

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.8933, -46.4201,  
-9.1385)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.8933, -46.4201,  
-9.1385) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.8910,  
-46.4293, -9.1417)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1EFFFF
RGB	30, 255, 255
RGB Percent	12%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.8822, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.88, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 56%
HSV	180°, 88%, 100%
XYZ	54.3455, 79.0161, 106.9951
YIQ	187.7250, -134.1000, -47.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

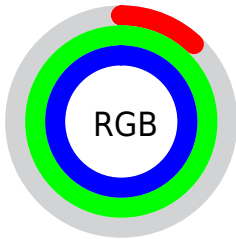
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	30, 143, 255
Decimal	2031615
CIE Lab	91.24, -47.25, -13.94
CIE LCh	91, 49.262, 196.435
Yxy	79.0165, 0.2261, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280221695 (0xFF1EFFFF)
YUV	187.7250, 33.1666, -138.3248
Hunter-Lab	88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417

# Details

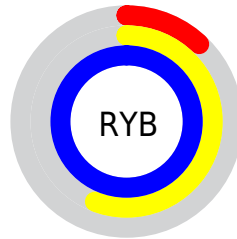
The HunterLab color **88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **47.2061, 75.9763, 28.8727**, and the grayscale version is **70.7082, -3.7728, 3.8417**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.2425, -37.2821, -5.9062**, and **66.3398, -34.9453, -7.4821** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.7520, -46.9781, -9.3357**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.2005, -45.2096, -8.7106**.

# Distribution



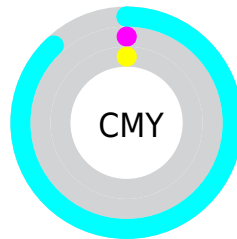
- Red (12%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417 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 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.8910, -46.4293,  
-9.1417

88.8910, -46.4293,  
-9.1417

221.7233,  
-71.1400, -6.2615

76.7525, -43.3593,  
-9.2352

114.8835,  
-52.2955, -8.7991

65.2228, -40.1739,  
-9.2725

128.6893,  
-55.1227, -8.5572

54.3365, -36.8441,  
-9.2486

143.0077,  
-57.8932, -8.2717

44.1338, -33.3316,  
-9.1584

157.8210,  
-60.6153, -7.9448

34.6643, -29.5815,  
-8.9961

173.1132,  
-63.2958, -7.5787

25.9898, -25.5112,  
-8.7563

188.8696,

18.1911, -20.9898,

-65.9403, -7.1750

-8.4372

205.0771,  
-68.5537, -6.7354

■ 11.3806, -19.4542,  
-8.0539

■ 3.7077, -6.4885,  
-15.5240

■ 88.8910, -46.4293,  
-9.1417

■ 88.8910, -46.4293,  
-9.1417

■ 88.7520, -46.9781,  
-9.3357

■ 89.2005, -45.2096,  
-8.7106

■ 88.7356, -47.0433,  
-9.3587

■ 89.7167, -43.1869,  
-7.9954

■ 90.4638, -40.2819,  
-6.9678

■ 91.4594, -36.4518,  
-5.6122

■ 92.7156, -31.6845,  
-3.9237

■ 94.2398, -25.9939,  
-1.9064

■ 96.0351, -19.4165,  
0.4277

■ 98.1010, -12.0061,  
3.0605

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.8912, -46.9312, 14.9383



88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417



88.8912, -35.5967, -35.2254

# Triad

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



88.8912, -46.4282, -9.1413



88.8912, 32.9570, -32.9314



88.8912, 6.8463, 38.8752

# Complementary

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



88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417



47.2061, 75.9763, 28.8727

# 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.



88.8912, 30.9823, 32.0704



88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417



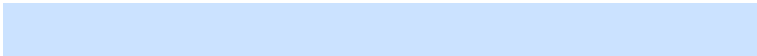
88.8912, 47.1473, -6.6057

# Square

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



88.8912, -46.4282, -9.1413



88.8912, 9.3095, -51.3541



88.8912, 46.3870, 16.8621



88.8912, -17.9824, 38.5472



# Rectangle

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



88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417



88.8912, -23.2146, -48.3064



88.8912, 46.3870, 16.8621



88.8912, 15.3616, 37.4494

# Sweetspot

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



88.8912, -46.4282, -9.1413



94.6153, -24.6073, -1.4146



84.7882, -71.4723, 50.1344



43.5053, -12.3756, -1.0060

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.8912, -46.4282, -9.1413



88.7356, -47.0433, -9.3587



51.9583, 6.4214, -75.8287



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.



54.2312, 101.7771, -68.2341



53.3667, 104.9207, -70.3875



63.9172, 31.1994, 38.7902



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800

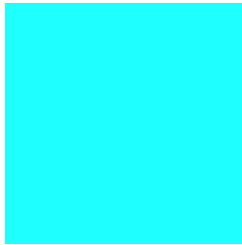


12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

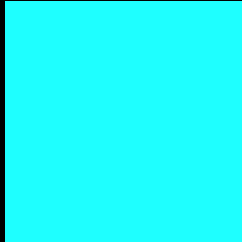
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

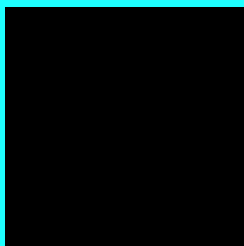
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

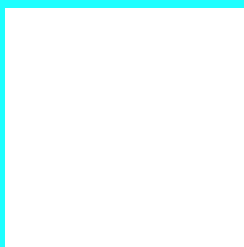
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.8910,

-46.4293, -9.1417.

# Color Blindness Simulation

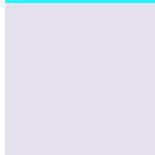
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417



### Protanopia

87.8437, -1.7406, 0.0210



### Deuteranopia

87.8357, 4.2229, -9.6633



## Tritanopia

88.3139, -25.3891, -9.5413

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417



## Protanomaly

86.1790, -25.4641, -6.2261



## Deuteranomaly

86.0277, -21.7867, -12.5749



## Tritanomaly

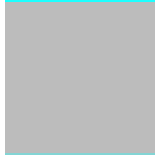
87.8186, -36.0635, -10.3916

# Monochromacy



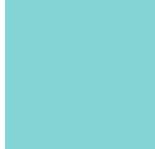
## Original Color

88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417



## Achromatopsia

70.9145, -3.7838, 3.8529



## Achromatomaly

75.2766, -25.5323, -3.1211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417 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(30, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(30, 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(30, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(30, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417 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(30, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(30, 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(30, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(30, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(30, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.8910, -46.4293, -9.1417 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(30, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(30, 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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