

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.9207, -12.3157,  
-11.6935)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.9207, -12.3157,  
-11.6935) contains.

<b>HunterLab(88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(88.7767,  
-13.5047, -8.7169)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3ECFF
RGB	195, 236, 255
RGB Percent	76%, 93%, 100%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0745, 0.0000
CMYK	0.24, 0.07, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	199°, 100%, 88%
HSV	199°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	70.5511, 78.8130, 106.1017
YIQ	225.9070, -30.5350, -2.7830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

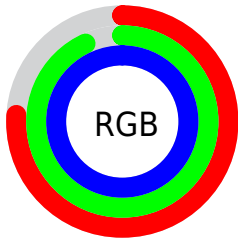
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	195, 219, 255
Decimal	12840191
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.15, -9.14, -13.54
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 16.335, 235.984
Yxy	78.8161, 0.2762, 0.3085
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291030271 (0xFFC3ECFF)
YUV	225.9070, 14.3428, -27.1054
Hunter-Lab	88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169

# Details

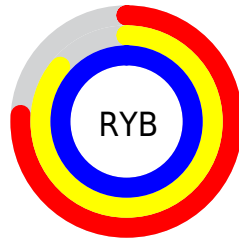
The HunterLab color **88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **85.6110, 6.8417, 17.1155**, and the grayscale version is **87.1181, -4.6484, 4.7333**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.7173, -6.3204, 5.0828**, and **65.0347, -11.3530, -8.8314** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3563, -15.9118, -14.7939**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.4145, -10.4327, -2.6685**.

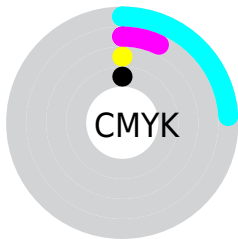
# Distribution



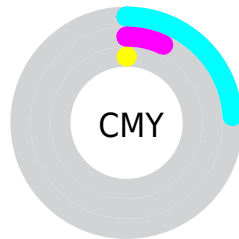
- Red (76%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169 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 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.7767, -13.5047,  
-8.7169

88.7767, -13.5047,  
-8.7169

221.5703,  
-23.8313, -5.7218

76.6451, -12.4221,  
-8.8226

114.7606,  
-15.7069, -8.3452

65.1211, -11.3465,  
-8.8744

128.5617,  
-16.8257, -8.0902

54.2407, -10.2767,  
-8.8653

142.8756,  
-17.9578, -7.7919

44.0445, -9.2088,  
-8.7901

157.6844,  
-19.1037, -7.4525

34.5819, -8.1371,  
-8.6428

172.9723,  
-20.2638, -7.0741

25.9149, -7.0521,  
-8.4178

188.7246,

18.1246, -5.9376,

-21.4383, -6.6585

-8.1121

204.9280,  
-22.6274, -6.2072

■ 11.3238, -4.7629,  
-7.7382

■ 3.5697, -6.2469,  
-15.6132

■ 88.7767, -13.5047,  
-8.7169

■ 88.7767, -13.5047,  
-8.7169

■ 84.3563, -15.9118,  
-14.7939

■ 93.4145, -10.4327,  
-2.6685

■ 80.1632, -17.5762,  
-20.8849

■ 98.2494, -6.7614,  
3.3300

■ 76.2143, -18.4272,  
-26.9587

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 72.5230, -18.4001,  
-32.9788

■ 69.0998, -17.4467,  
-38.9032

■ 65.9491, -15.5491,  
-44.6895

■ 63.0650, -12.7400,  
-50.3072

■ 61.3148, -10.5396,  
-53.8862

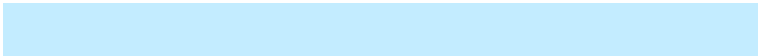
# Harmonies

## Analogous

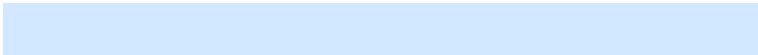
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.7784, -18.6556, -2.0894



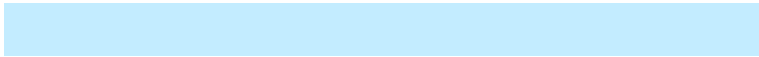
88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169



88.7784, -5.8582, -11.7096

# Triad

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



88.7784, -13.5063, -8.7146



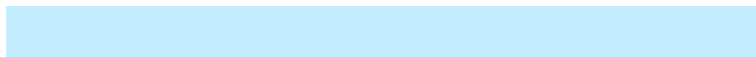
88.7784, 11.7692, 3.7612



88.7784, -11.6355, 17.4408

# Complementary

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



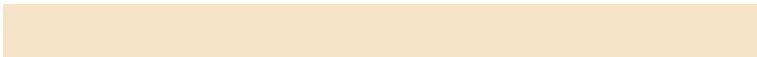
88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169



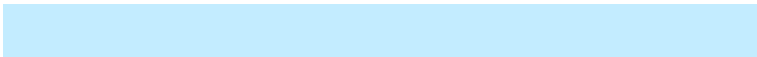
85.6110, 6.8417, 17.1155

# 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.



88.7784, -3.6198, 18.6993



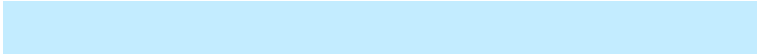
88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169



88.7784, 10.0855, 11.2383

# Square

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



88.7784, -13.5063, -8.7146



88.7784, 8.8969, -4.0997



88.7784, 4.3765, 16.5325

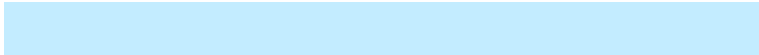


88.7784, -17.6037, 12.9233



# Rectangle

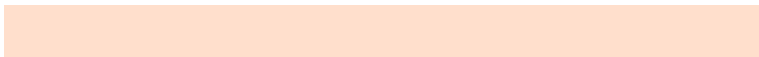
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169



88.7784, -0.2980, -11.0597



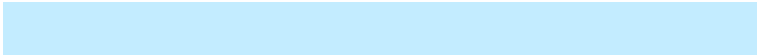
88.7784, 4.3765, 16.5325



88.7784, -9.0998, 18.2401

# Sweetspot

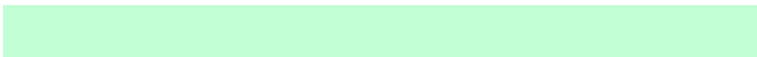
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.7784, -13.5063, -8.7146



96.5492, -8.0995, 1.2536



93.7692, -30.3163, 17.4450



44.5324, -3.8517, 0.4126

0.0000, NaN, NaN

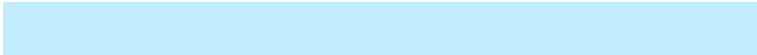


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

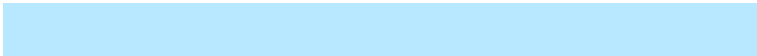


# Same Dimension

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



88.7784, -13.5063, -8.7146



86.7736, -14.6689, -11.4302



79.6551, 1.4894, -21.3106



44.1072, -4.1747, -0.1149



44.6370, -8.1035, -38.2993



14.6170, -3.5626, -10.5792



# Inverse Universe

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



81.4542, 23.7763, -7.1580



78.2456, 29.4192, -9.3424



94.4996, -8.3288, 25.6903



42.6576, 2.9024, 0.0791



35.6922, 65.6923, -12.3488

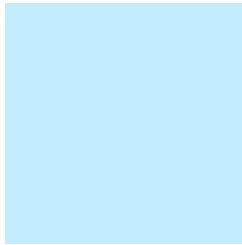


11.2260, 20.8158, -5.0788



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

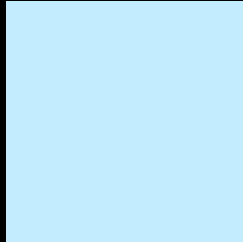
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169 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

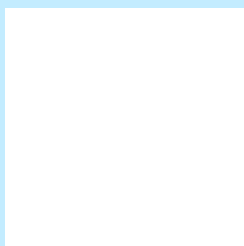
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169.



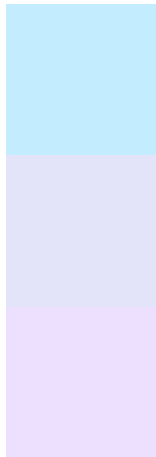
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.7767,

-13.5047,-8.7169.

# 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

88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169

### Protanopia

88.7242, -1.0040, -5.7844

### Deuteranopia

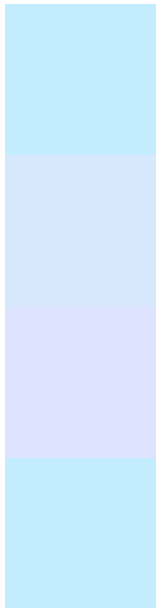
88.6204, 5.3070, -8.5953



## Tritanopia

88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169

## Protanomaly

88.6720, -5.8671, -7.0426

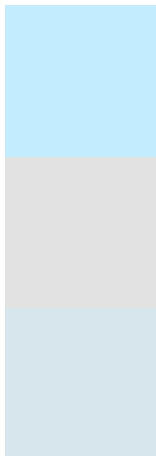
## Deuteranomaly

88.4513, -1.5837, -8.9411

## Tritanomaly

88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169

## Achromatopsia

87.2081, -4.6532, 4.7382

## Achromatomaly

87.8380, -8.1999, -0.0991

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169 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, 236, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 236, 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, 236, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 236, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169 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, 236, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 236, 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, 236, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(195, 236, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 236, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 236,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.7767, -13.5047, -8.7169 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 236, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
236, 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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