

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.6979, -7.7960,  
-6.8624)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.6979, -7.7960,  
-6.8624) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.6512, -7.5670,  
-7.0995)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D3E8FC
RGB	211, 232, 252
RGB Percent	83%, 91%, 99%
CMY	0.1725, 0.0902, 0.0118
CMYK	0.16, 0.08, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	209°, 87%, 91%
HSV	209°, 16%, 99%
XYZ	73.2912, 78.5904, 103.4020
YIQ	228.0010, -18.9360, 1.7680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

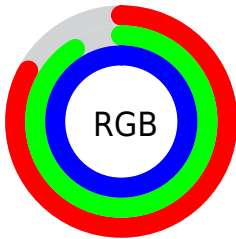
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	211, 225, 252
Decimal	13887740
CIE Lab	91.05, -2.92, -12.02
CIE LCh	91, 12.367, 256.362
Yxy	78.5936, 0.2871, 0.3079
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292077820 (0xFFD3E8FC)
YUV	228.0010, 11.8315, -14.9099
Hunter-Lab	88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995

# Details

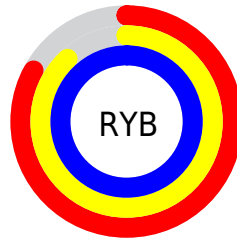
The HunterLab color **88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **90.8572, -0.8888, 15.7530**, and the grayscale version is **88.0388, -4.6975, 4.7833**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **64.8527, -5.9123, -7.3428** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.7521, -8.2950, -15.1389**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.7499, -6.3019, 0.6444**.

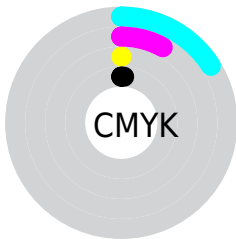
# Distribution



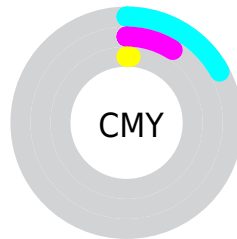
- Red (83%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (17%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995 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 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.6512, -7.5670,  
-7.0995

88.6512, -7.5670,  
-7.0995

221.4002,  
-15.6806, -3.6595

76.5256, -6.7835,  
-7.2622

114.6240, -9.2121,  
-6.6206

65.0080, -6.0236,  
-7.3718

128.4198,  
-10.0695, -6.3138

54.1343, -5.2893,  
-7.4221

142.7286,  
-10.9499, -5.9649

43.9453, -4.5812,  
-7.4076

157.5326,  
-11.8529, -5.5763

34.4903, -3.8992,  
-7.3219

172.8157,  
-12.7779, -5.1498

25.8317, -3.2431,  
-7.1580

188.5633,

18.0508, -2.6112,

-13.7245, -4.6872

-6.9096

204.7623,  
-14.6922, -4.1900

■ 11.2607, -1.9993,  
-6.5795

■ 3.4096, -3.9087,  
-14.4253

■ 88.6512, -7.5670,  
-7.0995

■ 88.6512, -7.5670,  
-7.0995

■ 82.7521, -8.2950,  
-15.1389

■ 94.7499, -6.3019,  
0.6444

■ 77.0682, -8.3987,  
-23.5097

99.9041, -5.8612,  
6.8013

■ 71.6255, -7.7855,  
-32.2366

■ 66.4513, -6.3521,  
-41.3358

■ 61.5759, -3.9917,  
-50.8049

■ 57.0308, -0.6066,  
-60.6135

■ 52.8458, 3.8690,  
-70.6963

■ 49.0410, 9.4292,  
-80.9600

■ 47.7002, 11.6991,  
-84.8760

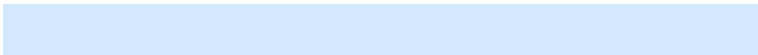
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.6530, -12.9273, -3.9104



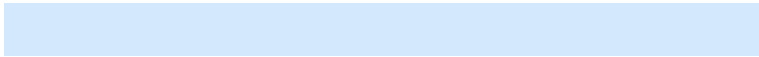
88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995



88.6530, -1.3025, -6.9375

# Triad

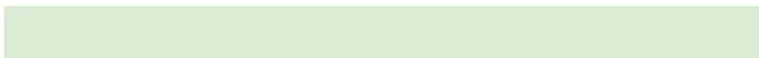
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



88.6530, -7.5685, -7.0980



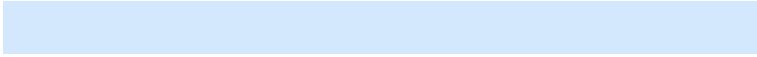
88.6530, 7.1696, 8.0056



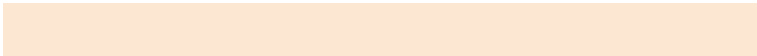
88.6530, -13.3186, 12.4032

# Complementary

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



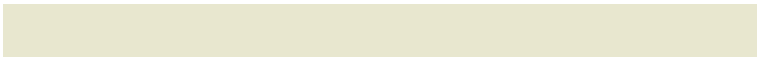
88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995



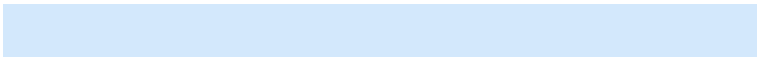
90.8572, -0.8888, 15.7530

# Split Complementary

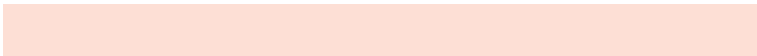
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.6530, -8.1162, 15.1695



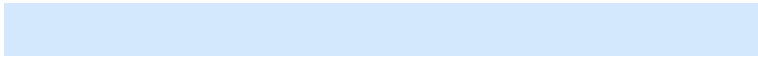
88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995



88.6530, 3.7659, 12.7542

# Square

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



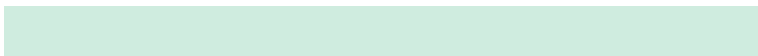
88.6530, -7.5685, -7.0980



88.6530, 7.3262, 2.0700



88.6530, -1.8655, 15.2933

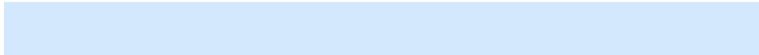


88.6530, -16.1841, 7.4955



# Rectangle

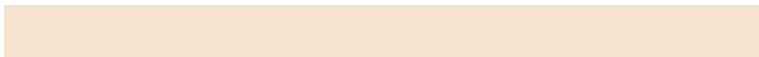
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995



88.6530, 2.5495, -4.9474



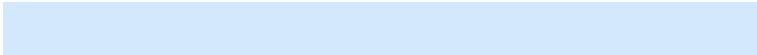
88.6530, -1.8655, 15.2933



88.6530, -11.7918, 13.5989

# Sweetspot

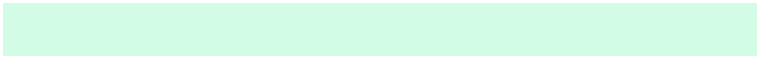
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.6530, -7.5685, -7.0980



96.8286, -6.1893, 1.6269



94.4618, -21.5551, 10.4618



44.5928, -2.9147, 0.5028

0.0000, NaN, NaN

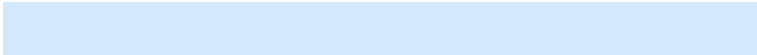


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

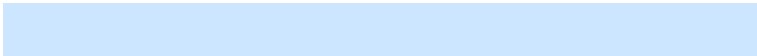


# Same Dimension

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



88.6530, -7.5685, -7.0980



87.5905, -8.0150, -10.2075



82.3454, 3.0836, -15.5162



42.5598, -3.1034, -0.8347



34.8549, 7.6106, -59.9948



11.5649, 0.5503, -15.6430



# Inverse Universe

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



85.5055, 13.2104, -0.0204



83.7651, 17.7792, -1.1274



97.2586, -11.4474, 22.1597



41.6817, 2.4957, 0.9667



34.1135, 60.9320, 2.5737

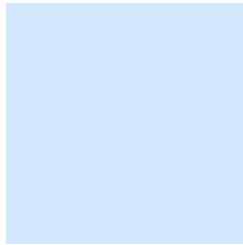


10.4845, 18.9163, -0.6769



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

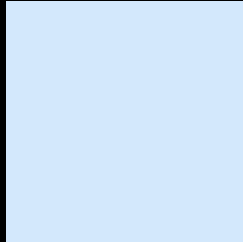
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

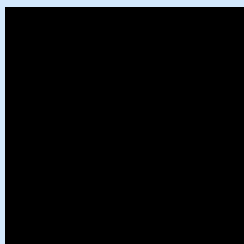
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

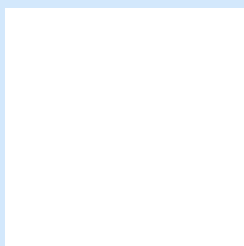
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.6512, -7.5670,

-7.0995.

# 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

88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995

### Protanopia

88.6889, -1.1957, -5.2854

### Deuteranopia

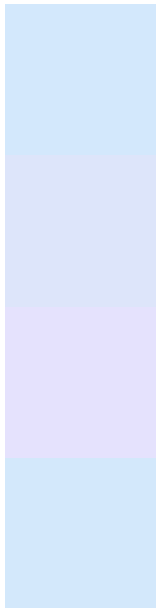
88.5756, 6.6386, -8.0682



## Tritanopia

88.6155, -7.7636, -6.5953

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995

## Protanomaly

88.4946, -3.3966, -6.1246

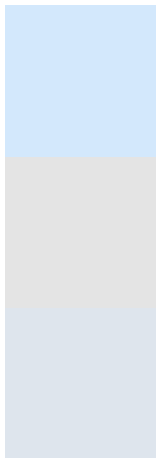
## Deuteranomaly

88.3983, 1.2695, -7.8356

## Tritanomaly

88.6155, -7.7636, -6.5953

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995

## Achromatopsia

88.0808, -4.6998, 4.7856

## Achromatomaly

88.1378, -5.5287, 0.3163

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995 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(211, 232, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(211, 232, 252)  
}
```

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(211, 232, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(211, 232, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995 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(211, 232, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(211, 232, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(211, 232, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(211, 232, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 232, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(211, 232,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.6512, -7.5670, -7.0995 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(211, 232, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(211,  
232, 252) }
```

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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