

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.7624, -9.5959,  
-17.4953)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.7624, -9.5959,  
-17.4953) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.1293,  
-12.4895, -9.5622)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3EAFF
RGB	195, 234, 255
RGB Percent	76%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0823, 0.0000
CMYK	0.24, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	201°, 100%, 88%
HSV	201°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	69.9785, 77.6677, 105.9108
YIQ	224.7330, -29.9850, -1.7370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

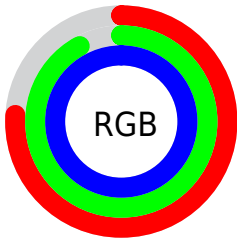
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	195, 219, 255
Decimal	12839679
CIE Lab	90.63, -8.12, -14.32
CIE LCh	91, 16.461, 240.451
Yxy	77.6708, 0.2760, 0.3063
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291029759 (0xFFC3E AFF)
YUV	224.7330, 14.9216, -26.0758
Hunter-Lab	88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622

# Details

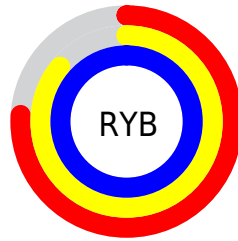
The HunterLab color  $88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $86.2039, 5.7814, 17.7081$ , and the grayscale version is  $86.6040, -4.6210, 4.7054$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.7173, -6.3204, 5.0828$ , and  $64.4154, -10.3949, -9.6646$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.4297, -14.4906, -16.0785$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $93.0443, -9.8380, -3.1250$ .

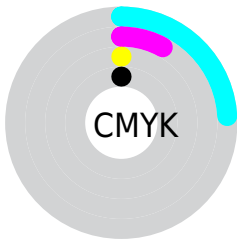
# Distribution



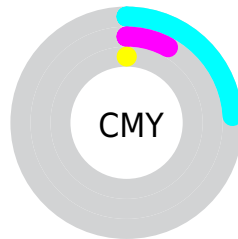
- Red (76%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622 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 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.1293, -12.4895,  
-9.5622

88.1293, -12.4895,  
-9.5622

220.6917,  
-22.4437, -6.8141

76.0287, -11.4571,  
-9.6365

114.0552,  
-14.5982, -9.2507

64.5374, -10.4343,  
-9.6559

127.8290,  
-15.6730, -9.0245

53.6916, -9.4206,  
-9.6135

142.1166,  
-16.7628, -8.7541

43.5324, -8.4128,  
-9.5042

156.9001,  
-17.8678, -8.4421

34.1096, -7.4059,  
-9.3224

172.1634,  
-18.9883, -8.0903

25.4861, -6.3919,  
-9.0633

187.8918,

17.7443, -5.3568,

-20.1244, -7.7006

-8.7266

204.0720,  
-21.2762, -7.2747

■ 10.9991, -4.2735,  
-8.3328

■ 2.6398, -4.6197,  
-22.4418

■ 88.1293, -12.4895,  
-9.5622

■ 88.1293, -12.4895,  
-9.5622

■ 83.4297, -14.4906,  
-16.0785

■ 93.0443, -9.8380,  
-3.1250

■ 78.9570, -15.7602,  
-22.6653

■ 98.1535, -6.6034,  
3.2179

■ 74.7302, -16.2227,  
-29.2962

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 70.7656, -15.8056,  
-35.9371

■ 67.0769, -14.4514,  
-42.5453

■ 63.6729, -12.1314,  
-49.0729

■ 60.5516, -8.8688,  
-55.4802

■ 58.6576, -6.3567,  
-59.5945

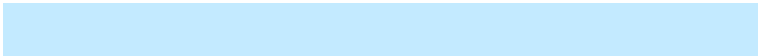
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1310, -18.1334, -3.3047



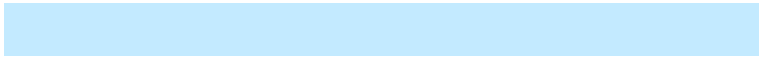
88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622



88.1310, -4.5808, -11.8939

# Triad

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



88.1310, -12.4911, -9.5599



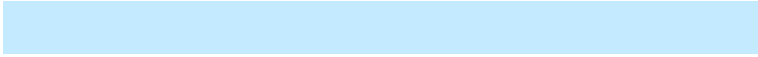
88.1310, 11.9399, 4.9173



88.1310, -12.7021, 16.9810

# Complementary

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



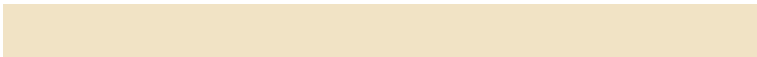
88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622



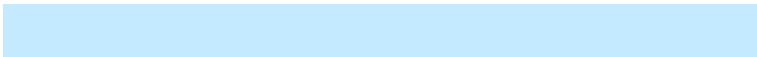
86.2039, 5.7814, 17.7081

# 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.



88.1310, -4.8335, 18.7518



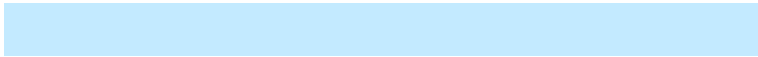
88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622



88.1310, 9.5742, 12.1962

# Square

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



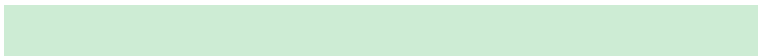
88.1310, -12.4911, -9.5599



88.1310, 9.7085, -3.0774



88.1310, 3.3566, 17.0833

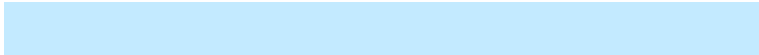


88.1310, -18.2520, 12.0062



# Rectangle

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



88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622



88.1310, 0.9766, -10.7570



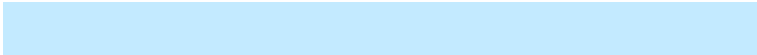
88.1310, 3.3566, 17.0833



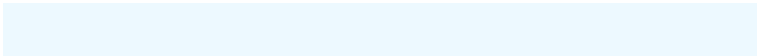
88.1310, -10.2504, 17.9488

# Sweetspot

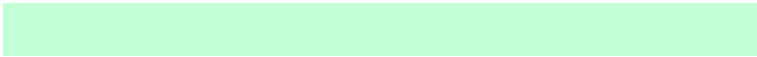
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.1310, -12.4911, -9.5599



96.3584, -7.7881, 1.0265



93.8237, -30.0032, 16.6609



44.4365, -3.6954, 0.2981

0.0000, NaN, NaN

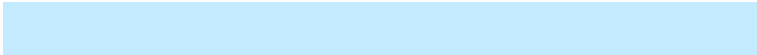


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

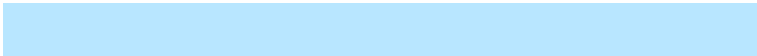


# Same Dimension

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



88.1310, -12.4911, -9.5599



86.0015, -13.4704, -12.4653



79.0483, 2.5455, -22.2065



43.9872, -3.9800, -0.2598



42.7425, -5.1416, -42.3252



14.0851, -2.7678, -11.6304



# Inverse Universe

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



81.3833, 23.4117, -6.1547



78.1594, 28.9842, -8.1284



95.1343, -9.3581, 26.2795



42.6451, 2.8354, 0.2570



35.4574, 64.8490, -9.0817

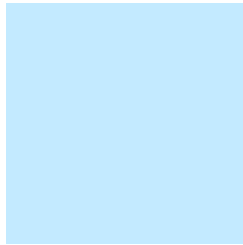


11.1571, 20.5696, -4.1287



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

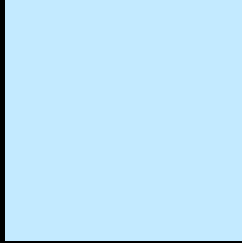
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622 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

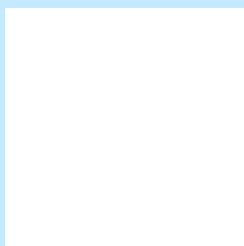
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1293,

-12.4895, -9.5622.

# 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

88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622

### Protanopia

87.9218, -0.5759, -6.8229

### Deuteranopia

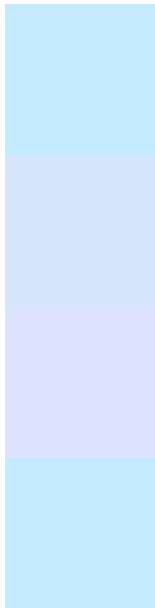
87.8207, 5.7313, -9.6571



## Tritanopia

88.0566, -12.8946, -8.5361

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622

## Protanomaly

87.9563, -5.1234, -7.9716

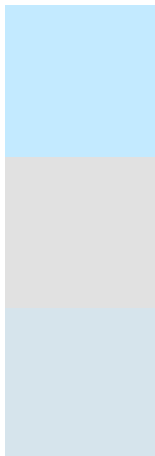
## Deuteranomaly

87.6518, -1.1412, -10.0046

## Tritanomaly

88.0928, -12.6925, -9.0480

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622

## Achromatopsia

86.7722, -4.6299, 4.7145

## Achromatomaly

87.0856, -7.6592, -0.5004

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622 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(195, 234, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 234, 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(195, 234, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 234, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622 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(195, 234, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 234, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 234, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 234, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 234, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 234, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1293, -12.4895, -9.5622 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 234, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
234, 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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