

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.4799, -20.9019,  
-37.1200)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.4799, -20.9019,  
-37.1200) contains.

<b>HunterLab(88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(88.3844,  
-32.1270, -9.5651)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	85F6FF
RGB	133, 246, 255
RGB Percent	52%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.4784, 0.0353, 0.0000
CMYK	0.48, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	184°, 100%, 76%
HSV	184°, 48%, 100%
XYZ	60.6786, 78.1180, 106.4879
YIQ	213.2390, -70.2370, -21.1570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

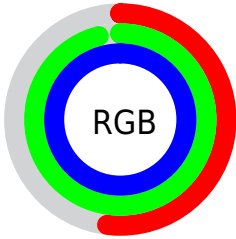
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	133, 192, 255
Decimal	8779519
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	90.84, -29.96, -14.32
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	91, 33.210, 205.552
Yxy	78.1209, 0.2474, 0.3185
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286969599 (0xFF85F6FF)
YUV	213.2390, 20.5882, -70.3696
Hunter-Lab	88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651

# Details

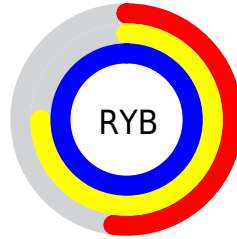
The HunterLab color **88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **65.0385, 37.5358, 20.5028**, and the grayscale version is **81.6118, -4.3546, 4.4341**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9091, -23.5261, -1.0310**, and **64.6332, -27.7250, -9.6681** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.6908, -35.2449, -11.9031**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3350, -28.1025, -6.9223**.

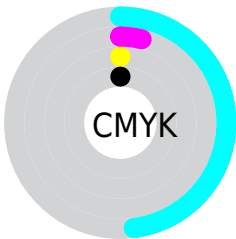
# Distribution



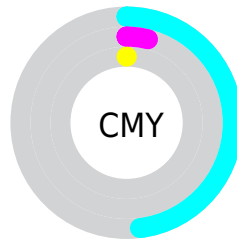
- Red (52%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (52%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651 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 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.3844, -32.1270,  
-9.5651

88.3844, -32.1270,  
-9.5651

221.0379,  
-50.1495, -6.8108

76.2714, -29.9880,  
-9.6405

114.3331,  
-36.2833, -9.2520

64.7673, -27.7919,  
-9.6609

128.1177,  
-38.3146, -9.0250

53.9079, -25.5240,  
-9.6196

142.4156,  
-40.3228, -8.7539

43.7340, -23.1626,  
-9.5115

157.2091,  
-42.3124, -8.4412

34.2955, -20.6761,  
-9.3311

172.4821,  
-44.2871, -8.0887

25.6549, -18.0163,  
-9.0735

188.2199,

17.8939, -15.1034,

-46.2498, -7.6985

-8.7382

204.4093,  
-48.2033, -7.2720

■ 11.1267, -12.9156,  
-8.3448

■ 3.0405, -5.3209,  
-19.4934

■ 88.3844, -32.1270,  
-9.5651

■ 88.3844, -32.1270,  
-9.5651

■ 86.6908, -35.2449,  
-11.9031

■ 90.3350, -28.1025,  
-6.9223

■ 85.2427, -37.4489,  
-13.9332

■ 92.5398, -23.1969,  
-3.9984

■ 84.0294, -38.7647,  
-15.6541

■ 94.9986, -17.4574,  
-0.8140

■ 83.0311, -39.2542,  
-17.0803

■ 97.7067, -10.9429,  
2.6053

■ 82.2153, -39.0375, 100.0000, -5.3358,  
-18.2495 5.4332

■ 82.0511, -38.9450,  
-18.4857

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.3860, -34.7966, 7.1713



88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651



88.3860, -22.3342, -24.6109

# Triad

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



88.3860, -32.1279, -9.5629



88.3860, 23.6560, -14.4875



88.3860, -2.1906, 30.3812

# Complementary

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



88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651



65.0385, 37.5358, 20.5028

# 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.



88.3860, 14.3899, 26.6652



88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651



88.3860, 30.0064, 2.3840

# Square

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



88.3860, -32.1279, -9.5629



88.3860, 9.7129, -27.8076



88.3860, 26.4952, 17.1147



88.3860, -18.2839, 28.3715

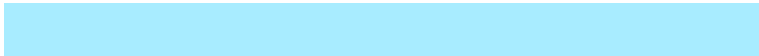


# Rectangle

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



88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651



88.3860, -12.6707, -30.5971



88.3860, 26.4952, 17.1147



88.3860, 3.5204, 29.7833

# Sweetspot

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



88.3860, -32.1279, -9.5629



96.0096, -15.0434, 0.4730



88.5631, -53.7024, 36.7257



44.1536, -7.5936, -0.1176

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



88.3860, -32.1279, -9.5629



86.8237, -35.0181, -11.7182



68.7531, -2.8244, -39.2701



44.9873, -5.5877, 0.9352



59.3927, -28.2528, -13.2462



18.7091, -9.0339, -3.8832



# Inverse Universe

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



66.8510, 59.9417, -35.0876



62.3580, 71.6409, -41.9114



80.7827, 5.8502, 33.5924



42.7503, 3.3984, -1.2367



37.8008, 73.1478, -40.7884

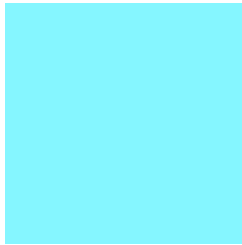


11.8233, 22.9227, -13.0958



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

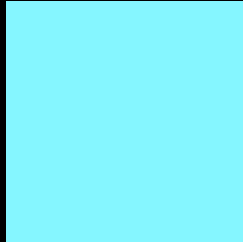
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

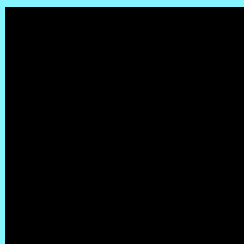
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651.



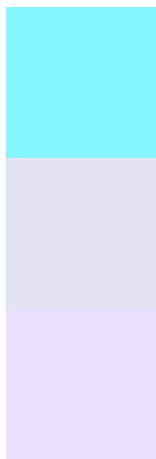
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.3844,

-32.1270, -9.5651.

# 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

88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651

### Protanopia

87.8605, -1.2768, -3.1038

### Deuteranopia

87.9312, 4.5452, -9.5295



## Tritanopia

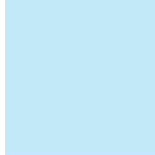
88.1792, -22.4384, -9.6697

# Trichromacy



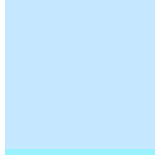
## Original Color

88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651



## Protanomaly

87.3674, -14.1265, -6.1283



## Deuteranomaly

87.3167, -10.4163, -10.6189



## Tritanomaly

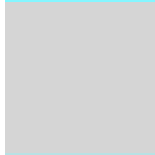
88.1435, -26.0221, -9.7801

# Monochromacy



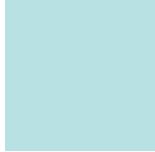
## Original Color

88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651



## Achromatopsia

81.5713, -4.3524, 4.4319



## Achromatomaly

83.4519, -16.2148, -1.0088

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651 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(133, 246, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(133, 246, 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(133, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(133, 246, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651 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(133, 246, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(133, 246, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(133, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(133, 246, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 246, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(133, 246,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.3844, -32.1270, -9.5651 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(133, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(133,  
246, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor