

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.0611, -16.6485,  
21.1355)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.0611, -16.6485,  
21.1355) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.0019,  
-16.4863, 20.9445)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DDECC1
RGB	221, 236, 193
RGB Percent	87%, 93%, 76%
CMY	0.1333, 0.0745, 0.2431
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.18, 0.07
HSL	81°, 53%, 84%
HSV	81°, 18%, 93%
XYZ	69.4399, 79.2134, 62.0819
YIQ	226.6130, 4.8630, -16.5530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

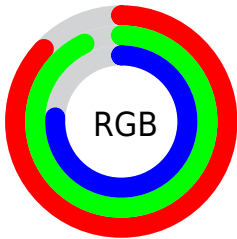
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	193, 236, 208
Decimal	14544065
CIELab	91.33, -12.31, 19.21
CIELCh	91, 22.816, 122.649
Yxy	79.2168, 0.3295, 0.3759
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292734145 (0xFFDDECC1)
YUV	226.6130, -16.5712, -4.9226
Hunter-Lab	89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445

# Details

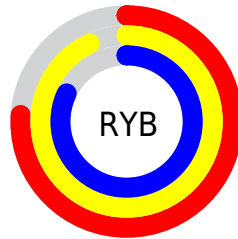
The HunterLab color **89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **75.9000, 8.8128, -15.0702**, and the grayscale version is **87.5456, -4.6712, 4.7565**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.8409, -6.2079, 7.7041**, and **65.2791, -13.8653, 17.7968** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.7411, -22.1880, 28.1790**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.3770, -10.3105, 12.6215**.

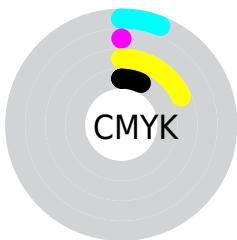
# Distribution



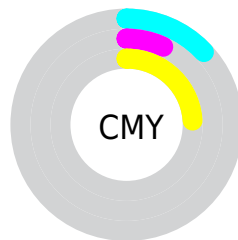
- Red (87%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445 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 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.0019, -16.4863,  
20.9445

■ 89.0019, -16.4863,  
20.9445

221.8760,  
-27.9576, 34.9962

■ 76.8597, -15.2491,  
19.3477

■ 115.0061,  
-18.9779, 24.0946

■ 65.3244, -14.0092,  
17.7252

128.8167,  
-20.2320, 25.6551

■ 54.4320, -12.7646,  
16.0685

143.1397,  
-21.4942, 27.2110

■ 44.2230, -11.5090,  
14.3641

157.9574,  
-22.7657, 28.7649

■ 34.7466, -10.2331,  
12.5925

173.2538,  
-24.0472, 30.3188

■ 26.0645, -8.9227,  
10.7240

189.0144,

■ 18.2575, -7.5534,

-25.3393, 31.8744

8.7108

205.2259,  
-26.6427, 33.4332

■ 11.4374, -6.0797,  
7.8874

■ 3.8405, -6.7209,  
2.6884

■ 89.0019, -16.4863,  
20.9445

■ 89.0019, -16.4863,  
20.9445

■ 87.7411, -22.1880,  
28.1790

■ 90.3770, -10.3105,  
12.6215

■ 86.5887, -27.3930,  
34.3109

■ 91.8603, -3.6741,  
3.2288

■ 85.5453, -32.0929,  
39.3443

■ 93.1417, 1.7191,  
-2.7997

■ 84.6089, -36.2838,  
43.2986

■ 93.9540, 4.4747,  
-1.7301

■ 83.7764, -39.9698,  
46.2120

■ 94.0607, 4.8348,  
-1.5904

■ 83.0430, -43.1654,  
48.1459

■ 82.4024, -45.8975,  
49.1911

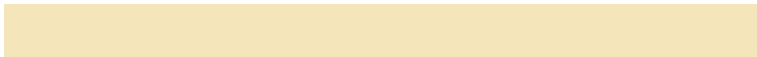
■ 81.8439, -48.2201,  
49.5003

■ 81.7501, -48.6080,  
49.5231

# Harmonies

## Analogous

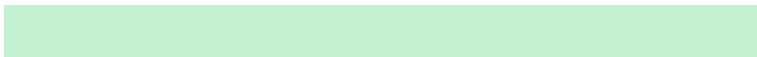
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.0038, -5.7838, 23.5669



89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445



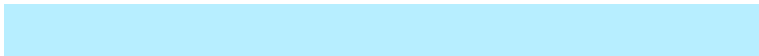
89.0038, -23.7405, 14.0663

# Triad

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



89.0038, -16.4885, 20.9456



89.0038, -14.7874, -16.1742



89.0038, 18.6806, 5.8212

# Complementary

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



89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445



75.9000, 8.8128, -15.0702

# Split Complementary

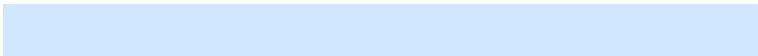
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.0038, 15.9713, -5.4831



89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445



89.0038, -3.7190, -19.1067

# Square

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



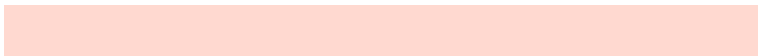
89.0038, -16.4885, 20.9456



89.0038, -22.7943, -7.4001



89.0038, 7.6223, -14.9714



89.0038, 14.8490, 15.5643



# Rectangle

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



89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445



89.0038, -25.8449, 7.5213



89.0038, 7.6223, -14.9714



89.0038, 18.5048, 2.0823

# Sweetspot

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



89.0038, -16.4885, 20.9456



99.1826, -8.9917, 10.6240



81.5310, 3.1627, 13.6044



45.8344, -4.3931, 5.2419

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



89.0038, -16.4885, 20.9456



96.6300, -20.4747, 26.0685



87.2624, -22.8417, 19.0906



41.6518, -5.1269, 6.3325



60.7545, -35.8402, 36.8092



17.1803, -9.4219, 10.4215



# Inverse Universe

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



75.9000, 8.8128, -15.0702



79.3722, 12.9125, -21.5359



77.9928, 15.6480, -11.9976



38.4766, 0.9868, -2.3497



20.9778, 51.8378, -109.7980

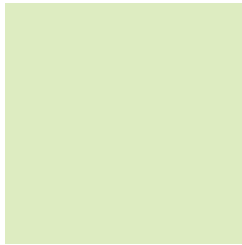


6.3042, 14.9541, -28.1582



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

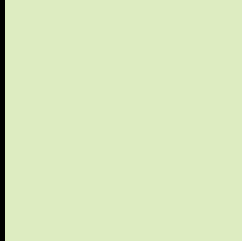
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

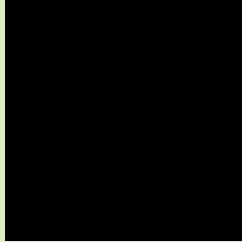
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

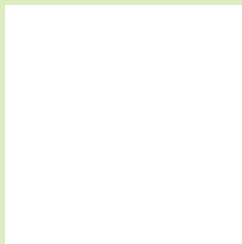
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445.



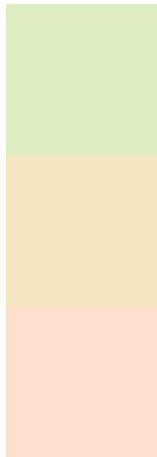
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0019,

-16.4863, 20.9445.

# 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

89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445

### Protanopia

88.7756, -6.0119, 22.0627

### Deuteranopia

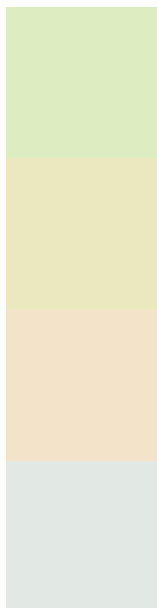
88.8974, 3.1289, 15.8882



## Tritanopia

89.1134, -1.4703, -3.6608

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445

## Protanomaly

88.9590, -10.1606, 21.7869

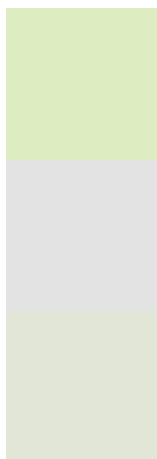
## Deuteranomaly

88.7460, -3.9545, 17.6983

## Tritanomaly

89.1224, -7.5805, 6.4373

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

88.0383, -8.8681, 10.7970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445 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(221, 236, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 236, 193)  
}
```

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(221, 236, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 236, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445 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(221, 236, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 236, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 236, 193)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 236, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 236, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 236,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.0019, -16.4863, 20.9445 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 236, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
236, 193) }
```

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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