

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.7580, -46.9545,
-9.3273)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.7580, -46.9545,
-9.3273) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.7574,
-46.9570, -9.3282)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	06FFFF
RGB	6, 255, 255
RGB Percent	2%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.9762, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 51%
HSV	180°, 98%, 100%
XYZ	53.8852, 78.7788, 106.9735
YIQ	180.5490, -148.4040, -52.7880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

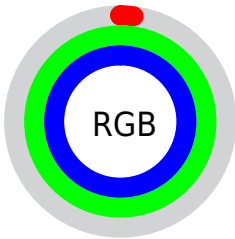
Format	Color
RYB	6, 131, 255
Decimal	458751
CIELab	91.13, -47.96, -14.11
CIELCh	91, 49.994, 196.393
Yxy	78.7792, 0.2249, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278648831 (0xFF06FFFF)
YUV	180.5490, 36.7043, -153.0795
Hunter-Lab	88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282

Details

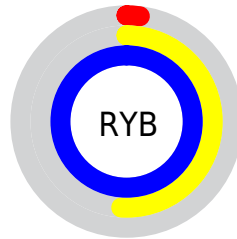
The HunterLab color **88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.2659, 78.5273, 29.6598**, and the grayscale version is **67.6936, -3.6120, 3.6779**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0371, -38.0707, -6.1853**, and **66.3398, -34.9453, -7.4821** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.7356, -47.0433, -9.3587**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.9047, -46.3752, -9.1226**.

Distribution



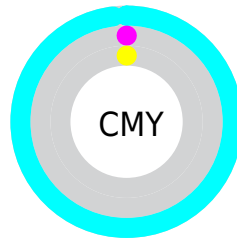
- Red (2%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282 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 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.7574, -46.9570,
-9.3282

 88.7574, -46.9570,
-9.3282


221.5421,
-71.9540, -6.5020


 76.6253, -43.8465,
-9.4148


 114.7380,
-52.8973, -8.9988


 65.1024, -40.6178,
-9.4450


 128.5382,
-55.7586, -8.7632

 54.2231, -37.2412,
-9.4139


 142.8512,
-58.5618, -8.4838

 44.0281, -33.6775,
-9.3162

 157.6593,
-61.3152, -8.1629

 34.5667, -29.8705,
-9.1464

172.9464,
-64.0257, -7.8026

 25.9011, -25.7361,
-8.8992

188.6979,

 18.1124, -21.1404,

-66.6993, -7.4046

-8.5734

204.9006,
-69.3406, -6.9706

■ 11.3133, -19.7863,
-8.1857

■ 3.5437, -6.2014,
-16.4603

■ 88.7574, -46.9570,
-9.3282

■ 88.7574, -46.9570,
-9.3282

■ 88.7356, -47.0433,
-9.3587

■ 88.9047, -46.3752,
-9.1226

■ 89.2257, -45.1108,
-8.6756

■ 89.7552, -43.0364,
-7.9421

■ 90.5170, -40.0762,
-6.8950

■ 91.5281, -36.1893,
-5.5193

■ 92.8004, -31.3653,
-3.8106

■ 94.3410, -25.6197,
-1.7737

■ 96.1527, -18.9901,
0.5791

■ 98.2350, -11.5312,
3.2293

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.7577, -47.4495, 15.0944



88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282



88.7577, -36.0166, -35.8902

Triad

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



88.7577, -46.9559, -9.3278



88.7577, 33.5218, -33.6197



88.7577, 7.0608, 39.1981

Complementary

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



88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282



46.2659, 78.5273, 29.6598

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.



88.7577, 31.5728, 32.3486



88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282



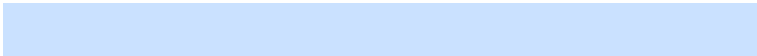
88.7577, 47.9718, -6.8256

Square

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



88.7577, -46.9559, -9.3278



88.7577, 9.4886, -52.3942



88.7577, 47.2208, 16.9845



88.7577, -18.1264, 38.8786

Rectangle

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



88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282



88.7577, -23.4893, -49.2468



88.7577, 47.2208, 16.9845



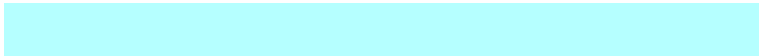
88.7577, 15.7062, 37.7639

Sweetspot

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



88.7577, -46.9559, -9.3278



94.1115, -26.4689, -2.0749



84.6006, -72.3696, 50.7412



43.2284, -13.4064, -1.3715

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.7577, -46.9559, -9.3278



88.7356, -47.0433, -9.3587



48.3411, 12.0760, -86.0368



45.2565, -6.0147, 1.2523



64.1431, -34.0056, -6.7650



20.0150, -10.6110, -2.1109

Inverse Universe

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



53.4902, 104.4668, -70.0766



53.3667, 104.9207, -70.3875



61.1414, 37.0138, 38.1537



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



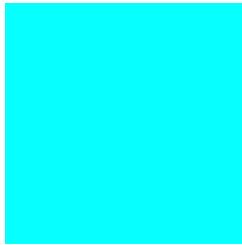
38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800



12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

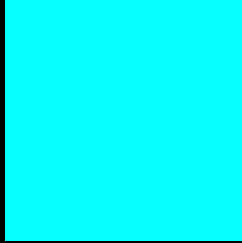
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

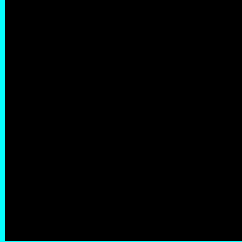
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.7574,

-46.9570, -9.3282.

Color Blindness Simulation

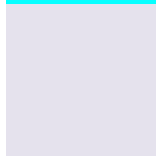
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



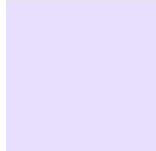
Original Color

88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282



Protanopia

87.8437, -1.7406, 0.0210



Deuteranopia

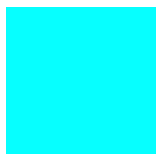
87.8357, 4.2229, -9.6633



Tritanopia

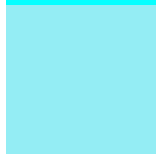
88.1999, -25.8125, -9.7011

Trichromacy



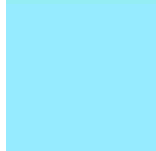
Original Color

88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282



Protanomaly

85.6714, -27.3584, -6.9209



Deuteranomaly

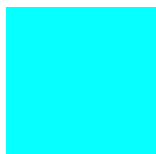
85.5106, -23.6946, -13.3212



Tritanomaly

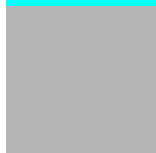
87.4690, -37.4074, -10.8858

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282



Achromatopsia

67.9762, -3.6270, 3.6933



Achromatomaly

73.1080, -27.1568, -3.8222

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282 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(6, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(6, 255, 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(6, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(6, 255, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282 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(6, 255, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(6, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(6, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(6, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(6, 255,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.7574, -46.9570, -9.3282 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(6, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(6, 255,  
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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