

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.6854, -18.9943,  
-0.5639)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.6854, -18.9943,  
-0.5639) contains.

<b>HunterLab(88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787)</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(88.5367,  
-18.7752, -0.9787)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	<code>BEEEF0</code>
RGB	190, 238, 240
RGB Percent	75%, 93%, 94%
CMY	0.2549, 0.0666, 0.0588
CMYK	0.21, 0.01, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	182°, 63%, 84%
HSV	182°, 21%, 94%
XYZ	67.5379, 78.3875, 94.0087
YIQ	223.8760, -29.2500, -9.5540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

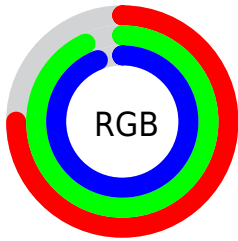
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	190, 214, 240
Decimal	12513008
CIE Lab	90.96, -14.84, -6.03
CIE LCh	91, 16.024, 202.123
Yxy	78.3907, 0.2815, 0.3267
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290703088 (0xFFBEEEF0)
YUV	223.8760, 7.9491, -29.7093
Hunter-Lab	88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787

# Details

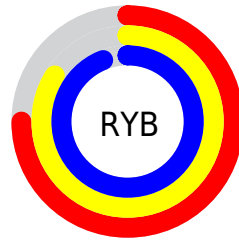
The HunterLab color  $88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $77.4225, 12.2487, 10.6146$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.2601, -4.6026, 4.6867$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.2543, -7.9395, 4.5067$ , and  $64.9237, -15.9226, -1.6855$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $86.5989, -24.2625, -3.5050$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.7190, -12.5321, 1.8025$ .

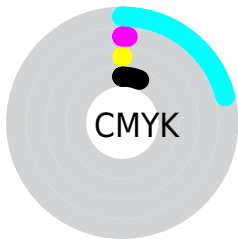
# Distribution



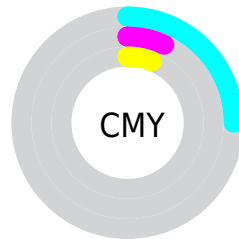
- Red (75%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (25%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787 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 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.5367, -18.7752,  
-0.9787

88.5367, -18.7752,  
-0.9787

221.2448,  
-31.1644, 4.2926

76.4166, -17.4115,  
-1.3780

114.4992,  
-21.4989, -0.0508

64.9047, -16.0384,  
-1.7328

128.2902,  
-22.8618, 0.4701

54.0372, -14.6514,  
-2.0379

142.5944,  
-24.2286, 1.0267

43.8546, -13.2423,  
-2.2886

157.3938,  
-25.6008, 1.6174

34.4068, -11.7988,  
-2.4786

172.6726,  
-26.9796, 2.2406

25.7558, -10.3019,  
-2.5999

188.4160,

17.9835, -8.7196,

-28.3660, 2.8950

-2.6417

204.6109,  
-29.7607, 3.5793

■ 11.2032, -7.0082,  
-2.5887

■ 3.2564, -5.6988,  
-7.5041

■ 88.5367, -18.7752,  
-0.9787

■ 88.5367, -18.7752,  
-0.9787

■ 86.5989, -24.2625,  
-3.5050

■ 90.7190, -12.5321,  
1.8025

■ 84.9022, -28.9409,  
-5.7604

■ 93.1360, -5.5885,  
4.8116

■ 83.4469, -32.7775,  
-7.7284

■ 95.0742, -0.4326,  
7.1661

■ 82.2278, -35.7577,  
-9.4001

■ 95.3728, -0.9425,  
7.5021

■ 81.2352, -37.8913,  
-10.7754

■ 95.6720, -1.4518,  
7.8378

■ 80.4540, -39.2170,  
-11.8642

■ 95.9718, -1.9607,  
8.1732

■ 79.8619, -39.8089,  
-12.6899

■ 96.2722, -2.4690,  
8.5084

■ 79.4463, -39.8543,  
-13.2669

■ 96.5733, -2.9768,  
8.8433

■ 96.8749, -3.4841,  
9.1779

# Harmonies

## Analogous

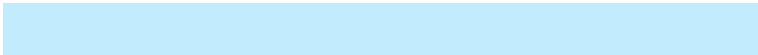
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.5385, -19.7160, 6.8372



88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787



88.5385, -14.1418, -7.7664

# Triad

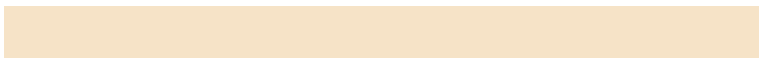
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.5385, -18.7765, -0.9773



88.5385, 7.9765, -4.8253



88.5385, -2.5721, 18.3446

# Complementary

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



88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787



77.4225, 12.2487, 10.6146

# 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.



88.5385, 5.0943, 15.7919



88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787



88.5385, 11.3265, 2.7530

# Square

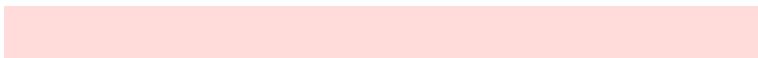
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.5385, -18.7765, -0.9773



88.5385, 1.2471, -10.1242



88.5385, 10.2531, 10.2489



88.5385, -10.5506, 17.5409

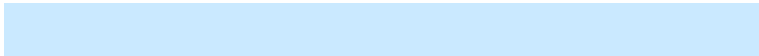


# Rectangle

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



88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787



88.5385, -9.4860, -10.5659



88.5385, 10.2531, 10.2489



88.5385, 0.1307, 17.8593

# Sweetspot

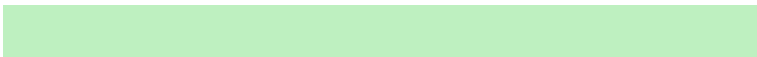
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.5385, -18.7765, -0.9773



98.3990, -9.9342, 3.4535



87.7836, -27.8059, 20.0526



45.4458, -4.8205, 1.5003

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.5385, -18.7765, -0.9773



93.9336, -22.7142, -2.2318



80.6203, -6.3740, -11.0615



42.2070, -5.3918, 1.0191



58.8215, -29.5374, -9.7589



17.0639, -8.6383, -2.6808



# Inverse Universe

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



78.4391, 21.5335, -12.4337



81.0480, 29.0018, -17.1988



84.6749, -0.7058, 18.0522



40.0248, 3.2094, -1.3076



36.4503, 71.0506, -43.3332

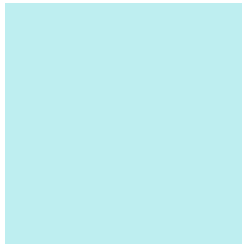


10.5293, 20.5487, -12.7071



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

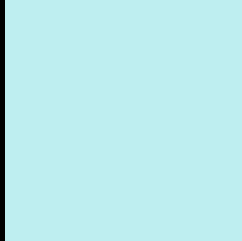
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

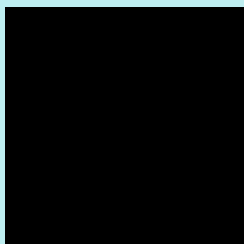
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787.



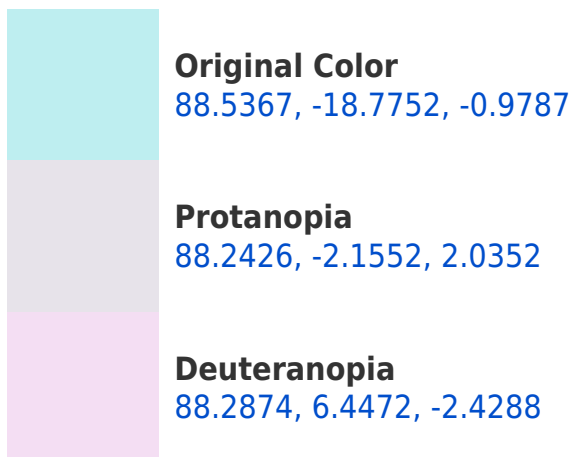
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787.

-18.7752,-0.9787.

# 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

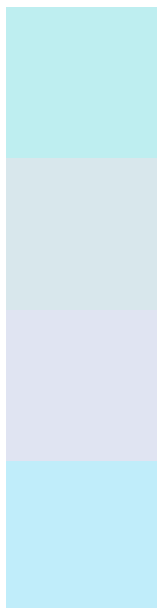




## Tritanopia

88.6275, -14.0388, -8.9246

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787

## Protanomaly

88.2082, -8.5925, 0.8626

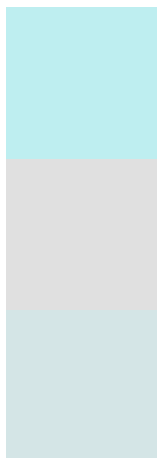
## Deuteranomaly

88.1731, -3.4610, -2.2156

## Tritanomaly

88.7000, -15.8105, -6.0749

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787

## Achromatopsia

86.3368, -4.6067, 4.6908

## Achromatomaly

87.0338, -9.8649, 2.4583

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787 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(190, 238, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(190, 238, 240)  
}
```

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(190, 238, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(190, 238, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787 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(190, 238, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(190, 238, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(190, 238, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(190, 238, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 238, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(190, 238,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.5367, -18.7752, -0.9787 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(190, 238, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(190,  
238, 240) }
```

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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