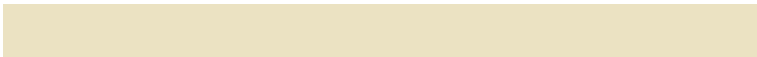
87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365



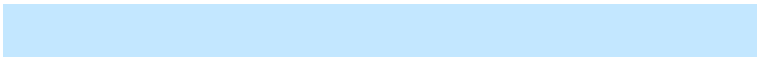
87.0991, 4.1947, 18.5969

# 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.



87.1647, -6.6357, 18.8258



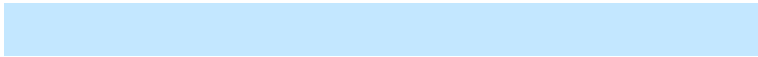
87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365



87.1647, 8.8067, 13.5996

# Square

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



87.1647, -10.9631, -10.8342



87.1647, 10.9238, -1.5652



87.1647, 1.8366, 17.8912

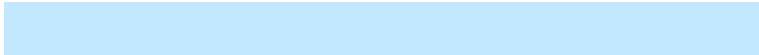


87.1647, -19.2122, 10.6153



# Rectangle

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



87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365



87.1647, 2.8943, -10.3002



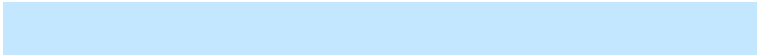
87.1647, 1.8366, 17.8912



87.1647, -11.9569, 17.5091

# Sweetspot

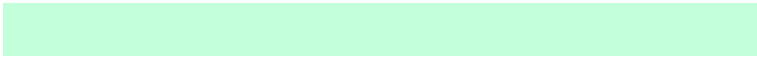
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.1647, -10.9631, -10.8342



96.0727, -7.3205, 0.6855



93.9066, -29.5271, 15.4684



44.2929, -3.4607, 0.1261

0.0000, NaN, NaN

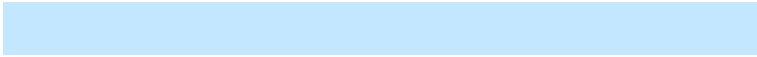


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

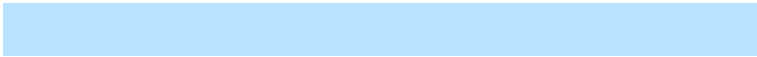


# Same Dimension

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



87.1647, -10.9631, -10.8342



84.8502, -11.6653, -14.0282



78.1440, 4.1348, -23.5572



43.8075, -3.6875, -0.4773



39.9744, -0.5860, -48.6995



13.3035, -1.5505, -13.2811



# Inverse Universe

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



81.2781, 22.8713, -4.6678



78.0323, 28.3412, -6.3334



96.0912, -10.8979, 27.1626



42.6264, 2.7353, 0.5225



35.1299, 63.6688, -4.4913

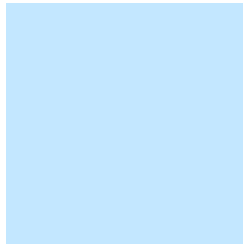


11.0599, 20.2205, -2.7766



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

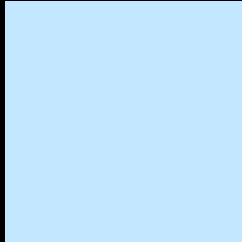
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

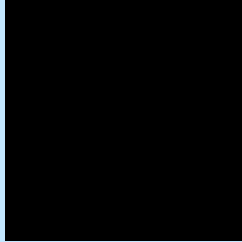
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

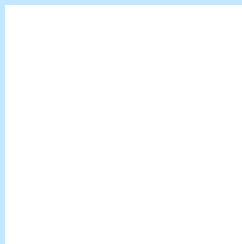
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1630,

-10.9616, -10.8365.

# 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

87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365

### Protanopia

87.0305, -0.4568, -7.9947

### Deuteranopia

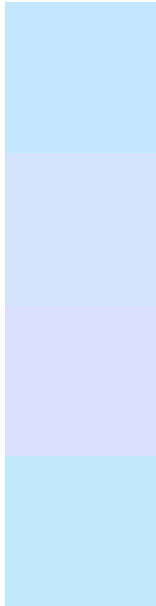
86.9265, 5.8345, -10.8633



## Tritanopia

87.2265, -12.7547, -7.9507

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365

## Protanomaly

87.1570, -4.6754, -9.0255

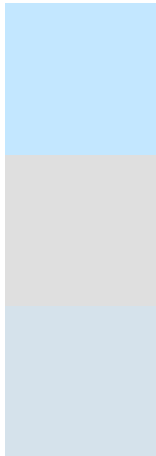
## Deuteranomaly

86.9433, -0.3903, -10.9495

## Tritanomaly

87.2988, -12.3522, -8.9708

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365

## Achromatopsia

85.9017, -4.5835, 4.6672

## Achromatomaly

86.3348, -7.1189, -0.9018

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365 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(195, 231, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 231, 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(195, 231, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 231, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365 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(195, 231, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 231, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 231, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 231, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 231, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 231,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1630, -10.9616, -10.8365 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 231, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
231, 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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