

Converting Colors

HunterLab(91.1875, -21.9503,
-43.3137)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(91.1875, -21.9503,
-43.3137) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.7430,
-36.0996, -9.1572)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75F9FF
RGB	117, 249, 255
RGB Percent	46%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.5412, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.54, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 73%
HSV	183°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	59.2618, 78.7532, 106.6851
YIQ	210.2160, -80.5980, -26.1180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

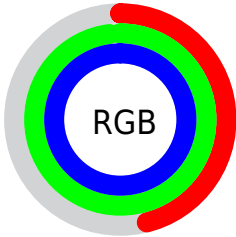
Format	Color
RYB	117, 184, 255
Decimal	7731711
CIELab	91.12, -34.58, -13.95
CIELCh	91, 37.291, 201.966
Yxy	78.7561, 0.2422, 0.3218
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285921791 (0xFF75F9FF)
YUV	210.2160, 22.0785, -81.7504
Hunter-Lab	88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572

Details

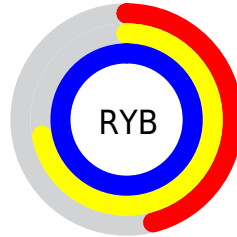
The HunterLab color **88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **60.5897, 45.7912, 21.6661**, and the grayscale version is **80.3071, -4.2850, 4.3632**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.9807, -26.9542, -2.2470**, and **65.0476, -31.2858, -9.1628** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.4876, -38.9492, -10.8878**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.2532, -32.3295, -7.1030**.

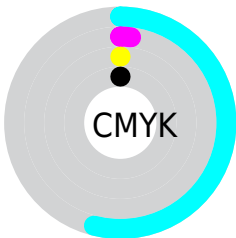
Distribution



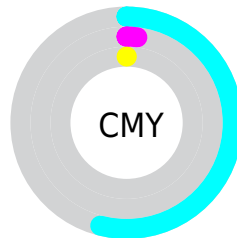
- Red (46%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572 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 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.7430, -36.0996,
-9.1572

88.7430, -36.0996,
-9.1572

221.5245,
-55.8818, -6.2829

76.6129, -33.7174,
-9.2479

114.7238,
-40.7045, -8.8149

65.0906, -31.2630,
-9.2840

128.5235,
-42.9449, -8.5739

54.2121, -28.7184,
-9.2590

142.8359,
-45.1535, -8.2892

44.0178, -26.0575,
-9.1675

157.6435,
-47.3359, -7.9632

34.5572, -23.2430,
-9.0039

172.9301,
-49.4965, -7.5979

25.8925, -20.2178,
-8.7627

188.6811,

18.1047, -16.8886,

-51.6390, -7.1950

-8.4424

204.8833,
-53.7666, -6.7562

■ 11.3068, -14.6367,
-8.0583

■ 3.5272, -6.1727,
-16.3274

■ 88.7430, -36.0996,
-9.1572

■ 88.7430, -36.0996,
-9.1572

■ 87.4876, -38.9492,
-10.8878

■ 90.2532, -32.3295,
-7.1030

■ 86.4698, -40.8961,
-12.3036

■ 92.0203, -27.6445,
-4.7386

■ 85.6727, -41.9946,
-13.4175

■ 94.0485, -22.0763,
-2.0768

■ 85.0691, -42.3404,
-14.2601

■ 96.3365, -15.6735,
0.8617

■ 84.7779, -42.2937,
-14.6652

■ 98.8804, -8.4974,
4.0528

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.



88.7446, -38.0497, 9.5448



88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572



88.7446, -26.1159, -27.0794

Triad

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



88.7446, -36.1004, -9.1551



88.7446, 25.8595, -19.3200



88.7446, 0.4160, 32.7800

Complementary

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



88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572



60.5897, 45.7912, 21.6661

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.



88.7446, 18.8728, 28.0471



88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572



88.7446, 34.3470, -0.1572

Square

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



88.7446, -36.1004, -9.1551



88.7446, 9.3220, -33.7542



88.7446, 31.6883, 16.8556



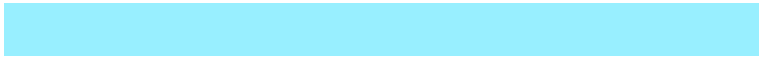
88.7446, -17.9774, 31.3632

Rectangle

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



88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572



88.7446, -15.7530, -34.9069



88.7446, 31.6883, 16.8556



88.7446, 6.8379, 31.8981

Sweetspot

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



88.7446, -36.1004, -9.1551



95.8855, -16.9416, 0.2877



87.5773, -58.3096, 40.5651



44.1380, -8.4638, -0.1521

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

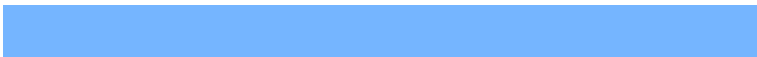
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



88.7446, -36.1004, -9.1551



87.3881, -39.1574, -11.0257



66.4940, -3.6360, -43.4483



45.0978, -5.7632, 1.0655



61.3308, -30.6313, -10.5341



19.2423, -9.6853, -3.1433

Inverse Universe

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



63.8936, 68.9433, -42.5901



59.3390, 81.8946, -50.5711



77.2226, 10.4750, 34.8445



42.7621, 3.4612, -1.4033



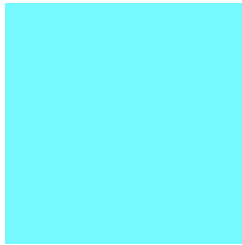
38.1119, 74.2317, -44.8590



11.9094, 23.2223, -14.2200

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

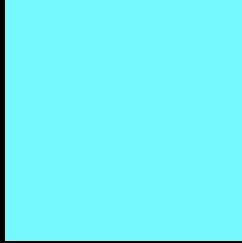
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

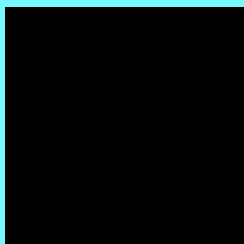
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

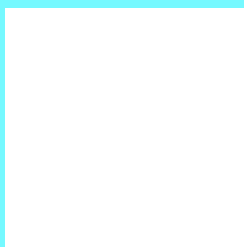
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572.



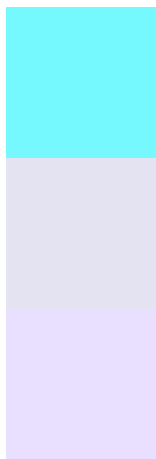
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.7430,

-36.0996, -9.1572.

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

88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572

Protanopia

88.1947, -1.8553, -1.6324

Deuteranopia

87.9312, 4.5452, -9.5295



Tritanopia

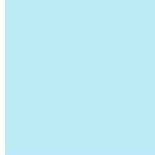
88.4520, -23.1517, -9.3178

Trichromacy



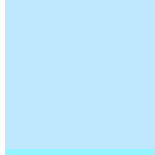
Original Color

88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572



Protanomaly

87.6138, -16.6549, -5.3067



Deuteranomaly

87.1835, -12.5439, -10.8365



Tritanomaly

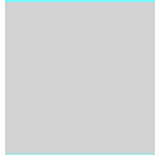
88.4405, -28.3979, -9.4250

Monochromacy



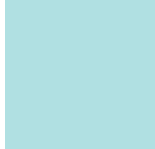
Original Color

88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572



Achromatopsia

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617



Achromatomaly

82.4818, -18.2020, -1.2144

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572 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(117, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 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(117, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 249, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572 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(117, 249, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 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(117, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 249,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.7430, -36.0996, -9.1572 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
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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