

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.1989, -17.3347,
7.3115)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.1989, -17.3347,
7.3115) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.1989,
-17.3347, 7.3115)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CDEEE1
RGB	205, 238, 225
RGB Percent	80%, 93%, 88%
CMY	0.1961, 0.0666, 0.1176
CMYK	0.14, 0.00, 0.05, 0.07
HSL	156°, 49%, 87%
HSV	156°, 14%, 93%
XYZ	69.3420, 79.5644, 82.9370
YIQ	226.6510, -15.4950, -11.0390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

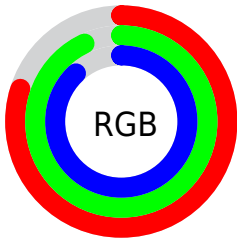
Format	Color
R _Y B	205, 226, 238
Decimal	13496033
CIE Lab	91.49, -13.20, 2.67
CIE LCh	91, 13.471, 168.548
Yxy	79.5678, 0.2991, 0.3432
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291686113 (0xFFCDEEE1)
YUV	226.6510, -0.8139, -18.9879
Hunter-Lab	89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115

Details

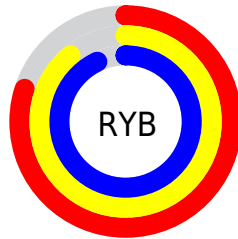
The HunterLab color $89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFFFF$. A complement of this color would be $81.7947, 9.0718, 2.4778$, and the grayscale version is $87.5019, -4.6689, 4.7541$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $65.4540, -14.8378, 5.6239$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $87.1428, -25.4492, 9.2232$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $91.5095, -8.5165, 5.6188$.

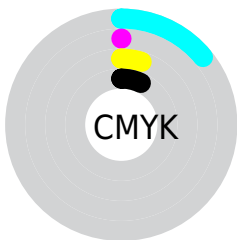
Distribution



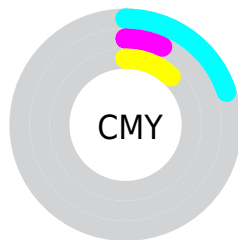
- Red (80%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115 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 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.1989, -17.3347,
7.3115

■ 89.1989, -17.3347,
7.3115

222.1430,
-29.1303, 15.4448

■ 77.0472, -16.0529,
6.5307

115.2206,
-19.9078, 8.9541

■ 65.5021, -14.7665,
5.7751

129.0394,
-21.2002, 9.8120

■ 54.5992, -13.4723,
5.0467

143.3704,
-22.4994, 10.6939

■ 44.3790, -12.1634,
4.3462

158.1958,
-23.8065, 11.5992

■ 34.8906, -10.8298,
3.6738

173.4996,
-25.1225, 12.5275

■ 26.1954, -9.4557,
3.0295

189.2675,

■ 18.3737, -8.0146,

-26.4481, 13.4781

2.4124

205.4860,
-27.7839, 14.4507

■ 11.5369, -6.4569,
1.8190

■ 4.0622, -7.1089,
2.8436

■ 89.1989, -17.3347,
7.3115

■ 89.1989, -17.3347,
7.3115

■ 87.1428, -25.4492,
9.2232

■ 91.5095, -8.5165,
5.6188

■ 85.3398, -32.7784,
11.3344

■ 94.0623, 0.9289,
4.1506

■ 83.7931, -39.2585,
13.6245

■ 94.6110, 3.4143,
0.0529

■ 82.5004, -44.8404,
16.0655

■ 94.6742, 3.7547,
-0.8448

■ 81.4551, -49.4976,
18.6236

■ 80.6457, -53.2323,
21.2603

■ 80.0546, -56.0808,
23.9331

■ 79.6566, -58.1223,
26.5952

■ 79.4813, -59.0790,
28.1900

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.2008, -14.4438, 12.7744



89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115



89.2008, -16.9370, 0.7681

Triad

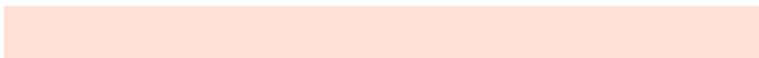
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.2008, -17.3364, 7.3128



89.2008, -0.5265, -7.8884



89.2008, 4.1433, 13.7635

Complementary

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



89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115



81.7947, 9.0718, 2.4778

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.



89.2008, 8.0982, 8.7581



89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115



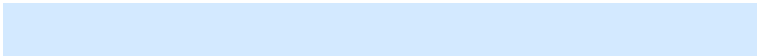
89.2008, 5.3464, -3.8635

Square

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



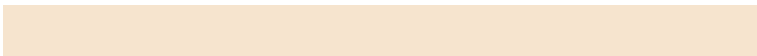
89.2008, -17.3364, 7.3128



89.2008, -7.3701, -8.3490



89.2008, 8.5451, 2.3261



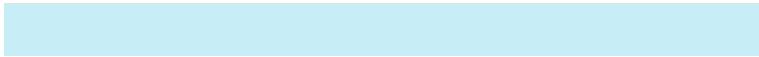
89.2008, -2.1283, 16.3064

Rectangle

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



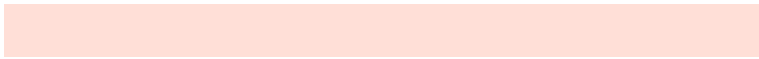
89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115



89.2008, -14.8550, -3.3294



89.2008, 8.5451, 2.3261



89.2008, 5.7958, 12.3314

Sweetspot

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



89.2008, -17.3364, 7.3128



98.9244, -9.3567, 6.1018



89.7199, -16.6093, 16.8253



45.6756, -4.6731, 2.8832

0.0000, NaN, NaN



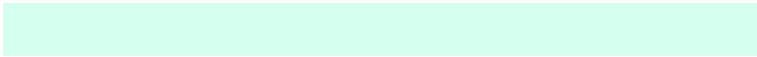
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.2008, -17.3364, 7.3128



95.7254, -21.6404, 8.5441



88.5440, -13.3630, 0.1598



42.2106, -6.3420, 3.0622



59.3873, -43.9906, 20.7342



17.1858, -12.3381, 5.1537

Inverse Universe

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



81.7947, 9.0718, 2.4778



85.9152, 13.3682, 2.1548



82.3681, 5.1925, 9.2700



39.8271, 2.1501, 1.5026



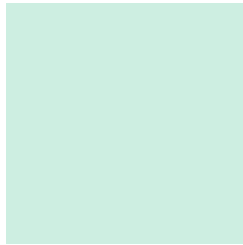
32.5781, 57.2407, 9.8131



9.4972, 16.8784, 1.3762

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

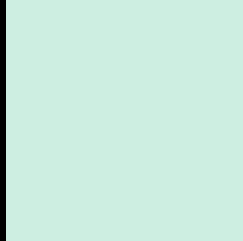
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

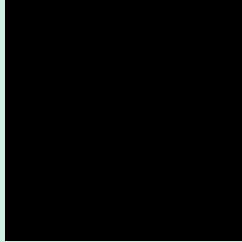
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

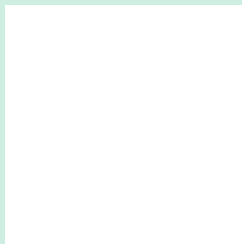
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115.



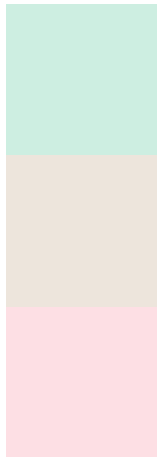
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1989,

-17.3347, 7.3115.

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

89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115

Protanopia

89.0003, -3.5994, 9.6715

Deuteranopia

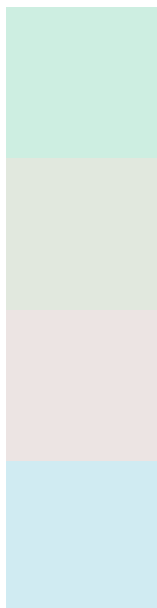
89.0278, 6.4038, 6.0891



Tritanopia

89.2051, -8.8913, -6.3989

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115

Protanomaly

88.8790, -8.7424, 8.5132

Deuteranomaly

88.8064, -2.2486, 6.1638

Tritanomaly

89.0154, -11.9031, -1.3099

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115

Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

Achromatomaly

88.1492, -9.4414, 5.7566

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115 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(205, 238, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(205, 238, 225)  
}
```

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(205, 238, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(205, 238, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115 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(205, 238, 225) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(205, 238, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(205, 238, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(205, 238, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 238, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(205, 238,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.1989, -17.3347, 7.3115 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(205, 238, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(205,  
238, 225) }
```

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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