

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.0706, -8.2771,
0.7751)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.0706, -8.2771, 0.7751)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.1689, -8.3415,
1.0149)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBE9EE
RGB	219, 233, 238
RGB Percent	86%, 91%, 93%
CMY	0.1412, 0.0863, 0.0667
CMYK	0.08, 0.02, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	196°, 36%, 90%
HSV	196°, 8%, 93%
XYZ	73.7849, 79.5109, 92.3472
YIQ	229.3840, -9.9490, -1.4130

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

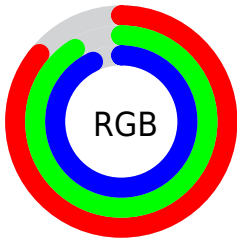
Format	Color
R _Y B	219, 227, 238
Decimal	14412270
CIE Lab	91.47, -3.68, -4.03
CIE LCh	91, 5.459, 227.564
Yxy	79.5143, 0.3004, 0.3237
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292602350 (0xFFDBE9EE)
YUV	229.3840, 4.2477, -9.1068
Hunter-Lab	89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149

Details

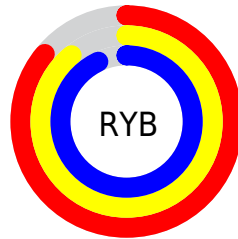
The HunterLab color $89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be $87.5228, -0.8123, 8.5166$, and the grayscale version is $88.6723, -4.7313, 4.8177$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $65.3561, -6.5581, 0.0090$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $85.2066, -12.1246, -3.9948$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $93.3168, -4.0214, 6.0364$.

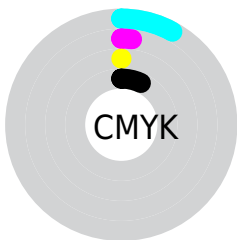
Distribution



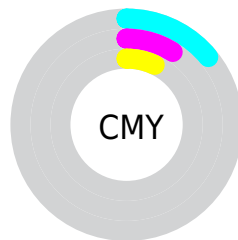
- Red (86%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149 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 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.1689, -8.3415,
1.0149

■ 89.1689, -8.3415,
1.0149

222.1023,
-16.7340, 6.9388

■ 77.0187, -7.5208,
0.5297

115.1879,
-10.0568, 2.1048

■ 65.4750, -6.7215,
0.0849

129.0055,
-10.9470, 2.7024

■ 54.5737, -5.9455,
-0.3148

143.3352,
-11.8591, 3.3331

■ 44.3553, -5.1927,
-0.6653

158.1595,
-12.7927, 3.9956

■ 34.8686, -4.4626,
-0.9612

173.4622,
-13.7473, 4.6886

■ 26.1754, -3.7538,
-1.1958

189.2289,

■ 18.3560, -3.0633,

-14.7227, 5.4108

-1.3593

205.4464,
-15.7184, 6.1612

■ 11.5217, -2.3839,
-1.4374

■ 4.0293, -4.1990,
-3.9256

■ 89.1689, -8.3415,
1.0149

■ 89.1689, -8.3415,
1.0149

■ 85.2066, -12.1246,
-3.9948

■ 93.3168, -4.0214,
6.0364

■ 81.4365, -15.3042,
-8.9795

■ 96.4649, -3.2317,
9.6673

■ 77.8723, -17.8192,
-13.9152

■ 98.4464, -6.5307,
11.8312

■ 74.5255, -19.6082,
-18.7745

■ 99.4752, -8.2185,
12.9394

■ 71.4060, -20.6160,
-23.5258

■ 68.5209, -20.8002,
-28.1348

■ 65.8729, -20.1405,
-32.5685

■ 63.4576, -18.6515,
-36.8020

■ 61.2540, -16.4171,
-40.8395

Harmonies

Analogous

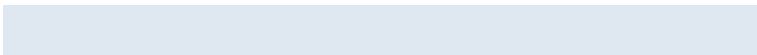
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.1708, -9.8051, 3.3047



89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149



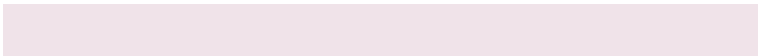
89.1708, -5.9117, -0.2593

Triad

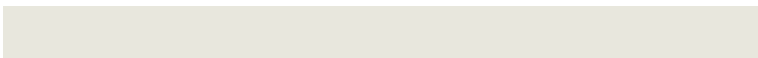
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.1708, -8.3433, 1.0163



89.1708, 0.5210, 3.7511



89.1708, -6.3711, 9.5698

Complementary

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



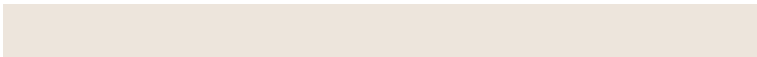
89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149



87.5228, -0.8123, 8.5166

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.



89.1708, -3.6079, 9.6810



89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149



89.1708, 0.3943, 6.3756

Square

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



89.1708, -8.3433, 1.0163



89.1708, -0.7807, 1.3517



89.1708, -1.1247, 8.5280



89.1708, -8.6760, 8.2194

Rectangle

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



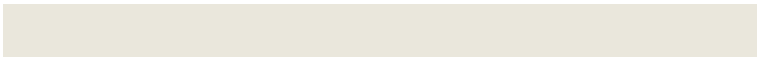
89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149



89.1708, -4.0576, -0.3389



89.1708, -1.1247, 8.5280



89.1708, -5.4657, 9.7518

Sweetspot

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



89.1708, -8.3433, 1.0163



99.0923, -6.2963, 4.3432



90.3210, -13.3780, 9.2443



45.8654, -2.8912, 2.0344

0.0000, NaN, NaN



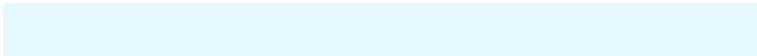
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.1708, -8.3433, 1.0163



95.5386, -9.9129, -0.0154



86.2621, -3.5521, -2.5057



41.4542, -4.1869, 0.1242



45.6736, -12.2462, -30.6521



13.7714, -4.3818, -7.7539

Inverse Universe

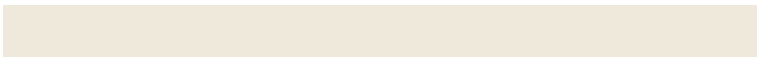
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.4436, 4.2155, 0.4621



91.8539, 7.1316, -0.7531



90.3949, -5.6340, 11.6445



39.9453, 2.7840, -0.1792



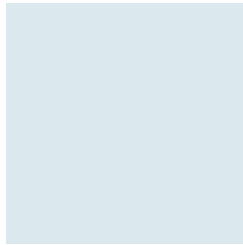
34.4953, 64.1712, -17.2203



10.0308, 18.7983, -6.0784

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

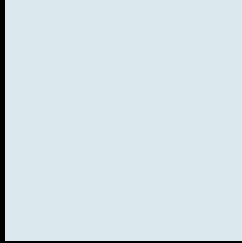
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

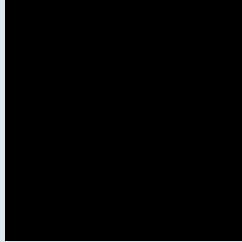
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

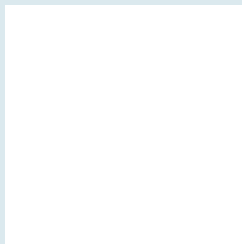
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149.

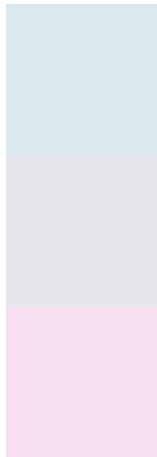


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1689, -8.3415,

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

89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149

Protanopia

89.1170, -2.1978, 2.0785

Deuteranopia

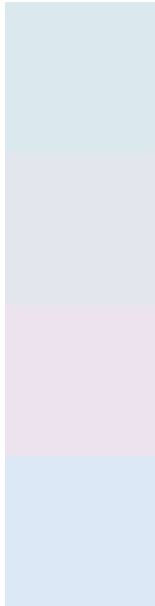
88.8949, 6.7341, -0.0890



Tritanopia

89.1213, -4.4438, -5.3306

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149

Protanomaly

88.9955, -4.1544, 1.3884

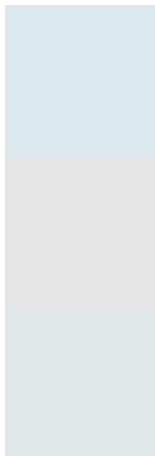
Deuteranomaly

88.9802, 0.7059, 0.4282

Tritanomaly

89.2091, -6.0345, -3.0826

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149

Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

Achromatomaly

88.5592, -5.9983, 3.3529

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149 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(219, 233, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 233, 238)  
}
```

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(219, 233, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 233, 238) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149 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(219, 233, 238) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 233, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 233, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 233, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 233, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 233,  
238) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.1689, -8.3415, 1.0149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 233, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
233, 238) }
```

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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