

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.9431, -31.4405,  
7.6315)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.9431, -31.4405,  
7.6315) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.0765,  
-31.6405, 7.8672)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6F6DF
RGB	166, 246, 223
RGB Percent	65%, 96%, 87%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0353, 0.1255
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.09, 0.04
HSL	163°, 82%, 81%
HSV	163°, 33%, 96%
XYZ	62.0009, 79.3462, 81.8596
YIQ	219.4580, -40.2970, -24.1130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

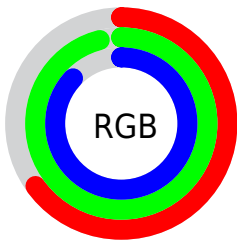
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	166, 213, 246
Decimal	10942175
CIE Lab	91.39, -29.26, 3.30
CIE LCh	91, 29.444, 173.566
Yxy	79.3495, 0.2778, 0.3555
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289132255 (0xFFA6F6DF)
YUV	219.4580, 1.7462, -46.8827
Hunter-Lab	89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672

# Details

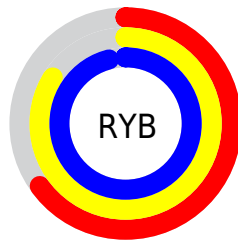
The HunterLab color **89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **71.0925, 28.3216, 4.1486**, and the grayscale version is **84.3704, -4.5018, 4.5840**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.1741, -15.3107, 1.8860**, and **65.2701, -27.1988, 6.0913** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.5023, -38.0850, 9.2650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.9158, -24.3440, 6.7383**.

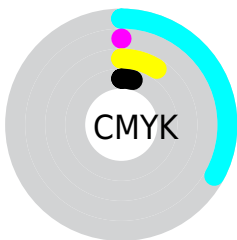
# Distribution



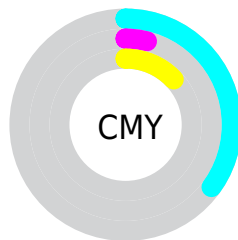
- Red (65%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (4%)




- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (13%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672 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 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 89.0765, -31.6405,  
7.8672


 89.0765, -31.6405,  
7.8672


221.9770,  
-49.3871, 16.2102

 76.9306, -29.5414,  
7.0578


 115.0872,  
-35.7251, 9.5625

 65.3916, -27.3880,  
6.2722


 128.9009,  
-37.7233, 10.4452

 54.4952, -25.1667,  
5.5119


143.2269,  
-39.7000, 11.3510

 44.2820, -22.8567,  
4.7771

158.0475,  
-41.6594, 12.2794

 34.8010, -20.4281,  
4.0675

173.3468,  
-43.6052, 13.2299

 26.1140, -17.8353,  
3.3822

189.1101,

 18.3014, -15.0033,

-45.5402, 14.2022

2.7189

205.3242,  
-47.4668, 15.1957

■ 11.4750, -12.5450,  
2.0712

■ 3.9258, -6.8702,  
2.7481

■ 89.0765, -31.6405,  
7.8672

■ 89.0765, -31.6405,  
7.8672

■ 87.5023, -38.0850,  
9.2650

■ 90.9158, -24.3440,  
6.7383

■ 86.1852, -43.6282,  
10.9103

■ 93.0137, -16.2543,  
5.8858

■ 85.1199, -48.2477,  
12.7791

■ 95.3680, -7.4464,  
5.3153

■ 84.2947, -51.9482,  
14.8394

■ 97.0351, -1.2057,  
3.8568

■ 83.6917, -54.7676,  
17.0525

■ 97.1568, -0.5444,  
2.1235

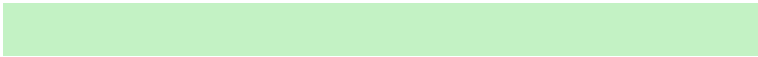
■ 83.2857, -56.7852,  
19.3728

■ 83.0784, -57.8936,  
21.1349

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.0783, -26.7927, 19.6511



89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672



89.0783, -29.6801, -6.8315

# Triad

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



89.0783, -31.6417, 7.8684



89.0783, 7.0679, -24.1399



89.0783, 13.0245, 24.2169

# Complementary

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



89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672



71.0925, 28.3216, 4.1486

# 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.



89.0783, 23.2469, 15.1344



89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672



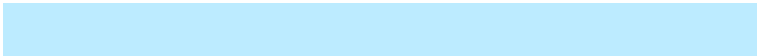
89.0783, 19.6519, -13.0309

# Square

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



89.0783, -31.6417, 7.8684



89.0783, -7.9663, -26.9465



89.0783, 25.7488, 1.7196

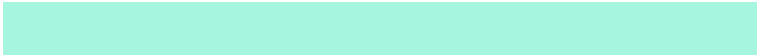


89.0783, -1.5032, 28.0287

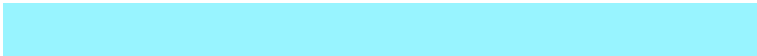


# Rectangle

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



89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672



89.0783, -24.7054, -16.2060



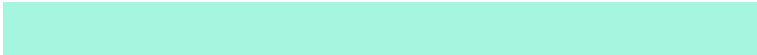
89.0783, 25.7488, 1.7196



89.0783, 17.1160, 21.7593

# Sweetspot

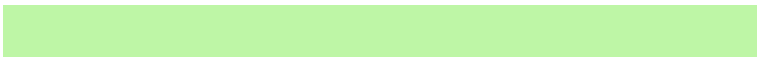
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.0783, -31.6417, 7.8684



97.4767, -14.7034, 5.9548



89.2274, -33.9641, 30.4139



44.9430, -7.3853, 2.7998

0.0000, NaN, NaN

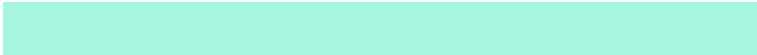


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

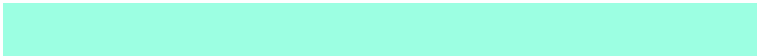


# Same Dimension

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



89.0783, -31.6417, 7.8684



91.6823, -37.4624, 9.1192



84.4733, -19.6486, -9.4905



43.2109, -6.2955, 2.6206



60.7159, -42.1672, 15.1373



18.0491, -12.2008, 3.7783



# Inverse Universe

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



71.0925, 28.3216, 4.1486



69.5363, 36.7471, 4.7580



74.7022, 16.5102, 17.6858



40.6951, 2.0129, 2.0567



32.7411, 56.8700, 14.9562

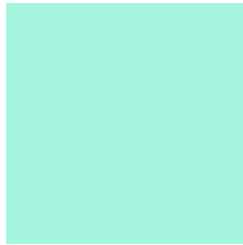


9.7938, 17.1811, 3.1591



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

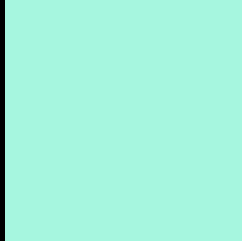
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

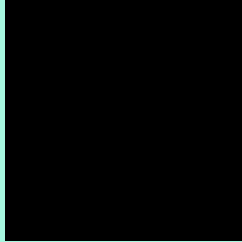
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672.



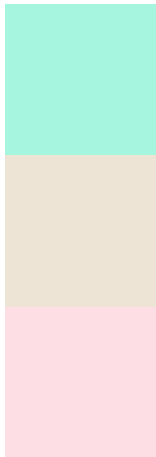
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672.

-31.6405, 7.8672.

# 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

89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672

### Protanopia

88.4847, -4.1991, 12.2696

### Deuteranopia

88.6225, 6.5869, 5.6190



## Tritanopia

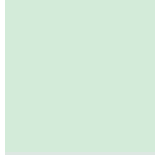
89.0322, -17.6209, -8.4503

# Trichromacy



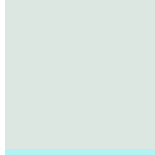
## Original Color

89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672



## Protanomaly

88.4733, -15.4218, 10.2547



## Deuteranomaly

88.3261, -8.8175, 5.9734



## Tritanomaly

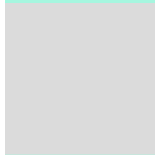
89.1293, -23.2169, -1.8915

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672



## Achromatopsia

84.1651, -4.4908, 4.5728



## Achromatomaly

85.7236, -15.1744, 5.7256

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672 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(166, 246, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 246, 223)  
}
```

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(166, 246, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 246, 223) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672 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(166, 246, 223) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 246, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 246, 223)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 246, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 246, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 246,  
223) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.0765, -31.6405, 7.8672 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 246, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
246, 223) }
```

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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