

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.9028, -30.4763,  
-25.3902)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.9028, -30.4763,  
-25.3902) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.7096,  
-36.4820, -10.5455)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CF7FF
RGB	108, 247, 255
RGB Percent	42%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.5764, 0.0314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.58, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 71%
HSV	183°, 58%, 100%
XYZ	57.4951, 76.9297, 106.4264
YIQ	206.3510, -85.4120, -26.9800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

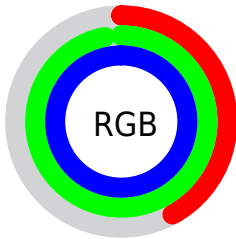
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	108, 179, 255
Decimal	7141375
CIELab	90.29, -35.28, -15.23
CIELCh	90, 38.425, 203.343
Yxy	76.9325, 0.2387, 0.3194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285331455 (0xFF6CF7FF)
YUV	206.3510, 23.9840, -86.2538
Hunter-Lab	87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455

# Details

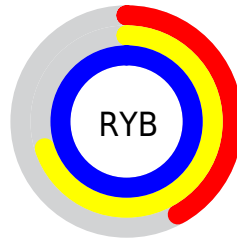
The HunterLab color **87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **59.0207, 48.5155, 22.9635**, and the grayscale version is **78.6416, -4.1961, 4.2727**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4869, -28.7925, -2.8988**, and **64.0895, -31.5613, -10.4860** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4380, -38.8997, -12.3121**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.2320, -33.1493, -8.4579**.

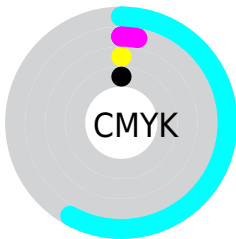
# Distribution



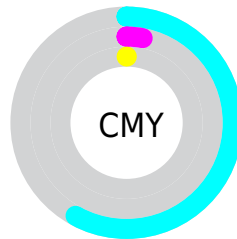
- Red (42%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455 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 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.7096, -36.4820,  
-10.5455


 87.7096, -36.4820,  
-10.5455


220.1213,  
-56.5528, -8.0724


 75.6290, -34.0571,  
-10.5853


 113.5976,  
-41.1635, -10.3006

 64.1591, -31.5563,  
-10.5692


 127.3537,  
-43.4386, -10.1063

 53.3358, -28.9604,  
-10.4905


 141.6242,  
-45.6803, -9.8671

 43.2007, -26.2420,  
-10.3443

156.3911,  
-47.8940, -9.5855

 33.8039, -23.3615,  
-10.1256

171.6384,  
-50.0846, -9.2634

 25.2088, -20.2581,  
-9.8309

187.3513,

 17.4986, -16.8320,

-52.2559, -8.9027

-9.4631

203.5163,  
-54.4110, -8.5052

■ 10.7898, -15.2167,  
-9.0529

■ 1.7935, -3.1386,  
-35.3024

■ 87.7096, -36.4820,  
-10.5455

■ 87.7096, -36.4820,  
-10.5455

■ 86.4380, -38.8997,  
-12.3121

■ 89.2320, -33.1493,  
-8.4579

■ 85.3989, -40.4288,  
-13.7688

■ 91.0083, -28.9003,  
-6.0620

■ 84.5732, -41.1351,  
-14.9313

■ 93.0435, -23.7612,  
-3.3699

■ 83.9281, -41.1384,  
-15.8386

■ 95.3368, -17.7762,  
-0.4017

■ 83.7895, -41.0874,  
-16.0337

■ 97.8846, -11.0033,  
2.8182

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.



87.7112, -38.8621, 8.8039



87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455



87.7112, -25.9379, -28.8743

# Triad

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



87.7112, -36.4827, -10.5433



87.7112, 27.4182, -19.2631



87.7112, -0.3018, 33.2954

# Complementary

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



87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455



59.0207, 48.5155, 22.9635

# 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.



87.7112, 18.8070, 28.8107



87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455



87.7112, 35.6887, 0.5441

# Square

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



87.7112, -36.4827, -10.5433



87.7112, 10.6493, -34.6273



87.7112, 32.4077, 17.7471



87.7112, -19.0328, 31.5849

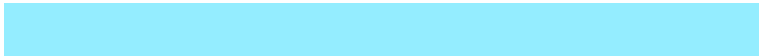


# Rectangle

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



87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455



87.7112, -15.1613, -36.6618



87.7112, 32.4077, 17.7471



87.7112, 6.3079, 32.5017

# Sweetspot

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



87.7112, -36.4827, -10.5433



95.4933, -17.3630, -0.2016



87.1520, -60.2258, 41.5405



43.9554, -8.6241, -0.3804

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.7112, -36.4827, -10.5433



86.2838, -39.1580, -12.5277



63.8281, -1.5112, -48.5771



45.0578, -5.6998, 1.0184



60.6283, -29.7744, -11.5057



19.0491, -9.4506, -3.4087



# Inverse Universe

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



62.2112, 73.0198, -44.2542



57.8602, 85.6558, -51.7203



76.5996, 10.6931, 36.4046



42.7578, 3.4385, -1.3430



37.9983, 73.8362, -43.3758

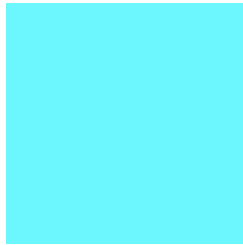


11.8780, 23.1131, -13.8108



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

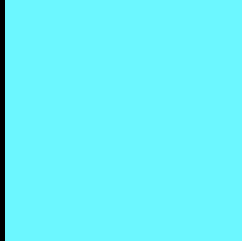
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455 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

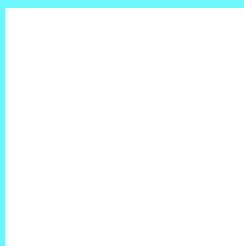
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455.



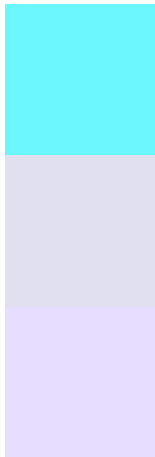
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.7096,

-36.4820, -10.5455.

# 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

87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455

### Protanopia

86.9884, -1.2350, -3.1407

### Deuteranopia

87.0379, 4.6535, -10.7328



## Tritanopia

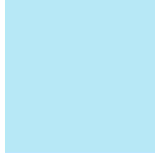
87.4129, -25.2711, -10.7490

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455



## Protanomaly

86.2045, -16.7153, -7.1408



## Deuteranomaly

86.1700, -12.8438, -12.2229



## Tritanomaly

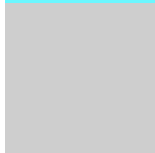
87.5440, -30.0131, -10.6552

# Monochromacy



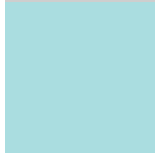
## Original Color

87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455



## Achromatopsia

78.5625, -4.1919, 4.2684



## Achromatomaly

81.0190, -18.6503, -2.0105

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455 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(108, 247, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 247, 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(108, 247, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 247, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455 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(108, 247, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 247, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 247, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 247, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 247, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 247,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.7096, -36.4820, -10.5455 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 247, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
247, 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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