

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.9884, -53.5960,  
0.0924)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.9884, -53.5960,  
0.0924) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.1437,  
-50.5811, -0.9819)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFEE
RGB	0, 255, 238
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 93%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0000, 0.0667
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.07, 0.00
HSL	176°, 100%, 50%
HSV	176°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	51.1927, 77.6931, 93.1872
YIQ	176.8170, -146.5230, -59.3470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

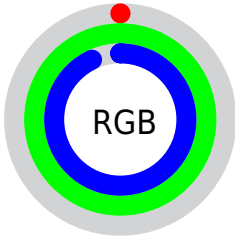
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 132, 255
Decimal	65518
CIELab	90.64, -52.84, -6.03
CIELCh	91, 53.183, 186.506
Yxy	77.6936, 0.2305, 0.3499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255598 (0xFF00FEE)
YUV	176.8170, 30.1632, -155.0685
Hunter-Lab	88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819

# Details

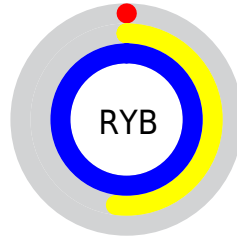
The HunterLab color **88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.1542, 79.1207, 29.1406**, and the grayscale version is **66.1607, -3.5302, 3.5946**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9577, -38.3760, -6.2933**, and **65.8103, -38.1110, 0.0135** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1436, -50.5815, -0.9808**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3219, -49.7555, -1.6322**.

# Distribution



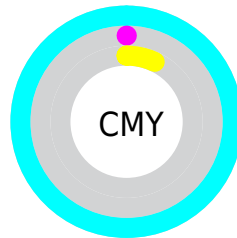
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (7%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819 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 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 88.1437, -50.5811,  
-0.9819

 88.1437, -50.5811,  
-0.9819


220.7092,  
-77.5459, 4.2803


 76.0410, -47.1926,  
-1.3821


 114.0693,  
-57.0296, -0.0579


 64.5491, -43.6666,  
-1.7358


 127.8437,  
-60.1261, 0.4622

 53.7026, -39.9691,  
-2.0396


 142.1318,  
-63.1537, 1.0180

 43.5426, -36.0550,  
-2.2888

 156.9158,  
-66.1222, 1.6079

 34.1190, -31.8603,  
-2.4772

172.1795,  
-69.0395, 2.2304

 25.4947, -27.2894,  
-2.5966

187.9084,

 17.7519, -22.1920,

-71.9123, 2.8840

-2.6361

204.0891,  
-74.7462, 3.5677

■ 11.0055, -19.2597,  
-2.5803

■ 2.6616, -4.6578,  
-9.2403

■ 88.1437, -50.5811,  
-0.9819

■ 88.1437, -50.5811,  
-0.9819

■ 88.1436, -50.5815,  
-0.9808

■ 88.3219, -49.7555,  
-1.6322

■ 88.6569, -48.3078,  
-2.0802

■ 89.1947, -46.0652,  
-2.2639

■ 89.9606, -42.9462,  
-2.1489

■ 90.9727, -38.9068,  
-1.7123

■ 92.2435, -33.9342,  
-0.9416

■ 93.7806, -28.0432,  
0.1667

■ 95.5875, -21.2708,  
1.6081

■ 97.6639, -13.6718,  
3.3711

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.1440, -47.4399, 22.3000



88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819



88.1440, -42.6710, -29.9226

# Triad

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



88.1440, -50.5797, -0.9825



88.1440, 28.3468, -44.8353



88.1440, 16.9543, 39.1321

# Complementary

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



88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819



46.1542, 79.1207, 29.1406

# 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.



88.1440, 41.0158, 29.4085



88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819



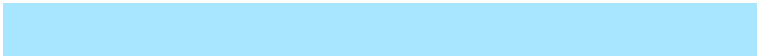
88.1440, 48.1269, -17.2440

# Square

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



88.1440, -50.5797, -0.9825



88.1440, 1.2512, -59.7127



88.1440, 53.0215, 10.2116



88.1440, -10.5127, 41.1094



# Rectangle

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



88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819



88.1440, -31.5630, -47.1129



88.1440, 53.0215, 10.2116



88.1440, 25.8052, 36.8422

# Sweetspot

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



88.1440, -50.5797, -0.9825



93.7764, -28.0593, 0.1635



84.6658, -72.1061, 50.9070



43.0704, -14.1811, -0.1594

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.1440, -50.5797, -0.9825



88.1436, -50.5815, -0.9808



53.5208, 2.2674, -71.7868



45.2320, -6.1510, 1.6015



63.7222, -36.5212, -0.8084



19.8988, -11.3047, -0.4682



# Inverse Universe

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



46.1542, 79.1207, 29.1406



46.1524, 79.1252, 29.1427



56.2384, 48.9321, 35.5085



42.4343, 1.7030, 3.2614



33.3725, 57.2366, 20.9043

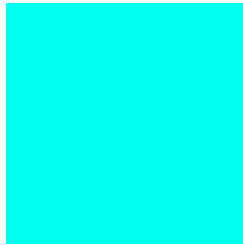


10.4448, 17.9762, 6.0579



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

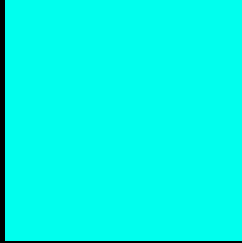
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

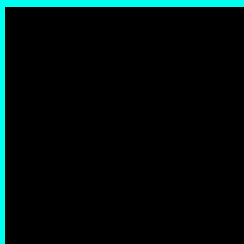
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819.



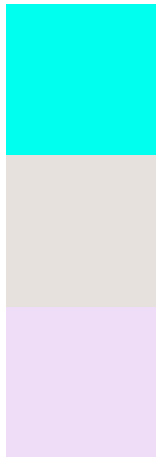
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819.

-50.5811, -0.9819.

# 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

88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819

### Protanopia

87.2123, -3.3507, 7.1759

### Deuteranopia

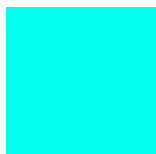
87.2874, 6.3953, -5.3249



## Tritanopia

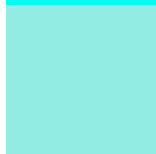
87.8682, -27.0479, -10.1671

# Trichromacy



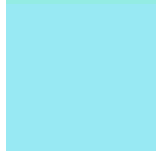
## Original Color

88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819



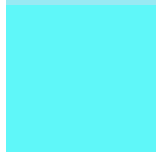
## Protanomaly

84.6995, -30.4319, 0.7872



## Deuteranomaly

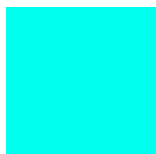
84.5129, -24.8348, -7.8456



## Tritanomaly

87.0597, -39.4252, -8.0797

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819



## Achromatopsia

66.3066, -3.5380, 3.6026



## Achromatomaly

71.6218, -28.2644, -1.0912

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819 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(0, 255, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 238)  
}
```

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(0, 255, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819 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(0, 255, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1437, -50.5811, -0.9819 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
238) }
```

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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