

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.2805, -8.5010,
-3.5525)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.2805, -8.5010,
-3.5525) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.1711, -8.1149,
-3.9012)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D4E7F5
RGB	212, 231, 245
RGB Percent	83%, 91%, 96%
CMY	0.1686, 0.0941, 0.0392
CMYK	0.13, 0.06, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	205°, 62%, 90%
HSV	205°, 13%, 96%
XYZ	72.2087, 77.7414, 97.5860
YIQ	226.9150, -15.8180, 0.3260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

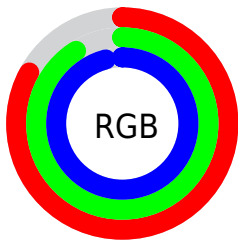
Format	Color
R _Y B	212, 224, 245
Decimal	13953013
CIE Lab	90.66, -3.52, -8.93
CIE LCh	91, 9.596, 248.498
Yxy	77.7447, 0.2917, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292143093 (0xFFD4E7F5)
YUV	226.9150, 8.9159, -13.0805
Hunter-Lab	88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012

Details

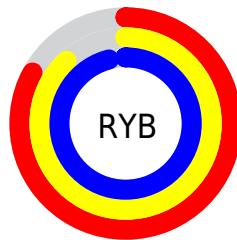
The HunterLab color $88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCCC`. A complement of this color would be $88.6331, -0.5665, 12.9381$, and the grayscale version is $87.5761, -4.6728, 4.7582$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $64.4222, -6.2855, -4.7221$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $82.9035, -9.7525, -10.8676$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $93.6255, -5.9578, 2.8809$.

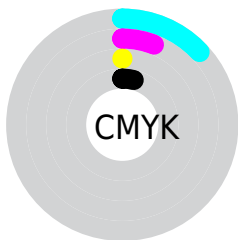
Distribution



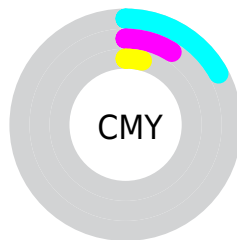
- Red (83%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012 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 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 88.1711, -8.1149,
-3.9012

■ 88.1711, -8.1149,
-3.9012

220.7486,
-16.4330, 0.4600

■ 76.0686, -7.3038,
-4.1818

114.1009, -9.8116,
-3.1976

■ 64.5752, -6.5147,
-4.4131

127.8765,
-10.6931, -2.7833

■ 53.7272, -5.7495,
-4.5892

142.1658,
-11.5968, -2.3300

■ 43.5655, -5.0080,
-4.7048

156.9509,
-12.5222, -1.8396

■ 34.1401, -4.2900,
-4.7531

172.2157,
-13.4689, -1.3140

■ 25.5138, -3.5941,
-4.7256

187.9457,

■ 17.7689, -2.9175,

-14.4365, -0.7546

-4.6120

204.1274,
-15.4247, -0.1629

■ 11.0200, -2.2532,
-4.4022

■ 2.7097, -4.7420,
-13.5099

■ 88.1711, -8.1149,
-3.9012

■ 88.1711, -8.1149,
-3.9012

■ 82.9035, -9.7525,
-10.8676

■ 93.6255, -5.9578,
2.8809

■ 77.8345, -10.7938,
-18.0328

■ 98.6613, -5.3667,
8.7866

■ 72.9855, -11.1602,
-25.3992

■ 99.6858, -7.0596,
9.9218

■ 68.3771, -10.7664,
-32.9616

■ 64.0316, -9.5261,
-40.7012

■ 59.9703, -7.3625,
-48.5829

■ 56.2118, -4.2230,
-56.5545

■ 52.7660, -0.1062,
-64.5560

■ 50.6632, 3.0117,
-69.8260

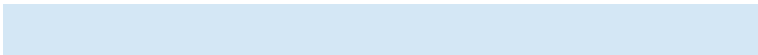
Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.1729, -11.9211, -0.9292



88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012



88.1729, -3.3210, -4.4757

Triad

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



88.1729, -8.1165, -3.8997



88.1729, 4.7471, 6.1060



88.1729, -10.4646, 11.4922

Complementary

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



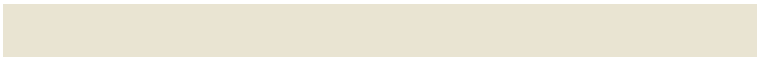
88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012



88.6331, -0.5665, 12.9381

Split Complementary

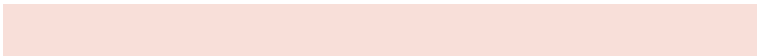
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.1729, -6.0892, 13.1651



88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012



88.1729, 2.7418, 10.1678

Square

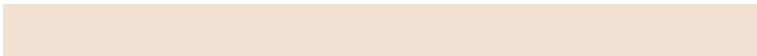
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.1729, -8.1165, -3.8997



88.1729, 4.1758, 1.4706



88.1729, -1.2498, 12.6938



88.1729, -13.2561, 8.0034

Rectangle

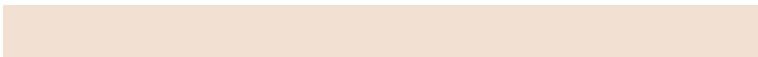
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012



88.1729, -0.1957, -3.3959



88.1729, -1.2498, 12.6938



88.1729, -9.1341, 12.2766

Sweetspot

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



88.1729, -8.1165, -3.8997



97.6664, -6.3695, 2.6368



92.0763, -18.6491, 10.1942



44.9833, -3.0328, 0.9751

0.0000, NaN, NaN



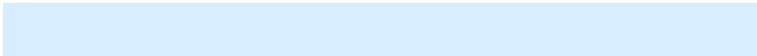
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.1729, -8.1165, -3.8997



90.8393, -8.9881, -5.9322



83.1052, 0.3447, -10.4166



41.8468, -3.3892, -0.5453



37.5603, 1.5486, -50.2900



12.0138, -1.0262, -12.8010

Inverse Universe

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



85.0121, 10.0192, -0.1697



86.9538, 13.5445, -1.1769



93.7126, -9.0110, 18.1787



40.7952, 2.5508, 0.6296



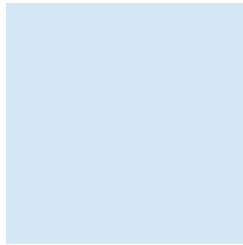
33.9464, 61.2733, -2.3988



10.1653, 18.5318, -2.1392

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

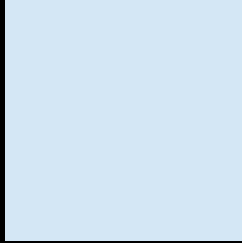
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

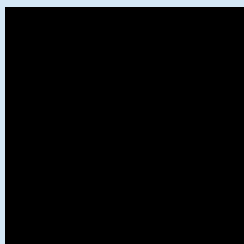
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

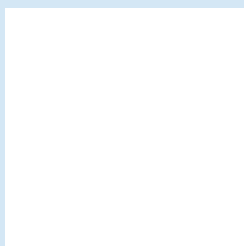
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012.



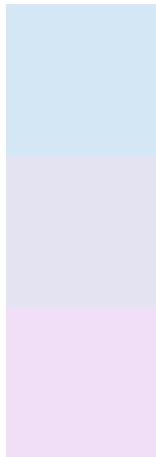
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012.

-3.9012.

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

88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012

Protanopia

88.2287, -1.6703, -2.1144

Deuteranopia

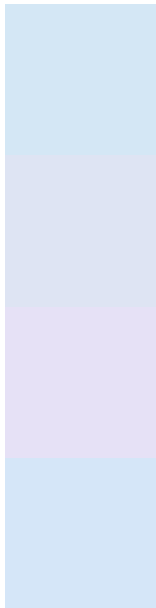
88.1242, 6.1767, -4.7937



Tritanopia

88.0791, -6.5294, -6.1693

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012

Protanomaly

88.0270, -3.8991, -2.9389

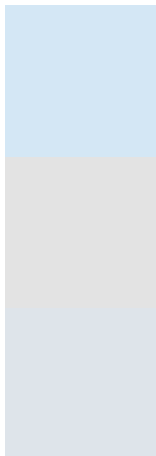
Deuteranomaly

87.9359, 0.7752, -4.5870

Tritanomaly

88.0438, -6.7238, -5.6695

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012

Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

Achromatomaly

87.7251, -5.5530, 1.3482

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012 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(212, 231, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(212, 231, 245)  
}
```

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(212, 231, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(212, 231, 245) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012 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(212, 231, 245) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(212, 231, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(212, 231, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(212, 231, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 231, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(212, 231,  
245) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1711, -8.1149, -3.9012 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(212, 231, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(212,  
231, 245) }
```

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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