

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.1098, -34.9548,
-8.6510)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.1098, -34.9548,
-8.6510) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.0681,
-34.8564, -8.7044)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DF9FF
RGB	125, 249, 255
RGB Percent	49%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.5098, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.51, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 75%
HSV	183°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	60.3831, 79.3313, 106.7376
YIQ	212.6080, -75.8300, -24.4220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

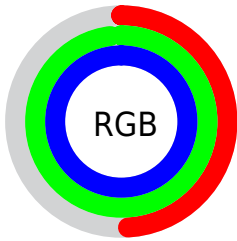
Format	Color
R _Y B	125, 188, 255
Decimal	8255999
CIE Lab	91.39, -33.03, -13.53
CIE LCh	91, 35.698, 202.275
Yxy	79.3342, 0.2450, 0.3219
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286446079 (0xFF7DF9FF)
YUV	212.6080, 20.8993, -76.8322
Hunter-Lab	89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044

Details

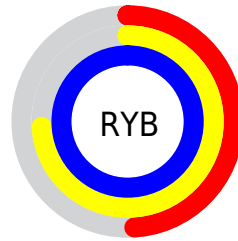
The HunterLab color $89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99FFFF$, and the color name is **electric blue**. A complement of this color would be $62.4291, 42.4565, 20.7835$, and the grayscale version is $81.3403, -4.3401, 4.4194$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $94.4347, -25.2734, -1.6509$, and $65.3269, -30.1976, -8.7635$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $87.7098, -37.9676, -10.5711$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $90.6837, -30.8254, -6.5163$.

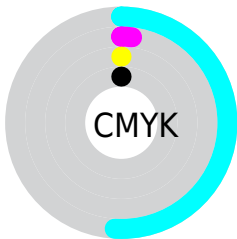
Distribution



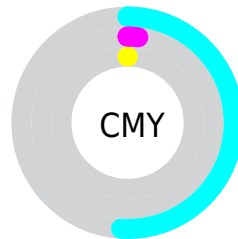
- Red (49%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044 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 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.0681, -34.8564,
-8.7044

89.0681, -34.8564,
-8.7044

221.9654,
-54.0389, -5.6983

76.9224, -32.5582,
-8.8118

115.0779,
-39.3073, -8.3300

65.3839, -30.1934,
-8.8653

128.8912,
-41.4761, -8.0736

54.4880, -27.7454,
-8.8580

143.2169,
-43.6164, -7.7740

44.2752, -25.1898,
-8.7847

158.0372,
-45.7332, -7.4334

34.7948, -22.4918,
-8.6396

173.3361,
-47.8306, -7.0539

26.1083, -19.5979,
-8.4168

189.0991,

18.2963, -16.4213,

-49.9122, -6.6371

-8.1133

205.3129,
-51.9808, -6.1848

■ 11.4707, -13.9801,
-7.7407

■ 3.9161, -6.8532,
-14.2267

■ 89.0681, -34.8564,
-8.7044

■ 89.0681, -34.8564,
-8.7044

■ 87.7098, -37.9676,
-10.5711

■ 90.6837, -30.8254,
-6.5163

■ 86.5937, -40.1666,
-12.1217

■ 92.5570, -25.8883,
-4.0237

■ 85.7050, -41.4961,
-13.3642

■ 94.6908, -20.0834,
-1.2415

■ 85.0198, -42.0367,
-14.3234

■ 97.0828, -13.4640,
1.8079

■ 84.5362, -41.9994,
-14.9982

99.7280, -6.0942,
5.0993

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.



89.0698, -36.8227, 9.2044



89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044



89.0698, -25.1568, -25.6740

Triad

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



89.0698, -34.8572, -8.7023



89.0698, 24.6180, -17.9977



89.0698, -0.0085, 31.9101

Complementary

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



89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044



62.4291, 42.4565, 20.7835

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.



89.0698, 17.6612, 27.3470



89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044



89.0698, 32.6036, 0.2605

Square

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



89.0698, -34.8572, -8.7023



89.0698, 8.8864, -31.7471



89.0698, 29.9607, 16.5562



89.0698, -17.6262, 30.4611

Rectangle

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



89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044



89.0698, -15.1540, -33.0065



89.0698, 29.9607, 16.5562



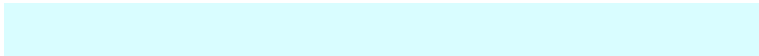
89.0698, 6.1393, 31.0667

Sweetspot

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



89.0698, -34.8572, -8.7023



96.0900, -16.2203, 0.5508



88.0196, -56.2799, 39.1823



44.2225, -8.1495, -0.0425

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

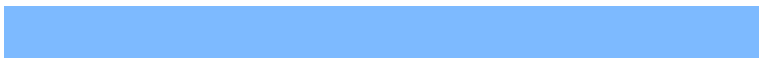
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.0698, -34.8572, -8.7023



87.7071, -37.9734, -10.5749



68.2344, -4.3127, -40.2361



45.0880, -5.7477, 1.0540



61.1590, -30.4223, -10.7705



19.1951, -9.6281, -3.2079

Inverse Universe

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



65.3977, 64.8080, -39.8230



60.8569, 77.2912, -47.5290



78.4055, 9.1974, 33.8008



42.7610, 3.4556, -1.3886



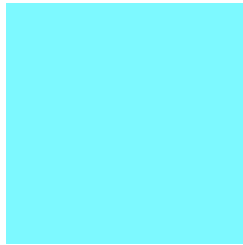
38.0841, 74.1347, -44.4955



11.9017, 23.1955, -14.1198

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

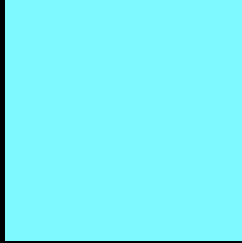
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

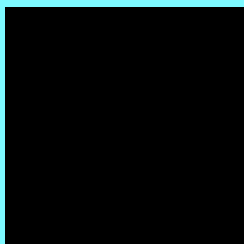
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

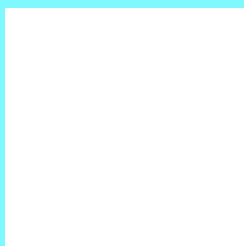
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044.



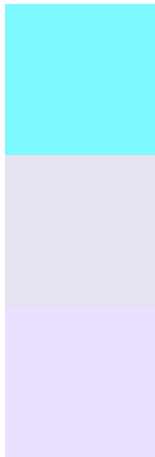
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044.

-34.8564, -8.7044.

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

89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044

Protanopia

88.3216, -1.3505, -1.9922

Deuteranopia

88.4271, 4.6556, -8.8643



Tritanopia

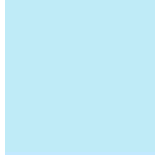
88.7629, -22.0076, -8.8841

Trichromacy



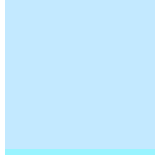
Original Color

89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044



Protanomaly

87.8683, -15.6662, -5.5062



Deuteranomaly

87.8066, -11.9809, -9.9861



Tritanomaly

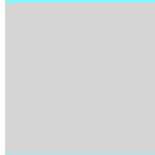
88.7645, -27.1866, -8.9726

Monochromacy



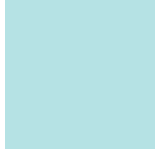
Original Color

89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044



Achromatopsia

81.5713, -4.3524, 4.4319



Achromatomaly

83.5571, -17.5022, -0.9008

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044 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(125, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 249, 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(125, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 249, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044 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(125, 249, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 249, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(125, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 249,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.0681, -34.8564, -8.7044 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
249, 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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