

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.2084, -11.0803,  
-9.4318)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.2084, -11.0803,  
-9.4318) contains.

<b>HunterLab(88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(88.1135,  
-10.8896, -9.5553)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7E9FF
RGB	199, 233, 255
RGB Percent	78%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.2196, 0.0863, 0.0000
CMYK	0.22, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	204°, 100%, 89%
HSV	204°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	70.7421, 77.6399, 105.8651
YIQ	225.3420, -27.3260, -0.3660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

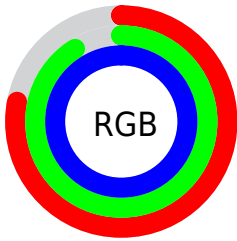
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	199, 220, 255
Decimal	13101567
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.62, -6.43, -14.31
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 15.690, 245.819
Yxy	77.6430, 0.2782, 0.3054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291291647 (0xFFC7E9FF)
YUV	225.3420, 14.6214, -23.1019
Hunter-Lab	88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553

# Details

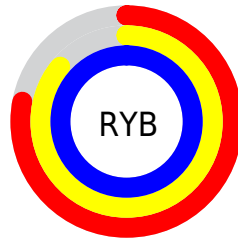
The HunterLab color  $88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $87.8041, 3.7023, 17.6823$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.8697, -4.6351, 4.7198$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $64.3823, -8.9309, -9.6847$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.0246, -12.4690, -16.6208$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.4138, -8.6887, -2.6387$ .

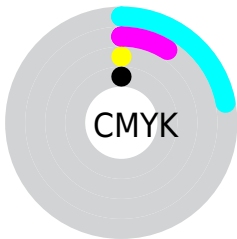
# Distribution



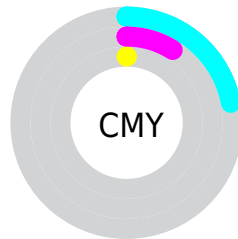
- Red (78%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553 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 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.1135, -10.8896,  
-9.5553

88.1135, -10.8896,  
-9.5553

220.6702,  
-20.2394, -6.8058

76.0136, -9.9391,  
-9.6298

114.0380,  
-12.8459, -9.2435

64.5232, -9.0028,  
-9.6493

127.8112,  
-13.8493, -9.0171

53.6783, -8.0812,  
-9.6071

142.0981,  
-14.8703, -8.7466

43.5199, -7.1722,  
-9.4979

156.8810,  
-15.9090, -8.4344

34.0981, -6.2725,  
-9.3163

172.1436,  
-16.9653, -8.0824

25.4757, -5.3768,  
-9.0574

187.8714,

17.7350, -4.4753,

-18.0392, -7.6926

-8.7208

204.0511,  
-19.1306, -7.2666

■ 10.9912, -3.5487,  
-8.3271

■ 2.6130, -4.5727,  
-22.6615

■ 88.1135, -10.8896,  
-9.5553

■ 88.1135, -10.8896,  
-9.5553

■ 83.0246, -12.4690,  
-16.6208

■ 93.4138, -8.6887,  
-2.6387

■ 78.1605, -13.3424,  
-23.8378

■ 98.9033, -5.9344,  
4.1249

■ 73.5428, -13.4269,  
-31.1909

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 69.1916, -12.6393,  
-38.6548

■ 65.1260, -10.9061,  
-46.1904

■ 61.3615, -8.1787,  
-53.7463

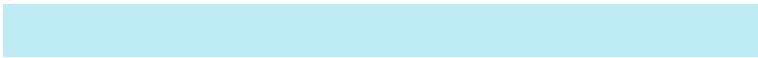
■ 57.9048, -4.4562,  
-61.2684

■ 55.3250, -0.8521,  
-67.3120

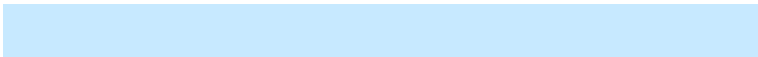
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1152, -16.7819, -4.1609



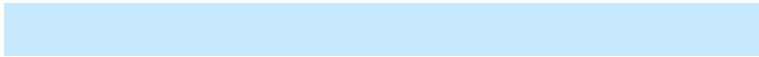
88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553



88.1152, -3.1485, -10.9599

# Triad

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



88.1152, -10.8912, -9.5531



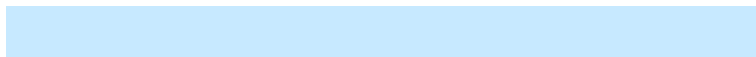
88.1152, 11.0502, 6.2604



88.1152, -13.4895, 15.8089

# Complementary

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



88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553



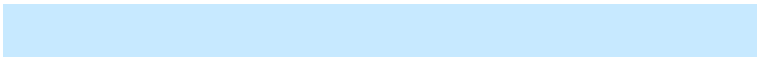
87.8041, 3.7023, 17.6823

# Split Complementary

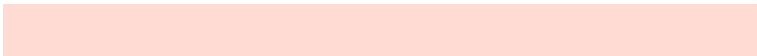
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.1152, -6.2534, 18.0916



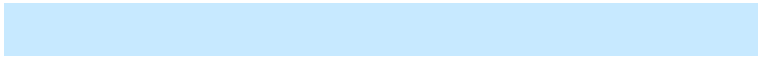
88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553



88.1152, 8.0567, 12.9020

# Square

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



88.1152, -10.8912, -9.5531



88.1152, 9.7018, -1.3812



88.1152, 1.6540, 17.0764

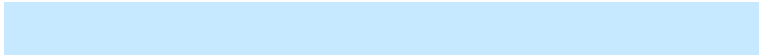


88.1152, -18.2443, 10.5567



# Rectangle

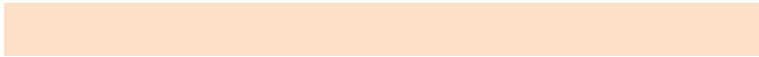
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553



88.1152, 2.0622, -9.3488



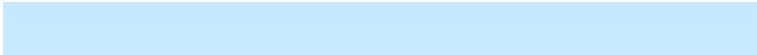
88.1152, 1.6540, 17.0764



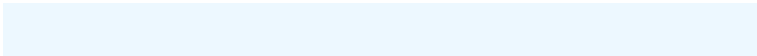
88.1152, -11.2765, 16.9266

# Sweetspot

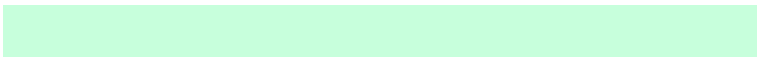
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.1152, -10.8912, -9.5531



96.1136, -7.3874, 0.7343



94.2628, -28.0601, 14.7994



44.3134, -3.4942, 0.1507

0.0000, NaN, NaN

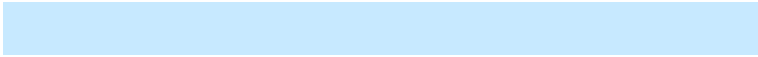


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

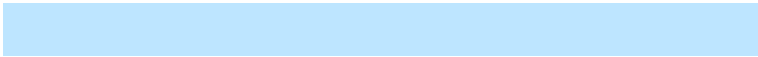


# Same Dimension

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



88.1152, -10.8912, -9.5531



86.0324, -11.6083, -12.3903



79.5500, 3.4164, -21.4347



43.8332, -3.7294, -0.4462



40.3645, -1.2460, -47.7622



13.4140, -1.7265, -13.0394



# Inverse Universe

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



82.4571, 21.0291, -4.2561



79.4865, 25.9776, -5.8365



96.3359, -10.6096, 25.9203



42.6291, 2.7496, 0.4847



35.1749, 63.8313, -5.1245

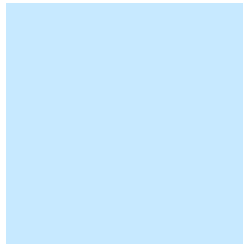


11.0733, 20.2689, -2.9645



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

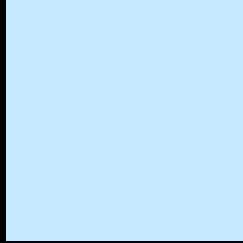
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553 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

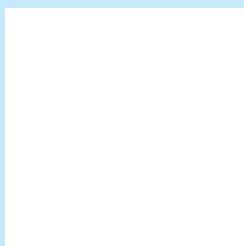
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1135,

-10.8896, -9.5553.

# 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

88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553

### Protanopia

87.9575, -0.3816, -7.3283

### Deuteranopia

87.8207, 5.7313, -9.6571



## Tritanopia

87.9272, -11.7697, -8.1265

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553

## Protanomaly

88.1282, -4.5250, -7.7341

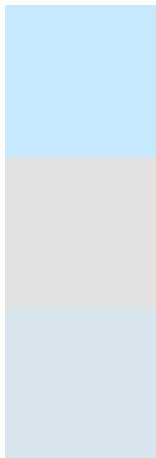
## Deuteranomaly

87.8307, -0.5267, -9.7532

## Tritanomaly

87.9633, -11.5689, -8.6366

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553

## Achromatopsia

86.7722, -4.6299, 4.7145

## Achromatomaly

87.2593, -7.0498, -0.2752

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553 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(199, 233, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 233, 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(199, 233, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 233, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553 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(199, 233, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 233, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 233, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 233, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 233, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 233,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1135, -10.8896, -9.5553 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 233, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
233, 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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