

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.9759, -5.9063,  
-8.3196)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(88.9759, -5.9063,  
-8.3196) contains.

<b>HunterLab(89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(89.0109, -6.0917,  
-8.2766)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6E8FF
RGB	214, 232, 255
RGB Percent	84%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.1608, 0.0902, 0.0000
CMYK	0.16, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	214°, 100%, 92%
HSV	214°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	74.6382, 79.2294, 105.9667
YIQ	229.2400, -18.1110, 3.3370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

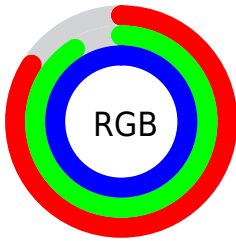
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	214, 227, 255
Decimal	14084351
CIE Lab	91.34, -1.37, -13.13
CIE LCh	91, 13.202, 264.036
Yxy	79.2326, 0.2873, 0.3049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292274431 (0xFFD6E8FF)
YUV	229.2400, 12.6997, -13.3655
Hunter-Lab	89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766

# Details

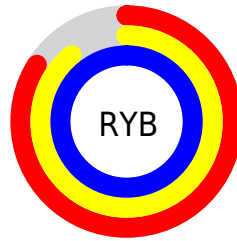
The HunterLab color  $89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $93.1032, -2.5328, 16.8109$ , and the grayscale version is  $88.5761, -4.7262, 4.8125$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.1911, -4.5153, -8.4985$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.4402, -5.8978, -17.3447$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.7900, -5.7619, 0.3662$ .

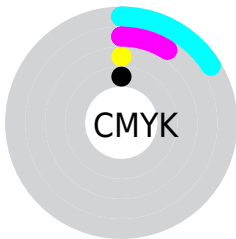
# Distribution



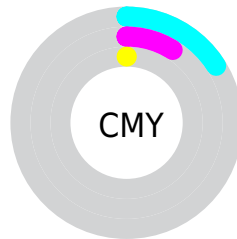
- Red (84%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766 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 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.0109, -6.0917,  
-8.2766

■ 89.0109, -6.0917,  
-8.2766

221.8880,  
-13.6697, -5.1545

■ 76.8681, -5.3806,  
-8.3984

115.0158, -7.6025,  
-7.8740

■ 65.3324, -4.6968,  
-8.4668

128.8267, -8.3967,  
-7.6042

■ 54.4395, -4.0432,  
-8.4748

143.1500, -9.2162,  
-7.2914

■ 44.2300, -3.4213,  
-8.4171

157.9681,  
-10.0603, -6.9380

■ 34.7531, -2.8325,  
-8.2877

173.2648,  
-10.9283, -6.5460

■ 26.0704, -2.2785,  
-8.0804

189.0257,

■ 18.2627, -1.7610,

-11.8196, -6.1170

-7.7912

205.2375,  
-12.7335, -5.6527

■ 11.4419, -1.2812,  
-7.4292

■ 3.8507, -1.7580,  
-13.9963

■ 89.0109, -6.0917,  
-8.2766

■ 89.0109, -6.0917,  
-8.2766

■ 82.4402, -5.8978,  
-17.3447

■ 95.7900, -5.7619,  
0.3662

■ 76.0971, -5.0832,  
-26.9106

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 70.0128, -3.5418,  
-37.0385

■ 64.2222, -1.1501,  
-47.7887

■ 58.7664, 2.2256,  
-59.2002

■ 53.6920, 6.7143,  
-71.2693

■ 49.0489, 12.4096,  
-83.9202

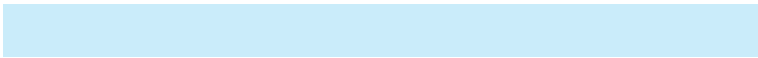
■ 44.8817, 19.3132,  
-96.9856

■ 43.3619, 22.2597,  
-102.2509

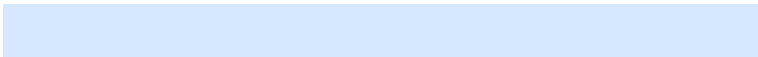
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.0127, -12.2199, -5.6941



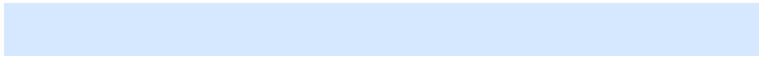
89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766



89.0127, 0.5727, -7.1338

# Triad

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



89.0127, -6.0936, -8.2743



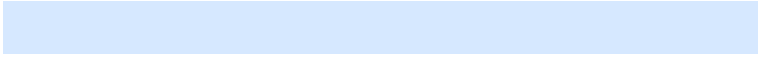
89.0127, 7.3628, 9.7100



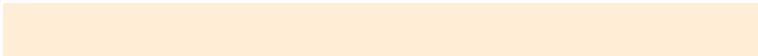
89.0127, -14.9779, 11.7691

# Complementary

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



89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766



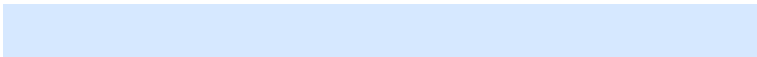
93.1032, -2.5328, 16.8109

# Split Complementary

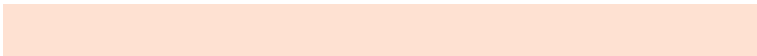
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.0127, -9.9588, 15.3607



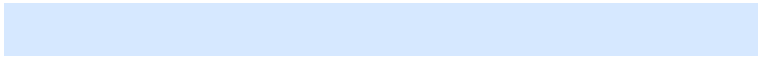
89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766



89.0127, 2.9658, 14.2351

# Square

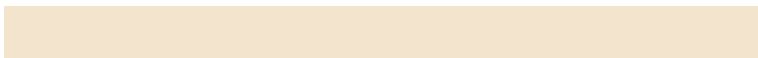
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.0127, -6.0936, -8.2743



89.0127, 8.4718, 3.5579



89.0127, -3.4070, 16.2291

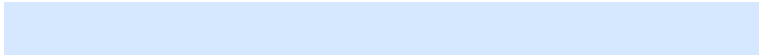


89.0127, -17.2505, 6.1136



# Rectangle

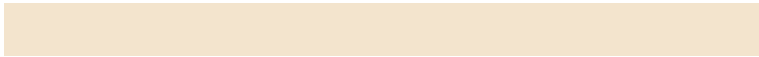
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



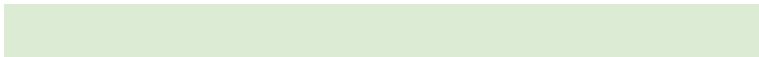
89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766



89.0127, 4.4113, -4.4568



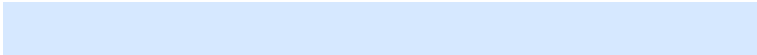
89.0127, -3.4070, 16.2291



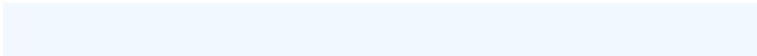
89.0127, -13.5633, 13.2404

# Sweetspot

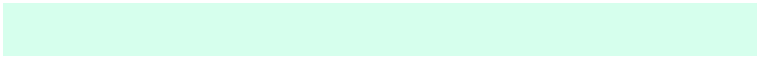
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.0127, -6.0936, -8.2743



96.5315, -5.6981, 1.2741



95.8670, -21.2074, 9.3623



44.4360, -2.6557, 0.3157

0.0000, NaN, NaN

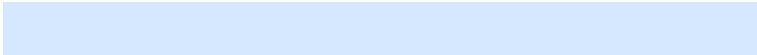


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

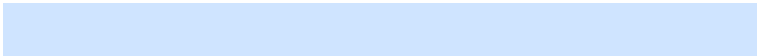


# Same Dimension

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



89.0127, -6.0936, -8.2743



87.0696, -6.0947, -10.8778



83.6190, 4.0159, -15.4857



43.2322, -2.7435, -1.1799



31.7965, 15.0919, -72.3220



10.9431, 2.5996, -19.2897



# Inverse Universe

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



86.7069, 12.6539, 1.4435



84.4154, 15.9878, 0.8333



98.6146, -12.5870, 22.2953



42.5671, 2.4170, 1.3670



34.2762, 60.5656, 7.6797

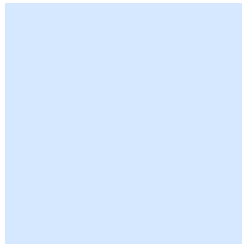


10.7955, 19.2640, 0.9580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

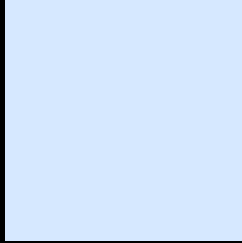
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

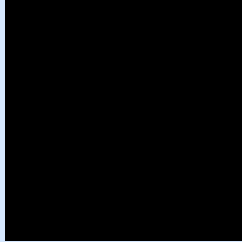
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

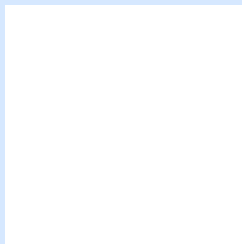
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766.



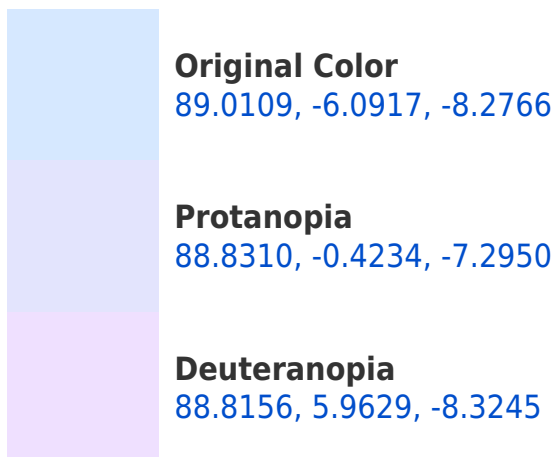
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766.

-8.2766.

# 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

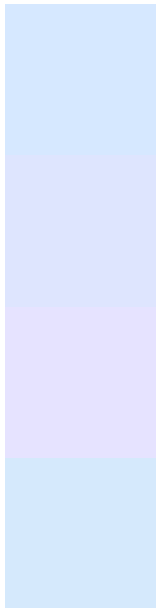




## Tritanopia

89.1005, -7.6934, -5.9629

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766

## Protanomaly

88.7265, -2.3085, -8.0250

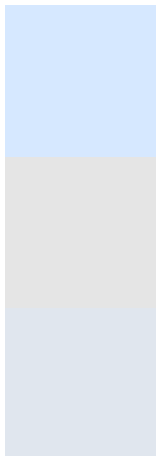
## Deuteranomaly

88.8713, 1.4455, -8.3296

## Tritanomaly

89.1360, -7.4979, -6.4646

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

88.6645, -5.2396, 0.4525

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766 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(214, 232, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 232, 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(214, 232, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 232, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766 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(214, 232, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 232, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 232, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 232, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 232, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 232,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.0109, -6.0917, -8.2766 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 232, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
232, 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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