

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.5913, -7.6911,  
-16.4163)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.5913, -7.6911,  
-16.4163) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.1914,  
-10.6135, -9.4463)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8E9FF
RGB	200, 233, 255
RGB Percent	78%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.2157, 0.0863, 0.0000
CMYK	0.22, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	204°, 100%, 89%
HSV	204°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	71.0084, 77.7772, 105.8777
YIQ	225.6410, -26.7300, -0.1540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

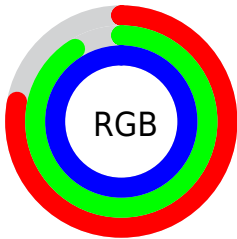
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 221, 255
Decimal	13167103
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.68, -6.13, -14.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 15.478, 246.670
Y <sub>xy</sub>	77.7803, 0.2788, 0.3054
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291357183 (0xFFC8E9FF)
YUV	225.6410, 14.4740, -22.4872
Hunter-Lab	88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463

# Details

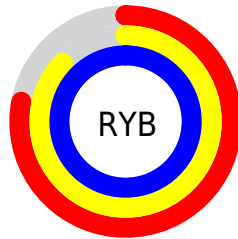
The HunterLab color  $88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $88.1316, 3.3167, 17.6020$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.0004, -4.6421, 4.7269$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $64.4525, -8.6809, -9.5834$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.0352, -12.1302, -16.5996$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.5582, -8.4811, -2.4535$ .

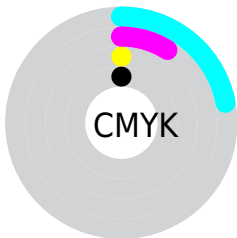
# Distribution



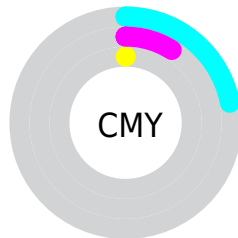
- Red (78%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (87%)
- 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 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463 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 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.1914, -10.6135,  
-9.4463

88.1914, -10.6135,  
-9.4463

220.7760,  
-19.8585, -6.6652

76.0878, -9.6772,  
-9.5247

114.1229,  
-12.5434, -9.1267

64.5934, -8.7560,  
-9.5484

127.8994,  
-13.5344, -8.8967

53.7443, -7.8504,  
-9.5104

142.1895,  
-14.5435, -8.6226

43.5815, -6.9585,  
-9.4056

156.9754,  
-15.5707, -8.3069

34.1549, -6.0776,  
-9.2283

172.2410,  
-16.6158, -7.9515

25.5272, -5.2025,  
-8.9737

187.9717,

17.7807, -4.3243,

-17.6790, -7.5584

-8.6409

204.1541,  
-18.7599, -7.1291

■ 11.0301, -3.4250,  
-8.2495

■ 2.7428, -4.7999,  
-21.4237

■ 88.1914, -10.6135,  
-9.4463

■ 88.1914, -10.6135,  
-9.4463

■ 83.0352, -12.1302,  
-16.5996

■ 93.5582, -8.4811,  
-2.4535

■ 78.1034, -12.9459,  
-23.9185

■ 99.1131, -5.8010,  
4.3766

■ 73.4178, -12.9771,  
-31.3898

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 68.9993, -12.1384,  
-38.9904

■ 64.8678, -10.3536,  
-46.6826

■ 61.0401, -7.5701,  
-54.4151

■ 57.5245, -3.7825,  
-62.1313

■ 54.7795, 0.0797,  
-68.6415

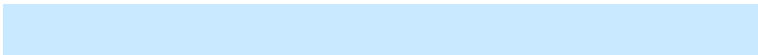
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1931, -16.5058, -4.2220



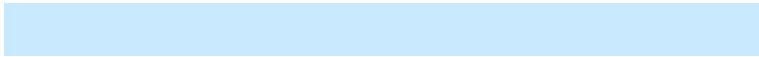
88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463



88.1931, -2.9487, -10.7024

# Triad

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



88.1931, -10.6151, -9.4440



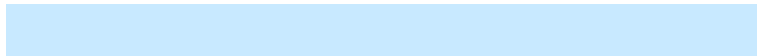
88.1931, 10.8046, 6.4537



88.1931, -13.5540, 15.5690

# Complementary

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



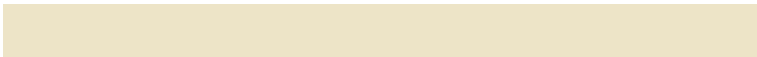
88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463



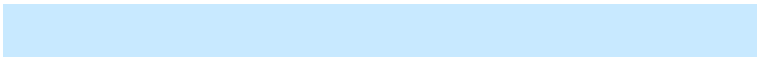
88.1316, 3.3167, 17.6020

# 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.



88.1931, -6.4585, 17.9170



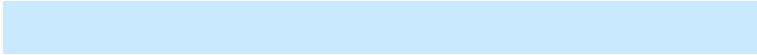
88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463



88.1931, 7.7393, 12.9604

# Square

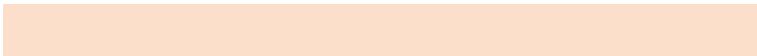
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.1931, -10.6151, -9.4440



88.1931, 9.5973, -1.0837



88.1931, 1.3537, 17.0054

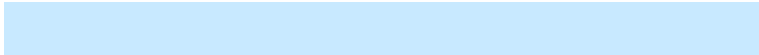


88.1931, -18.1606, 10.3055



# Rectangle

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



88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463



88.1931, 2.1745, -9.0340



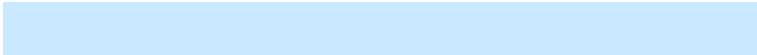
88.1931, 1.3537, 17.0054



88.1931, -11.3906, 16.7034

# Sweetspot

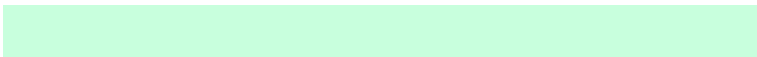
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.1931, -10.6151, -9.4440



96.6285, -7.0520, 1.3684



94.3529, -27.6898, 14.6320



44.5367, -3.3440, 0.4268

0.0000, NaN, NaN

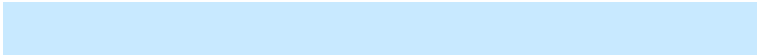


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

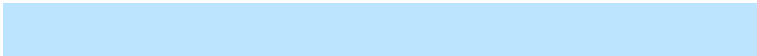


# Same Dimension

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



88.1931, -10.6151, -9.4440



85.8802, -11.3677, -12.5953



79.9028, 3.2390, -20.9090



43.8075, -3.6876, -0.4773



39.9749, -0.5869, -48.6983



13.3036, -1.5507, -13.2808



# Inverse Universe

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



82.7366, 20.4795, -3.9063



79.4699, 25.8929, -5.6016



96.3974, -10.5356, 25.6051



42.6264, 2.7353, 0.5225



35.1300, 63.6690, -4.4921

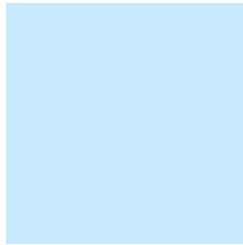


11.0599, 20.2206, -2.7768



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

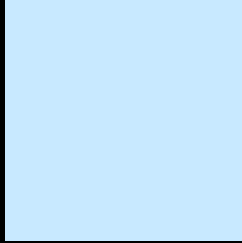
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

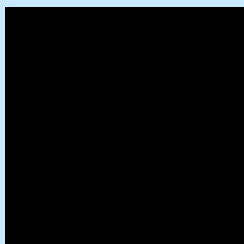
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

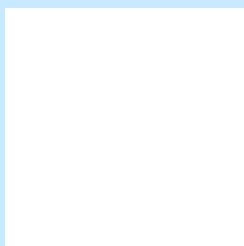
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463.



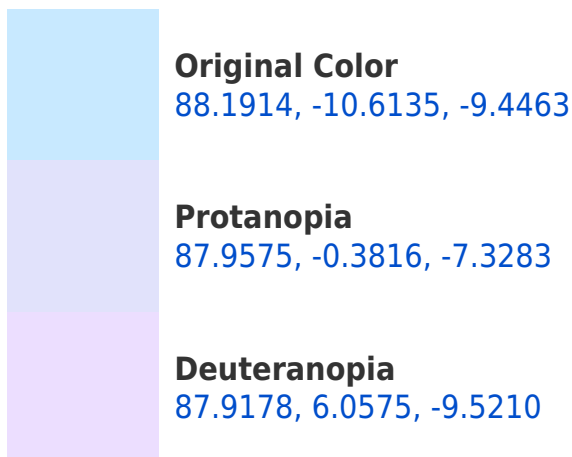
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1914,

-10.6135, -9.4463.

# 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

88.0047, -11.4940, -8.0192

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463

## Protanomaly

88.1282, -4.5250, -7.7341

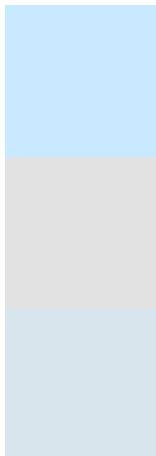
## Deuteranomaly

87.9208, -0.2177, -9.6268

## Tritanomaly

88.0408, -11.2935, -8.5290

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

87.6954, -7.0756, -0.2553

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463 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(200, 233, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 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(200, 233, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 233, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463 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(200, 233, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 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(200, 233, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 233, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 233, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 233,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1914, -10.6135, -9.4463 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 233, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
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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