

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.7755, 1.1796,  
-35.6109)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.7755, 1.1796,  
-35.6109) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(88.9071, -9.7278,  
-8.4777)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDEAFF
RGB	205, 234, 255
RGB Percent	80%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.1961, 0.0823, 0.0000
CMYK	0.20, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	205°, 100%, 90%
HSV	205°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	72.6496, 79.0447, 106.0357
YIQ	227.7230, -24.0250, 0.3830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

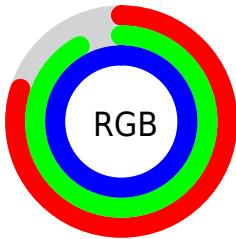
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	205, 223, 255
Decimal	13495039
CIE Lab	91.26, -5.15, -13.32
CIE LCh	91, 14.277, 248.875
Yxy	79.0479, 0.2819, 0.3067
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291685119 (0xFFCDEAFF)
YUV	227.7230, 13.4476, -19.9281
Hunter-Lab	88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777

# Details

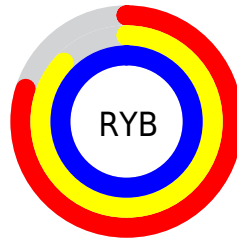
The HunterLab color  $88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.4760, 1.9268, 16.8950$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.9121, -4.6908, 4.7764$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.1168, -7.8934, -8.6588$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.5450, -11.1215, -15.8556$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.4762, -7.7408, -1.2923$ .

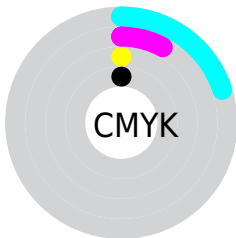
# Distribution



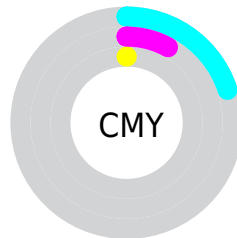
- Red (80%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777 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 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



88.9071, -9.7278,  
-8.4777

88.9071, -9.7278,  
-8.4777

221.7472,  
-18.6329, -5.4137

76.7692, -8.8378,  
-8.5922

114.9027,  
-11.5719, -8.0893

65.2387, -7.9654,  
-8.6530

128.7093,  
-12.5227, -7.8262

54.3514, -7.1118,  
-8.6532

143.0284,  
-13.4931, -7.5201

44.1478, -6.2760,  
-8.5875

157.8424,  
-14.4830, -7.1731

34.6772, -5.4559,  
-8.4499

173.1352,  
-15.4921, -6.7873

26.0015, -4.6482,  
-8.2345

188.8923,

18.2015, -3.8465,

-16.5203, -6.3644

-7.9377

205.1004,  
-17.5673, -5.9060

■ 11.3895, -3.0377,  
-7.5701

■ 3.7288, -6.2122,  
-14.6793

■ 88.9071, -9.7278,  
-8.4777

■ 88.9071, -9.7278,  
-8.4777

■ 83.5450, -11.1215,  
-15.8556

■ 94.4762, -7.7408,  
-1.2923

■ 78.4041, -11.8361,  
-23.4384

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 73.5073, -11.7856,  
-31.2209

■ 68.8770, -10.8796,  
-39.1880

■ 64.5360, -9.0332,  
-47.3086

■ 60.5046, -6.1807,  
-55.5340

■ 56.7970, -2.2978,  
-63.8026

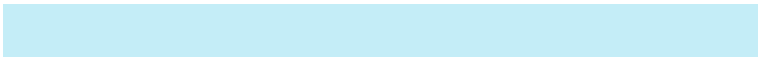
■ 53.3975, 2.5136,  
-72.1005

■ 53.2675, 2.7118,  
-72.4337

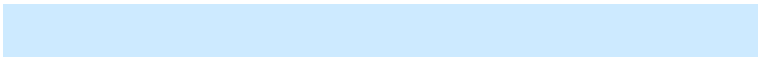
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



88.9089, -15.3690, -3.9149



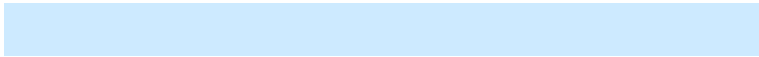
88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777



88.9089, -2.5824, -9.3226

# Triad

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



88.9089, -9.7295, -8.4755



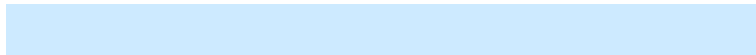
88.9089, 9.4845, 6.8662



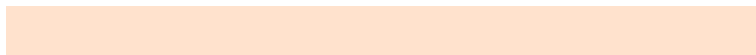
88.9089, -13.3508, 14.5795

# Complementary

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



88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777



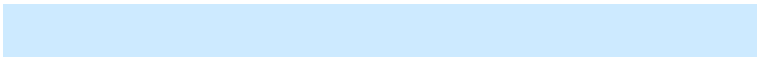
89.4760, 1.9268, 16.8950

# Split Complementary

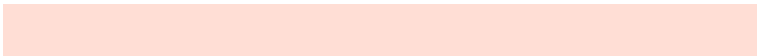
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.9089, -6.8945, 16.9979



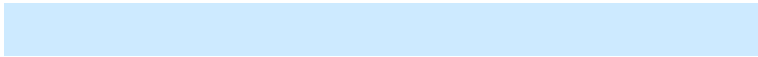
88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777



88.9089, 6.3947, 12.7854

# Square

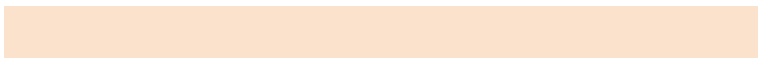
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



88.9089, -9.7295, -8.4755



88.9089, 8.6661, -0.0862



88.9089, 0.3442, 16.3685

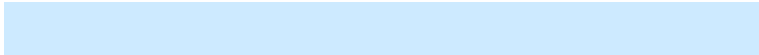


88.9089, -17.4125, 9.4987



# Rectangle

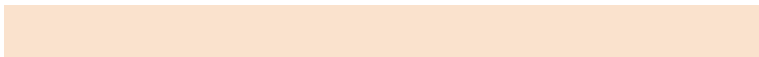
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777



88.9089, 2.1009, -7.6064



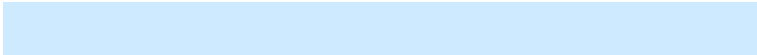
88.9089, 0.3442, 16.3685



88.9089, -11.3971, 15.7114

# Sweetspot

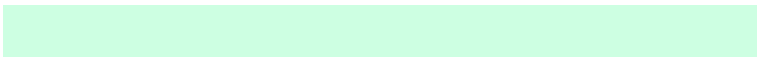
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



88.9089, -9.7295, -8.4755



96.5307, -6.8914, 1.2522



94.8586, -25.5442, 13.1061



44.4866, -3.2617, 0.3670

0.0000, NaN, NaN

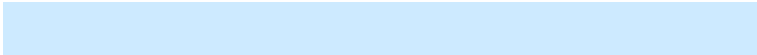


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

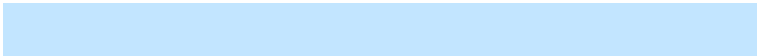


# Same Dimension

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



88.9089, -9.7295, -8.4755



86.5262, -10.4191, -11.6930



81.1687, 3.2501, -19.0340



43.7358, -3.5705, -0.5643



38.8949, 1.2748, -51.3671



12.9969, -1.0551, -13.9673



# Inverse Universe

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



84.1812, 17.9149, -2.6420



80.8879, 23.2295, -4.2475



97.2411, -11.0125, 24.5096



42.6190, 2.6955, 0.6282



35.0074, 63.2257, -2.7624

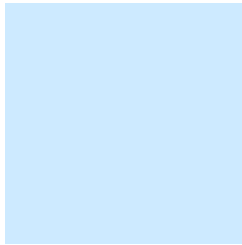


11.0230, 20.0878, -2.2612



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

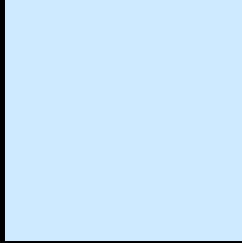
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777 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

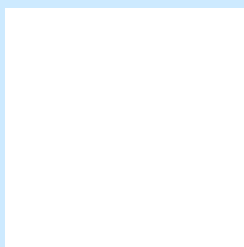
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777.

-8.4777.

# 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

88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777

### Protanopia

88.7596, -0.8113, -6.2857

### Deuteranopia

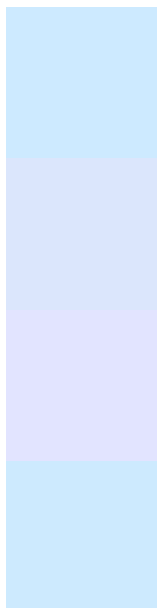
88.7178, 5.6344, -8.4601



## Tritanopia

88.8350, -10.1270, -7.4596

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777

## Protanomaly

88.7029, -4.1419, -6.9719

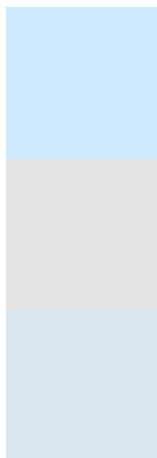
## Deuteranomaly

88.8119, -0.3448, -8.4398

## Tritanomaly

88.8710, -9.9278, -7.9676

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777

## Achromatopsia

88.0808, -4.6998, 4.7856

## Achromatomaly

88.3076, -6.4857, -0.0079

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777 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(205, 234, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 234, 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(205, 234, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 234, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777 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(205, 234, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 234, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 234, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 234, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 234, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 234,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.9071, -9.7278, -8.4777 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 234, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
234, 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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