

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.8086, -13.8024,  
16.9687)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.8086, -13.8024,  
16.9687) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.8060,  
-13.8036, 16.9666)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DCE8C8
RGB	220, 232, 200
RGB Percent	86%, 91%, 78%
CMY	0.1373, 0.0902, 0.2157
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.14, 0.09
HSL	83°, 41%, 85%
HSV	83°, 14%, 91%
XYZ	68.7971, 77.0989, 65.8991
YIQ	224.7640, 3.1200, -12.4960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

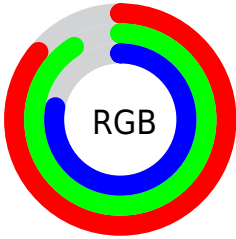
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	200, 232, 212
Decimal	14477512
CIE Lab	90.37, -9.55, 14.22
CIE LCh	90, 17.127, 123.887
Yxy	77.1023, 0.3248, 0.3640
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292667592 (0xFFDCE8C8)
YUV	224.7640, -12.2087, -4.1780
Hunter-Lab	87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666

# Details

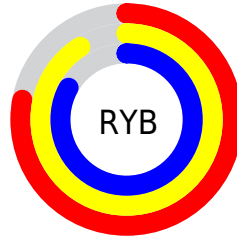
The HunterLab color  $87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $78.1881, 5.5681, -9.6180$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.7216, -4.6272, 4.7117$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $64.1290, -11.3795, 14.1747$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $86.4729, -19.7873, 24.4895$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89.2548, -7.3574, 8.4000$ .

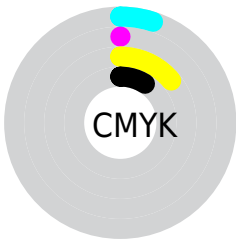
# Distribution



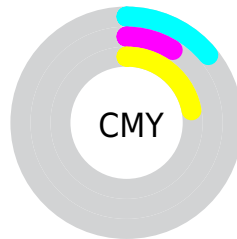
- Red (86%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666 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 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 87.8060, -13.8036,  
16.9666

■ 87.8060, -13.8036,  
16.9666

220.2527,  
-24.2692, 29.1603

■ 75.7211, -12.7022,  
15.6273

113.7031,  
-16.0420, 19.6418

■ 64.2462, -11.6059,  
14.2788

127.4632,  
-17.1773, 20.9813

■ 53.4178, -10.5137,  
12.9159

141.7376,  
-18.3251, 22.3255

■ 43.2771, -9.4215,  
11.5293

156.5084,  
-19.4862, 23.6759

■ 33.8743, -8.3226,  
10.1057

171.7593,  
-20.6608, 25.0337

■ 25.2726, -7.2067,  
8.6240

187.4758,

■ 17.5551, -6.0557,

-21.8494, 26.3998

7.0487

203.6444,  
-23.0522, 27.7752

■ 10.8379, -4.8350,  
6.1870

■ 2.0203, -3.5355,  
1.4142

■ 87.8060, -13.8036,  
16.9666

■ 87.8060, -13.8036,  
16.9666

■ 86.4729, -19.7873,  
24.4895

■ 89.2548, -7.3574,  
8.4000

■ 85.2502, -25.2822,  
30.9471

■ 90.8126, -0.4658,  
-1.1857

■ 84.1392, -30.2753,  
36.3348

■ 91.9504, 4.0015,  
-4.2740

■ 83.1385, -34.7573,  
40.6619

■ 92.8227, 6.9375,  
-3.1119

■ 82.2457, -38.7267,  
43.9551

■ 92.8420, 7.0021,  
-3.0863

■ 81.4570, -42.1909,  
46.2620

■ 80.7670, -45.1690,  
47.6562

■ 80.1681, -47.6956,  
48.2464

■ 79.8337, -49.0843,  
48.3339

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.8079, -5.8188, 19.1941



87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666



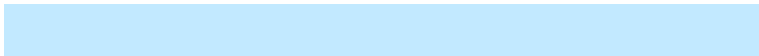
87.8079, -19.1836, 11.4864

# Triad

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



87.8079, -13.8058, 16.9678



87.8079, -11.9179, -10.7100



87.8079, 12.5951, 5.8494

# Complementary

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



87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666



78.1881, 5.5681, -9.6180

# Split Complementary

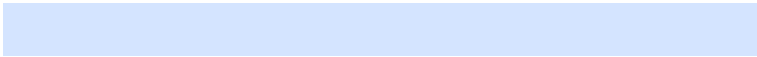
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.8079, 10.8094, -2.5018



87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666



87.8079, -3.5553, -12.5875

# Square

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



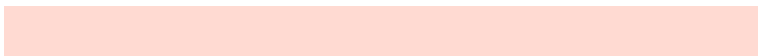
87.8079, -13.8058, 16.9678



87.8079, -18.1237, -4.5442



87.8079, 4.8137, -9.4527



87.8079, 9.6035, 13.1814



# Rectangle

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



87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666



87.8079, -20.6810, 6.4541



87.8079, 4.8137, -9.4527



87.8079, 12.5343, 3.0715

# Sweetspot

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



87.8079, -13.8058, 16.9678



99.3186, -8.3581, 9.5791



82.6331, 0.5191, 11.7192



45.8911, -4.1257, 4.7830

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

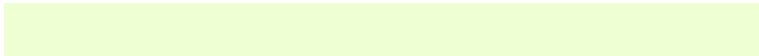


# Same Dimension

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



87.8079, -13.8058, 16.9678



97.2426, -17.6198, 21.7756



86.4650, -18.6556, 15.4823



40.6608, -5.0859, 6.1492



59.5442, -36.3196, 36.0550



16.3482, -9.2239, 9.9122



# Inverse Universe

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



78.1881, 5.5681, -9.6180



84.0307, 9.0187, -14.8157



79.7415, 10.7282, -7.4427



37.6154, 1.0408, -2.2503



21.0385, 51.4027, -105.5791

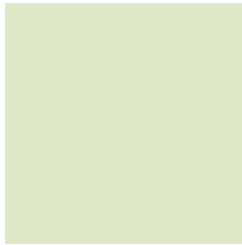


6.1545, 14.4232, -26.1274



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

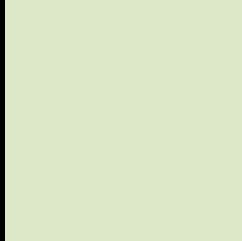
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

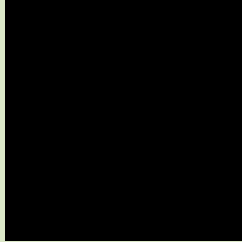
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

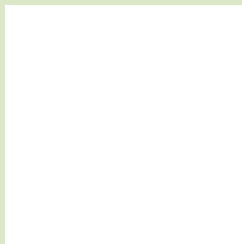
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666.



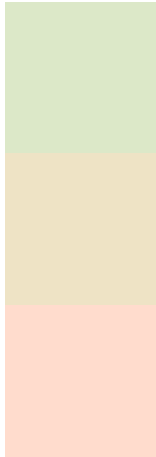
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.8060,

-13.8036,16.9666.

# 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



<b>Original Color</b>
<b>Protanopia</b>
<b>Deuteranopia</b>

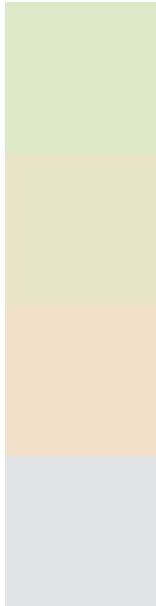
87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666
87.8331, -5.7449, 18.3644
87.6665, 5.1013, 15.0468



## Tritanopia

87.8027, -1.4067, -3.7155

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666

## Protanomaly

87.8093, -8.9963, 17.8762

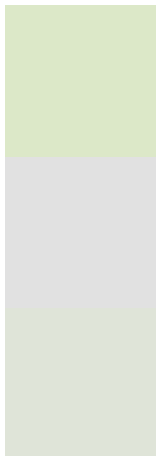
## Deuteranomaly

87.4645, -1.9332, 15.5615

## Tritanomaly

87.7129, -5.9821, 4.3293

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666

## Achromatopsia

86.7722, -4.6299, 4.7145

## Achromatomaly

87.2540, -8.3269, 9.4749

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666 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(220, 232, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(220, 232, 200)  
}
```

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(220, 232, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(220, 232, 200) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666 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(220, 232, 200) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(220, 232, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(220, 232, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(220, 232, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 232, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(220, 232,  
200) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.8060, -13.8036, 16.9666 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(220, 232, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(220,  
232, 200) }
```

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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