

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.1411, -14.9005,
-5.3166)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.1411, -14.9005,
-5.3166) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| HunterLab(88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**HunterLab(88.0917,
-14.8626, -5.2039)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Hex | C2EBF7 |
| RGB | 194, 235, 247 |
| RGB Percent | 76%, 92%, 97% |
| CMY | 0.2392, 0.0784, 0.0314 |
| CMYK | 0.21, 0.05, 0.00, 0.03 |
| HSL | 194°, 77%, 86% |
| HSV | 194°, 21%, 97% |
| XYZ | 68.7450, 77.6015, 99.3510 |
| YIQ | 224.1090, -28.2880, -4.9600 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

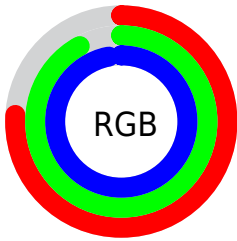
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 194, 217, 247 |
| Decimal | 12774391 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 90.60, -10.66, -10.19 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 91, 14.747, 223.732 |
| Yxy | 77.6046, 0.2798, 0.3158 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4290964471 (0xFFC2EBF7) |
| YUV | 224.1090, 11.2853, -26.4056 |
| Hunter-Lab | 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 |

Details

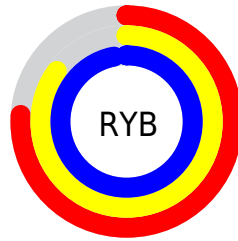
The HunterLab color $88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFFFF$. A complement of this color would be $82.3481, 7.9879, 14.1335$, and the grayscale version is $86.3472, -4.6073, 4.6914$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $99.6239, -6.6465, 4.9667$, and $64.4133, -12.4860, -5.8972$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $84.5292, -18.3739, -9.9575$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $91.8701, -10.6815, -0.3675$.

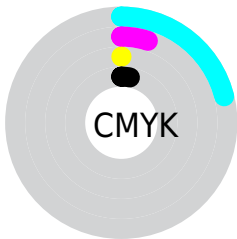
Distribution



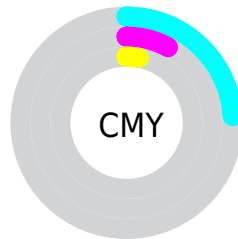
- Red (76%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 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 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.0917, -14.8626,
-5.2039

88.0917, -14.8626,
-5.2039

220.6407,
-25.7288, -1.2315

75.9929, -13.7060,
-5.4344

114.0143,
-17.2014, -4.5957

64.5036, -12.5522,
-5.6137

127.7866,
-18.3841, -4.2268

53.6598, -11.3989,
-5.7360

142.0726,
-19.5776, -3.8176

43.5027, -10.2410,
-5.7955

156.8546,
-20.7827, -3.3701

34.0823, -9.0709,
-5.7856

172.1164,
-22.0000, -2.8862

25.4613, -7.8765,
-5.6982

187.8435,

17.7223, -6.6370,

-23.2299, -2.3676

-5.5242

204.0223,
-24.4728, -1.8156

■ 10.9803, -5.3128,
-5.2579

■ 2.5755, -4.5072,
-16.2667

■ 88.0917, -14.8626,
-5.2039

■ 88.0917, -14.8626,
-5.2039

■ 84.5292, -18.3739,
-9.9575

■ 91.8701, -10.6815,
-0.3675

■ 81.1882, -21.1480,
-14.6048

■ 95.8475, -5.8909,
4.5238

■ 78.0798, -23.1281,
-19.1131

■ 98.7203, -5.0205,
7.8934

■ 75.2111, -24.2669,
-23.4495

■ 99.7474, -6.7212,
9.0407

■ 72.5850, -24.5357,
-27.5820

■ 70.1990, -23.9340,
-31.4849

■ 68.0411, -22.5038,
-35.1466

■ 66.3450, -20.7550,
-38.1214

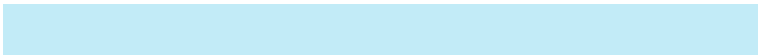
Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.0935, -18.2527, 1.4833



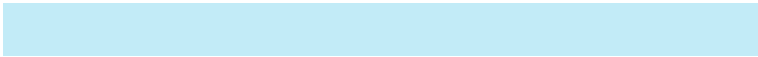
88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039



88.0935, -8.7001, -9.3839

Triad

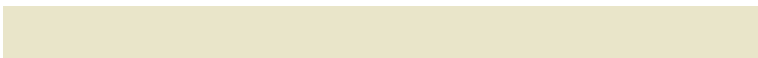
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.0935, -14.8639, -5.2025



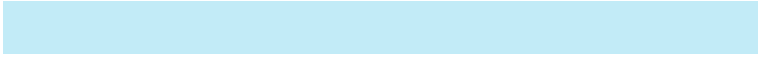
88.0935, 9.5388, 0.8737



88.0935, -8.0952, 17.0833

Complementary

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



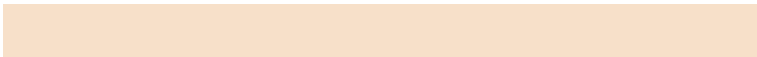
88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039



82.3481, 7.9879, 14.1335

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.



88.0935, -0.6378, 16.9499



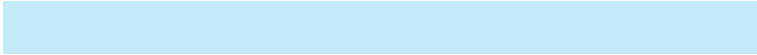
88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039



88.0935, 9.7140, 7.9832

Square

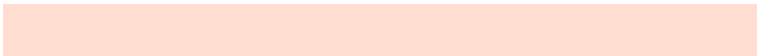
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



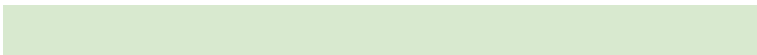
88.0935, -14.8639, -5.2025



88.0935, 5.4650, -5.6807



88.0935, 5.9359, 13.7430



88.0935, -14.4339, 14.1241

Rectangle

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



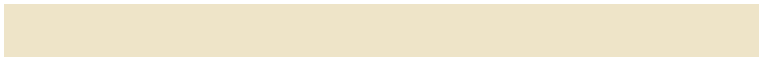
88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039



88.0935, -3.7665, -9.9877



88.0935, 5.9359, 13.7430



88.0935, -5.6399, 17.3906

Sweetspot

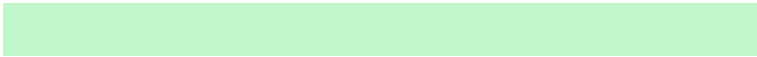
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.0935, -14.8639, -5.2025



97.4797, -8.4439, 2.3755



90.7874, -27.9565, 17.5328



44.9737, -4.0572, 0.9455

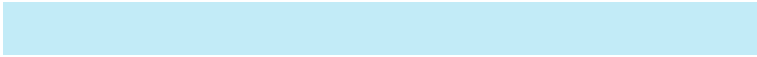
0.0000, NaN, NaN



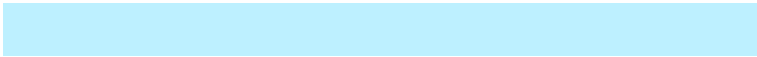
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.0935, -14.8639, -5.2025



89.6193, -17.1721, -7.6679



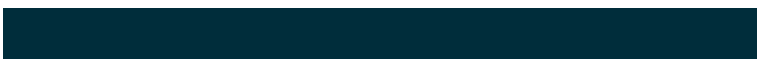
79.8721, -1.5686, -16.1318



42.5256, -4.4900, 0.2731



48.4789, -15.4170, -27.3136



14.8916, -5.2863, -7.2015

Inverse Universe

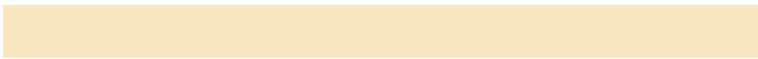
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



80.2233, 21.2515, -8.2858



79.8856, 28.0075, -11.4646



90.2078, -5.6004, 21.9407



40.8660, 2.9302, -0.3768



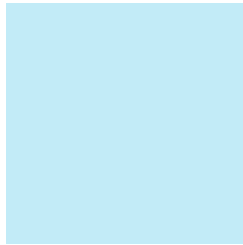
35.3156, 66.1818, -21.3867



10.5428, 19.8793, -7.3305

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

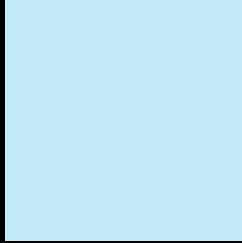
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

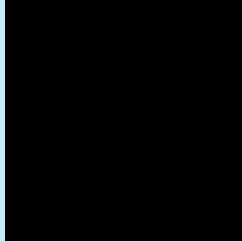
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039.



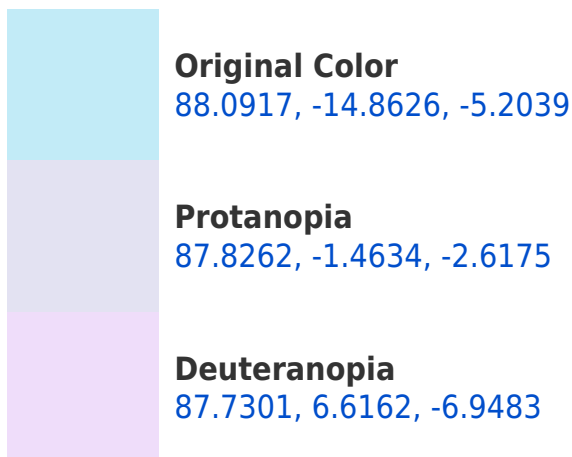
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.0917,

-14.8626, -5.2039.

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

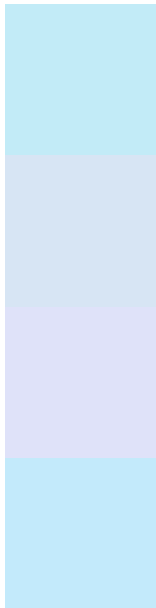




Tritanopia

88.0566, -12.8946, -8.5361

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039

Protanomaly

87.7595, -6.3753, -3.8575

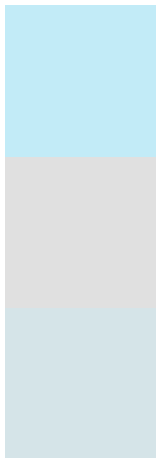
Deuteranomaly

87.7042, -1.3948, -6.5684

Tritanomaly

87.9845, -13.2961, -7.5189

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039

Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

Achromatomaly

86.8672, -8.6922, 1.2675

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 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(194, 235, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 235, 247)  
}
```

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(194, 235, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 235, 247) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 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(194, 235, 247) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 235, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 235, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(194, 235, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 235, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 235,  
247) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.0917, -14.8626, -5.2039 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 235, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
235, 247) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor