

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.3324, -38.3460,  
-9.7433)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.3324, -38.3460,  
-9.7433) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.2021,  
-38.1794, -9.9146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66F9FF
RGB	102, 249, 255
RGB Percent	40%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.6000, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.60, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	182°, 100%, 70%
HSV	182°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	57.4051, 77.7961, 106.5983
YIQ	205.7310, -89.5380, -29.2980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

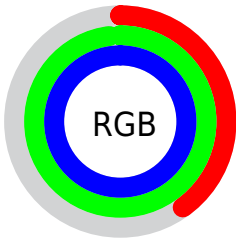
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	102, 177, 255
Decimal	6748671
CIELab	90.69, -37.21, -14.65
CIELCh	91, 39.992, 201.484
Yxy	77.7989, 0.2374, 0.3217
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284938751 (0xFF66F9FF)
YUV	205.7310, 24.2896, -90.9721
Hunter-Lab	88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146

# Details

The HunterLab color **88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **57.3981, 51.9415, 23.2910**, and the grayscale version is **78.3760, -4.1819, 4.2583**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.2499, -29.6782, -3.2127**, and **64.6347, -32.9044, -9.7566** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.1291, -40.5365, -11.4002**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.5234, -34.9092, -8.1046**.

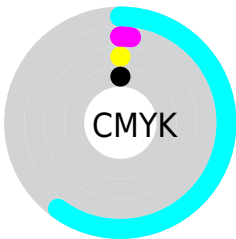
# Distribution



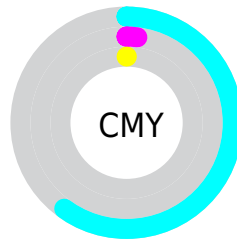
- Red (40%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146 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 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.2021, -38.1794,  
-9.9146

88.2021, -38.1794,  
-9.9146

220.7903,  
-58.9870, -7.2593

76.0979, -35.6533,  
-9.9775

114.1344,  
-43.0481, -9.6255

64.6029, -33.0452,  
-9.9850

127.9113,  
-45.4107, -9.4100

53.7533, -30.3347,  
-9.9306

142.2018,  
-47.7362, -9.1502

43.5898, -27.4930,  
-9.8092

156.9882,  
-50.0308, -8.8483

34.1626, -24.4781,  
-9.6153

172.2542,  
-52.2993, -8.5066

25.5342, -21.2265,  
-9.3445

187.9853,

17.7869, -17.6341,

-54.5460, -8.1268

-8.9976

204.1681,  
-56.7742, -7.7105

■ 11.0354, -15.8153,  
-8.5975

■ 2.7600, -4.8299,  
-22.0006

■ 88.2021, -38.1794,  
-9.9146

■ 88.2021, -38.1794,  
-9.9146

■ 87.1291, -40.5365,  
-11.4002

■ 89.5234, -34.9092,  
-8.1046

■ 86.2836, -42.0183,  
-12.5780

■ 91.0983, -30.7149,  
-5.9774

■ 85.6435, -42.7034,  
-13.4703

■ 92.9340, -25.6145,  
-3.5408

■ 85.1637, -42.7620,  
-14.1360

■ 95.0315, -19.6463,  
-0.8115

■ 85.1636, -42.7620,  
-14.1362

■ 97.3888, -12.8643,  
2.1884

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.



88.2037, -40.0971, 10.1262



88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146



88.2037, -27.7312, -29.4817

# Triad

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



88.2037, -38.1801, -9.9124



88.2037, 27.9625, -21.6000



88.2037, 1.1457, 34.1998

# Complementary

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



88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146



57.3981, 51.9415, 23.2910

# 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.



88.2037, 20.9426, 29.1974



88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146



88.2037, 37.3167, -0.8780

# Square

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



88.2037, -38.1801, -9.9124



88.2037, 10.0478, -37.2215



88.2037, 34.6379, 17.3487



88.2037, -18.5590, 32.8404



# Rectangle

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



88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146



88.2037, -16.7707, -38.1753



88.2037, 34.6379, 17.3487



88.2037, 8.0335, 33.2569

# Sweetspot

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



88.2037, -38.1801, -9.9124



95.4817, -18.3550, -0.2333



86.8384, -61.7291, 42.9113



43.8723, -9.3574, -0.4961

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.2037, -38.1801, -9.9124



86.9421, -40.9015, -11.6603



63.3148, -2.1145, -49.6165



45.1133, -5.7879, 1.0839



61.6049, -30.9640, -10.1584



19.3177, -9.7765, -3.0406



# Inverse Universe

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



61.3221, 76.3369, -47.5327



57.0812, 89.0850, -55.3452



75.0573, 12.9981, 36.5462



42.7637, 3.4700, -1.4268



38.1565, 74.3867, -45.4399

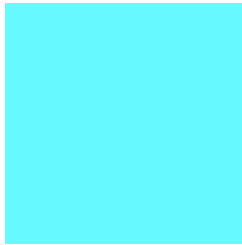


11.9217, 23.2651, -14.3801



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

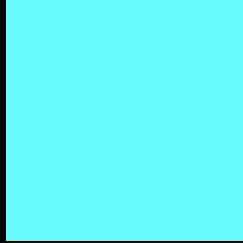
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

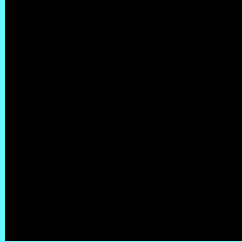
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146.



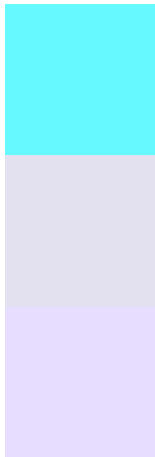
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.2021,

-38.1794, -9.9146.

# 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

88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146

### Protanopia

87.4486, -1.3088, -2.0304

### Deuteranopia

87.4365, 4.4379, -10.1971



## Tritanopia

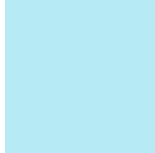
87.9771, -24.9076, -9.9835

# Trichromacy



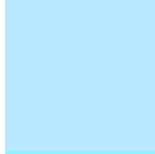
## Original Color

88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146



## Protanomaly

86.8236, -17.9059, -5.8045



## Deuteranomaly

86.6739, -14.3683, -11.5608



## Tritanomaly

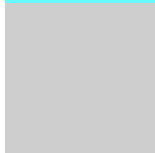
87.9344, -30.2997, -10.1352

# Monochromacy



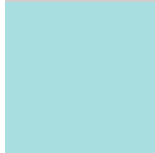
## Original Color

88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146



## Achromatopsia

78.5625, -4.1919, 4.2684



## Achromatomaly

81.2091, -19.6324, -1.7897

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146 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(102, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 249, 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(102, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 249, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146 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(102, 249, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 249, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 249,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.2021, -38.1794, -9.9146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
249, 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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