

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.7239, -29.2125,
-26.6545)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.7239, -29.2125,
-26.6545) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(87.4706,
-35.6090, -10.8522)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FF6FF
RGB	111, 246, 255
RGB Percent	44%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.5647, 0.0353, 0.0000
CMYK	0.56, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	184°, 100%, 72%
HSV	184°, 56%, 100%
XYZ	57.5613, 76.5111, 106.3421
YIQ	206.6610, -83.3490, -25.8210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

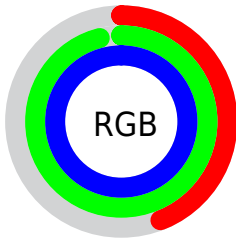
Format	Color
RYB	111, 181, 255
Decimal	7337727
CIELab	90.10, -34.28, -15.51
CIELCh	90, 37.628, 204.335
Yxy	76.5139, 0.2394, 0.3183
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285527807 (0xFF6FF6FF)
YUV	206.6610, 23.8311, -83.8947
Hunter-Lab	87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522

Details

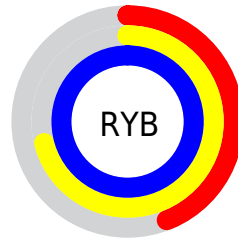
The HunterLab color **87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **59.8678, 46.7740, 22.8133**, and the grayscale version is **78.7744, -4.2032, 4.2800**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.6689, -28.1135, -2.6581**, and **63.8465, -30.7778, -10.8102** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.0953, -38.0522, -12.7668**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.0977, -32.2510, -8.6196**.

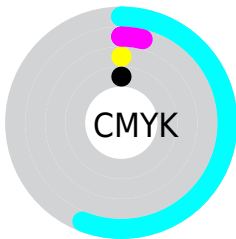
Distribution



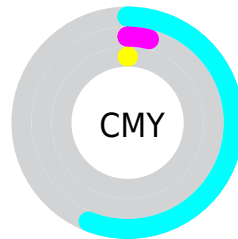
- Red (44%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522 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 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.4706, -35.6090,
-10.8522

87.4706, -35.6090,
-10.8522

219.7965,
-55.3011, -8.4672

75.4016, -33.2362,
-10.8809

113.3371,
-40.1941, -10.6286

63.9437, -30.7905,
-10.8533

127.0831,
-42.4244, -10.4446

53.1334, -28.2536,
-10.7630

141.3438,
-44.6229, -10.2155

43.0120, -25.5989,
-10.6049

156.1013,
-46.7951, -9.9436

33.6300, -22.7878,
-10.3744

171.3394,
-48.9456, -9.6310

25.0511, -19.7610,
-10.0684

187.0434,

17.3591, -16.4211,

-51.0781, -9.2796

-9.6911

203.1999,
-53.1957, -8.8912

■ 10.6711, -14.9020,
-9.2772

■ 1.0383, -1.8171,
-62.1905

■ 87.4706, -35.6090,
-10.8522

■ 87.4706, -35.6090,
-10.8522

■ 86.0953, -38.0522,
-12.7668

■ 89.0977, -32.2510,
-8.6196

■ 84.9547, -39.6016,
-14.3715

■ 90.9786, -27.9819,
-6.0843

■ 84.0311, -40.3164,
-15.6788

■ 93.1171, -22.8316,
-3.2605

■ 83.2955, -40.3021,
-16.7213

■ 95.5116, -16.8472,
-0.1700

■ 83.0621, -40.1943,
-17.0525

■ 98.1577, -10.0883,
3.1620

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.



87.4722, -38.2221, 8.1316



87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522



87.4722, -25.0219, -28.5452

Triad

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



87.4722, -35.6097, -10.8500



87.4722, 27.1236, -18.0902



87.4722, -1.0267, 32.8245

Complementary

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



87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522



59.8678, 46.7740, 22.8133

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.



87.4722, 17.7271, 28.6050



87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522



87.4722, 34.8477, 1.2514

Square

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



87.4722, -35.6097, -10.8500



87.4722, 10.9410, -33.3125



87.4722, 31.2704, 17.9383



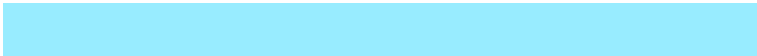
87.4722, -19.2613, 30.9333

Rectangle

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



87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522



87.4722, -14.3448, -35.8760



87.4722, 31.2704, 17.9383



87.4722, 5.4403, 32.1076

Sweetspot

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



87.4722, -35.6097, -10.8500



95.3778, -17.1858, -0.3408



87.3000, -59.5404, 41.0673



43.8954, -8.5330, -0.4531

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



87.4722, -35.6097, -10.8500



85.9056, -38.3466, -13.0328



64.4777, -1.8417, -47.2972



45.0284, -5.6530, 0.9837



60.1114, -29.1401, -12.2289



18.9069, -9.2768, -3.6060

Inverse Universe

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



62.6773, 71.3295, -42.6095



58.1173, 84.3637, -50.1618



77.0213, 10.2145, 36.0607



42.7547, 3.4217, -1.2986



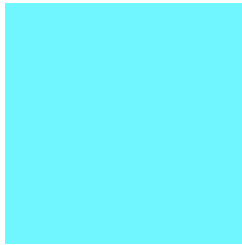
37.9153, 73.5471, -42.2899



11.8550, 23.0332, -13.5109

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

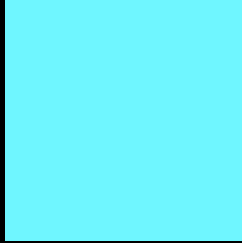
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522 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 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522.



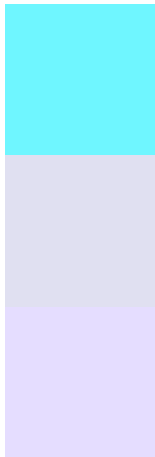
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.4706,

-35.6090, -10.8522.

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

87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522

Protanopia

86.8962, -1.5521, -3.2632

Deuteranopia

86.9430, 4.3336, -10.8671



Tritanopia

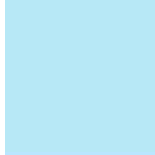
87.3015, -25.6851, -10.9068

Trichromacy



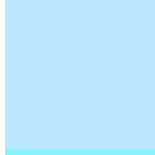
Original Color

87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522



Protanomaly

86.2753, -16.4590, -7.0434



Deuteranomaly

86.1700, -12.8438, -12.2229



Tritanomaly

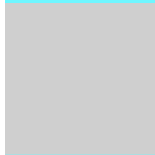
87.2024, -29.5437, -11.1085

Monochromacy



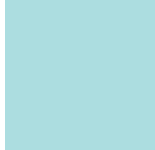
Original Color

87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522



Achromatopsia

78.9912, -4.2148, 4.2917



Achromatomaly

81.1575, -18.1445, -1.8283

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522 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(111, 246, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 246, 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(111, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 246, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522 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(111, 246, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 246, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(111, 246, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 246, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 246, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 246,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.4706, -35.6090, -10.8522 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
246, 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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