

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.9202, -37.4770,
-10.2799)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.9202, -37.4770,
-10.2799) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(87.9192,
-37.4705, -10.2811)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	68F8FF
RGB	104, 248, 255
RGB Percent	41%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.5921, 0.0274, 0.0000
CMYK	0.59, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 70%
HSV	183°, 59%, 100%
XYZ	57.3263, 77.2979, 106.5063
YIQ	205.7420, -88.0710, -28.3510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

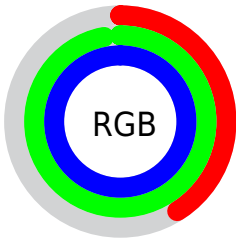
Format	Color
RYB	104, 178, 255
Decimal	6879487
CIELab	90.46, -36.42, -14.98
CIELCh	90, 39.385, 202.360
Yxy	77.3007, 0.2377, 0.3206
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285069567 (0xFF68F8FF)
YUV	205.7420, 24.2842, -89.2277
Hunter-Lab	87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811

Details

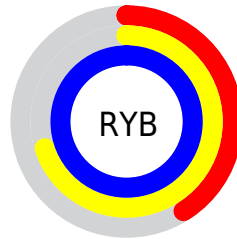
The HunterLab color **87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **57.9909, 50.6465, 23.2281**, and the grayscale version is **78.3803, -4.1822, 4.2585**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.3085, -29.4589, -3.1350**, and **64.3053, -32.4550, -10.2028** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.7607, -39.8269, -11.8882**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3269, -34.2002, -8.3510**.

Distribution



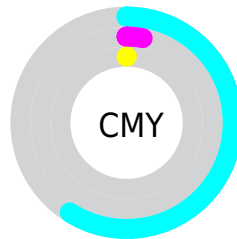
- Red (41%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (41%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (59%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811 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 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.9192, -37.4705,
-10.2811

87.9192, -37.4705,
-10.2811

220.4061,
-57.9787, -7.7317

75.8285, -34.9853,
-10.3306

113.8261,
-42.2633, -10.0177

64.3479, -32.4204,
-10.3244

127.5911,
-44.5904, -9.8146

53.5135, -29.7561,
-10.2558

141.8701,
-46.8819, -9.5668

43.3662, -26.9638,
-10.1200

156.6453,
-49.1436, -9.2767

33.9565, -24.0025,
-9.9116

171.9005,
-51.3804, -8.9463

25.3472, -20.8096,
-9.6269

187.6212,

17.6212, -17.2824,

-53.5963, -8.5777

-9.2677

203.7938,
-55.7948, -8.1723

■ 10.8942, -15.6001,
-8.8613

■ 2.2562, -3.9484,
-27.5810

■ 87.9192, -37.4705,
-10.2811

■ 87.9192, -37.4705,
-10.2811

■ 86.7607, -39.8269,
-11.8882

■ 89.3269, -34.2002,
-8.3510

■ 85.8314, -41.3032,
-13.1866

■ 90.9884, -30.0089,
-6.1072

■ 85.1106, -41.9730,
-14.1960

■ 92.9096, -24.9176,
-3.5595

■ 84.5579, -41.9865,
-14.9675

■ 95.0911, -18.9671,
-0.7260

■ 84.5173, -41.9764,
-15.0243

■ 97.5300, -12.2129,
2.3702

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9208, -39.6165, 9.5060



87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811



87.9208, -26.9436, -29.3403

Triad

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



87.9208, -37.4712, -10.2790



87.9208, 27.8317, -20.5784



87.9208, 0.4688, 33.8426

Complementary

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



87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811



57.9909, 50.6465, 23.2281

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.



87.9208, 20.0106, 29.0801



87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811



87.9208, 36.7010, -0.2116

Square

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



87.9208, -37.4712, -10.2790



87.9208, 10.3976, -36.1521



87.9208, 33.7181, 17.5814



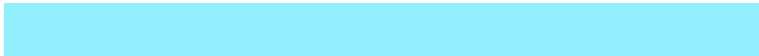
87.9208, -18.8353, 32.3135

Rectangle

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



87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811



87.9208, -16.0348, -37.6376



87.9208, 33.7181, 17.5814



87.9208, 7.2484, 32.9697

Sweetspot

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



87.9208, -37.4712, -10.2790



95.3732, -18.1897, -0.3641



86.9302, -61.3023, 42.6171



43.8137, -9.2693, -0.5673

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



87.9208, -37.4712, -10.2790



86.5782, -40.1538, -12.1427



63.7322, -2.3371, -48.7830



45.0872, -5.7465, 1.0531



61.1456, -30.4059, -10.7891



19.1914, -9.6236, -3.2130

Inverse Universe

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



61.5953, 75.1703, -46.2155



57.3082, 87.8843, -53.8619



75.3420, 12.6520, 36.3388



42.7609, 3.4552, -1.3874



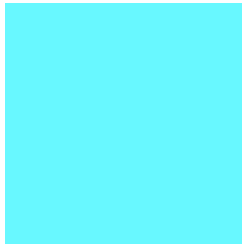
38.0819, 74.1271, -44.4671



11.9011, 23.1935, -14.1119

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

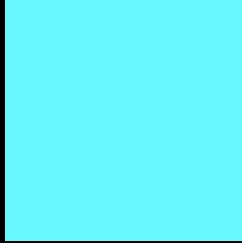
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

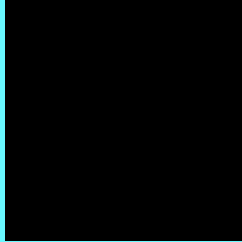
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811.



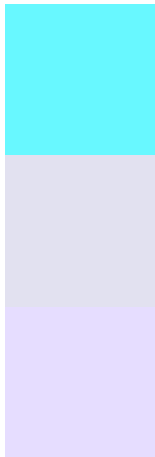
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.9192,

-37.4705, -10.2811.

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

87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811

Protanopia

87.3559, -1.6280, -2.1525

Deuteranopia

87.0379, 4.6535, -10.7328



Tritanopia

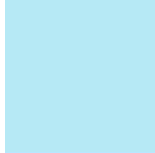
87.4693, -25.0619, -10.6693

Trichromacy



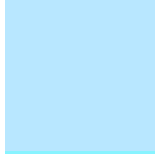
Original Color

87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811



Protanomaly

86.4959, -17.4108, -6.2212



Deuteranomaly

86.3494, -13.8648, -11.9951



Tritanomaly

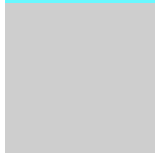
87.4960, -30.1942, -10.7232

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811



Achromatopsia

78.5625, -4.1919, 4.2684



Achromatomaly

80.9504, -18.9010, -2.1009

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811 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(104, 248, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(104, 248, 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(104, 248, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(104, 248, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811 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(104, 248, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(104, 248, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(104, 248, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(104, 248, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 248, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(104, 248,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.9192, -37.4705, -10.2811 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(104, 248, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(104,  
248, 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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