

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.1526, -7.5010,  
0.8071)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.1526, -7.5010, 0.8071)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.0272, -7.2106,  
0.8618)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DDE8EE
RGB	221, 232, 238
RGB Percent	87%, 91%, 93%
CMY	0.1333, 0.0902, 0.0667
CMYK	0.07, 0.03, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	201°, 33%, 90%
HSV	201°, 7%, 93%
XYZ	74.1080, 79.2584, 92.2814
YIQ	229.3950, -8.4820, -0.4660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

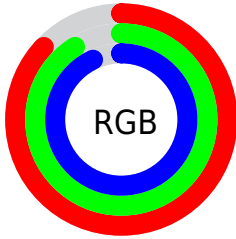
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	221, 228, 238
Decimal	14543086
CIE Lab	91.35, -2.52, -4.18
CIE LCh	91, 4.883, 238.887
Yxy	79.2618, 0.3017, 0.3227
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292733166 (0xFFDDE8EE)
YUV	229.3950, 4.2423, -7.3624
Hunter-Lab	89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618

# Details

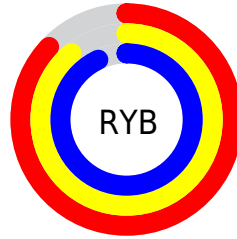
The HunterLab color **89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **88.5072, -2.0547, 8.6760**, and the grayscale version is **88.6767, -4.7316, 4.8180**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **65.2189, -5.4912, -0.1413** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.3639, -9.9750, -5.0387**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8649, -3.9565, 6.6754**.

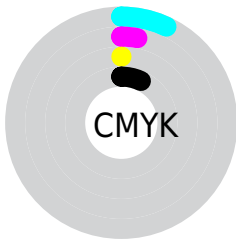
# Distribution



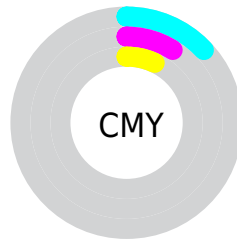
- Red (87%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618 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 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.0272, -7.2106,  
0.8618

■ 89.0272, -7.2106,  
0.8618

221.9102,  
-15.1925, 6.7340

■ 76.8837, -6.4452,  
0.3834

115.0336, -8.8228,  
1.9388

■ 65.3472, -5.7041,  
-0.0542

128.8452, -9.6646,  
2.5303

■ 54.4535, -4.9899,  
-0.4463

143.1692,  
-10.5300, 3.1552

■ 44.2430, -4.3032,  
-0.7887

157.9879,  
-11.4185, 3.8120

■ 34.7650, -3.6444,  
-1.0760

173.2853,  
-12.3295, 4.4994

■ 26.0813, -3.0138,  
-1.3014

189.0468,

■ 18.2723, -2.4106,

-13.2624, 5.2162

-1.4548

205.2592,  
-14.2170, 5.9614

■ 11.4501, -1.8322,  
-1.5218

■ 3.8696, -3.0478,  
-4.2673

■ 89.0272, -7.2106,  
0.8618

■ 89.0272, -7.2106,  
0.8618

■ 84.3639, -9.9750,  
-5.0387

■ 93.8649, -3.9565,  
6.6754

■ 79.8835, -12.1821,  
-11.0266

■ 97.4978, -4.9595,  
10.8002

■ 75.6028, -13.7661,  
-17.0914

■ 99.4752, -8.2185,  
12.9395

■ 71.5376, -14.6562,  
-23.2168

■ 67.7036, -14.7818,  
-29.3780

■ 64.1153, -14.0797,  
-35.5413

■ 60.7845, -12.5035,  
-41.6651

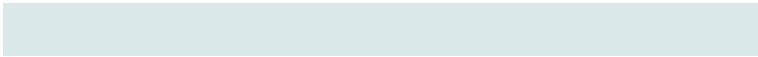
■ 57.7169, -10.0394,  
-47.7058

■ 54.9044, -6.7361,  
-53.6374

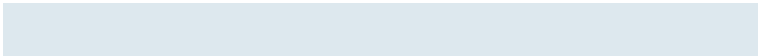
# Harmonies

## Analogous

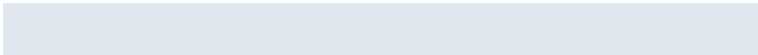
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.0291, -8.9032, 2.6207



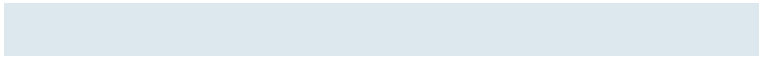
89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618



89.0291, -4.8480, 0.1774

# Triad

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



89.0291, -7.2125, 0.8633



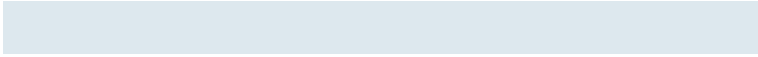
89.0291, 0.0761, 4.7577



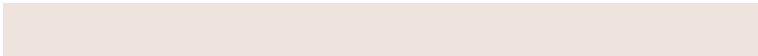
89.0291, -7.0533, 8.7374

# Complementary

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



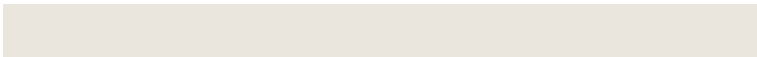
89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618



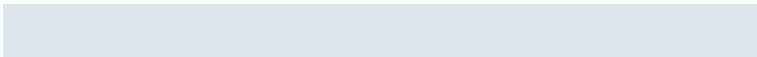
88.5072, -2.0547, 8.6760

# Split Complementary

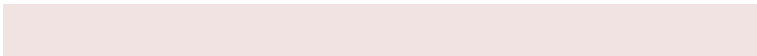
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.0291, -4.6622, 9.2749



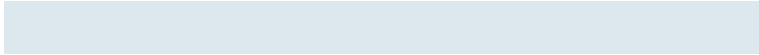
89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618



89.0291, -0.5297, 7.0155

# Square

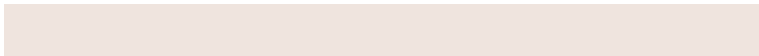
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.0291, -7.2125, 0.8633



89.0291, -0.6243, 2.4635



89.0291, -2.2709, 8.6530



89.0291, -8.8120, 7.1646



# Rectangle

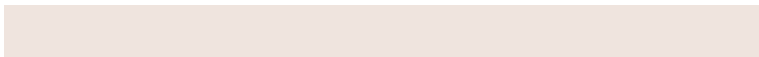
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



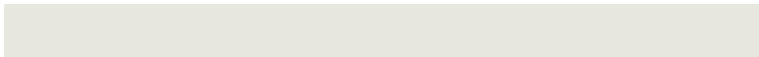
89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618



89.0291, -3.2021, 0.4341



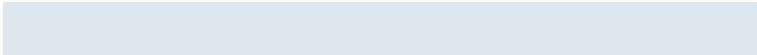
89.0291, -2.2709, 8.6530



89.0291, -6.2976, 9.0432

# Sweetspot

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



89.0291, -7.2125, 0.8633



98.9460, -6.0545, 4.1736



90.5902, -12.2242, 8.0666



45.8010, -2.7848, 1.9598

0.0000, NaN, NaN

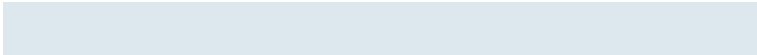


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

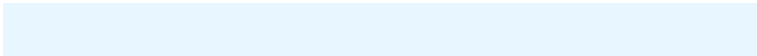


# Same Dimension

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



89.0291, -7.2125, 0.8633



95.3139, -8.4078, -0.2659



86.3808, -2.8221, -2.3434



41.1534, -3.6998, -0.2379



40.7420, -4.7588, -40.6509



12.5188, -2.5646, -10.1111



# Inverse Universe

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



87.0160, 2.9754, 1.6499



92.5802, 5.5031, 0.8391



91.1447, -6.4531, 11.5503



39.9139, 2.6158, 0.2672



33.8660, 61.9178, -8.5138

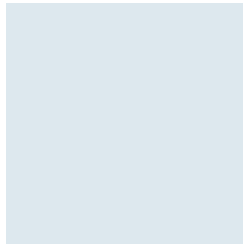


9.8637, 18.2026, -3.7867



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

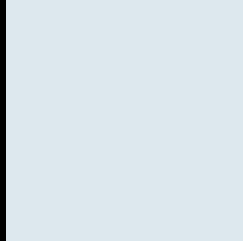
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

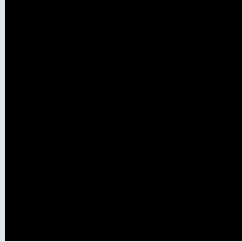
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

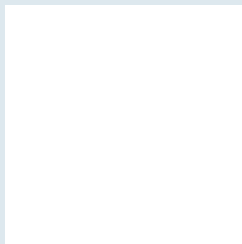
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618.



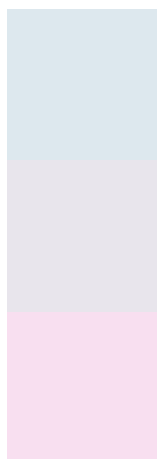
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0272, -7.2106,

0.8618.

# 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**

89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618

**Protanopia**

89.0228, -2.5230, 1.9588

**Deuteranopia**

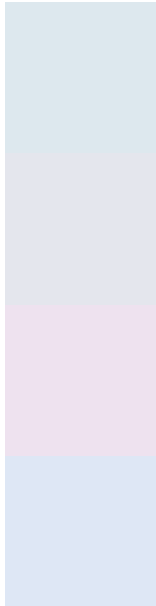
88.8949, 6.7341, -0.0890



## **Tritanopia**

88.9501, -3.4970, -4.9888

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618

## Protanomaly

88.9955, -4.1544, 1.3884

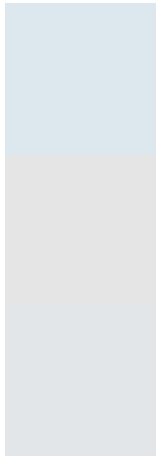
## Deuteranomaly

88.7704, 1.5675, 0.1855

## Tritanomaly

89.0359, -5.0883, -2.7511

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

88.6502, -5.6808, 3.4669

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618 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, 232, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(221, 232, 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(221, 232, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(221, 232, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618 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, 232, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(221, 232, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(221, 232, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(221, 232, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 232, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(221, 232,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.0272, -7.2106, 0.8618 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(221, 232, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(221,  
232, 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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