

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.2100, -36.1011,
-8.5386)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.2100, -36.1011,
-8.5386) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.2100,
-36.1011, -8.5386)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	78FAFF
RGB	120, 250, 255
RGB Percent	47%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.5294, 0.0196, 0.0000
CMYK	0.53, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	182°, 100%, 74%
HSV	182°, 53%, 100%
XYZ	59.9813, 79.5842, 106.8076
YIQ	211.7000, -79.0850, -26.0050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

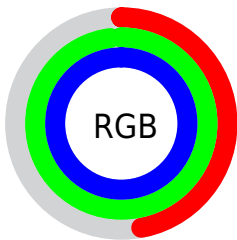
Format	Color
RYB	120, 186, 255
Decimal	7928575
CIELab	91.50, -34.48, -13.38
CIELCh	91, 36.985, 201.205
Yxy	79.5872, 0.2435, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286118655 (0xFF78FAFF)
YUV	211.7000, 21.3469, -80.4209
Hunter-Lab	89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386

Details

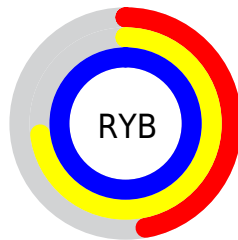
The HunterLab color **89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **61.0607, 45.0527, 21.1580**, and the grayscale version is **80.9483, -4.3192, 4.3981**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.1728, -26.2421, -1.9945**, and **65.4753, -31.3512, -8.5824** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.9859, -39.1235, -10.2207**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6904, -32.1560, -6.5309**.

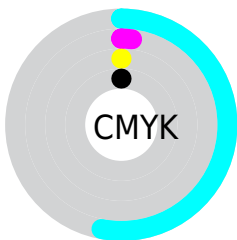
Distribution



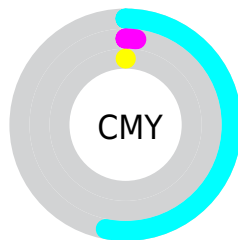
- Red (47%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386 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 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

89.2100, -36.1011,
-8.5386

89.2100, -36.1011,
-8.5386

222.1577,
-55.8347, -5.4834

77.0576, -33.7269,
-8.6523

115.2325,
-40.6924, -8.1522

65.5119, -31.2813,
-8.7122

129.0517,
-42.9268, -7.8901

54.6084, -28.7467,
-8.7116

143.3831,
-45.1298, -7.5849

44.3876, -26.0976,
-8.6452

158.2089,
-47.3070, -7.2389

34.8985, -23.2972,
-8.5070

173.5132,
-49.4627, -6.8541

26.2026, -20.2896,
-8.2912

189.2814,

18.3801, -16.9837,

-51.6005, -6.4322

-7.9941

205.5003,
-53.7237, -5.9748

■ 11.5424, -14.5041,
-7.6262

■ 4.0741, -7.1297,
-13.5071

■ 89.2100, -36.1011,
-8.5386

■ 89.2100, -36.1011,
-8.5386

■ 87.9859, -39.1235,
-10.2207

■ 90.6904, -32.1560,
-6.5309

■ 87.0011, -41.2387,
-11.5861

■ 92.4290, -27.2955,
-4.2111

■ 86.2391, -42.4983,
-12.6474

■ 94.4300, -21.5525,
-1.5915

■ 85.6735, -42.9935,
-13.4339

■ 96.6923, -14.9770,
1.3073

■ 85.3614, -43.0018,
-13.8658

■ 99.2117, -7.6309,
4.4615

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.2116, -37.8309, 9.9682



89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386



89.2116, -26.3557, -26.4111

Triad

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



89.2116, -36.1019, -8.5365



89.2116, 25.2766, -19.5581



89.2116, 0.8444, 32.6504

Complementary

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



89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386



61.0607, 45.0527, 21.1580

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.



89.2116, 19.0970, 27.7648



89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386



89.2116, 33.9516, -0.5778

Square

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



89.2116, -36.1019, -8.5365



89.2116, 8.7268, -33.6371



89.2116, 31.6009, 16.4483



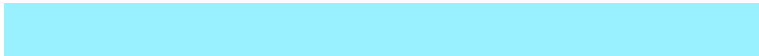
89.2116, -17.4996, 31.3898

Rectangle

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



89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386



89.2116, -16.1439, -34.3366



89.2116, 31.6009, 16.4483



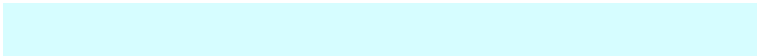
89.2116, 7.2147, 31.7173

Sweetspot

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



89.2116, -36.1019, -8.5365



95.9722, -17.0748, 0.3916



87.7392, -57.5652, 40.0572



44.1834, -8.5330, -0.0973

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.2116, -36.1019, -8.5365



87.8702, -39.3904, -10.3806



67.1431, -3.9004, -42.2374



45.1213, -5.8005, 1.0933



61.7455, -31.1343, -9.9665



19.3563, -9.8232, -2.9882

Inverse Universe

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



64.4956, 67.6186, -42.2199



59.7635, 81.0194, -50.6357



77.6639, 9.9904, 34.4641



42.7646, 3.4746, -1.4388



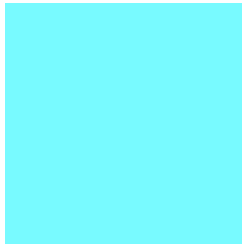
38.1795, 74.4664, -45.7384



11.9280, 23.2870, -14.4624

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

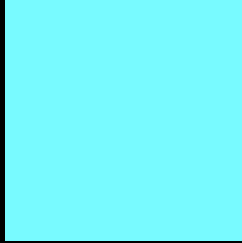
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

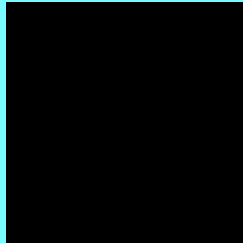
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386.



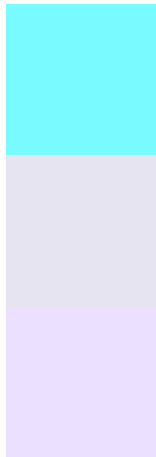
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386.

-36.1011, -8.5386.

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

89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386

Protanopia

88.6909, -1.7401, -1.0117

Deuteranopia

88.4271, 4.6556, -8.8643



Tritanopia

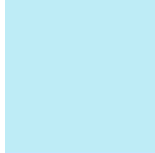
88.7629, -22.0076, -8.8841

Trichromacy



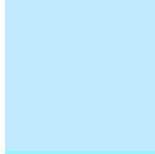
Original Color

89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386



Protanomaly

88.0863, -16.6273, -4.6987



Deuteranomaly

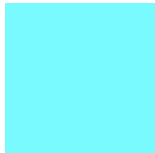
87.6557, -12.5186, -10.1984



Tritanomaly

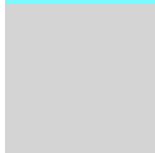
88.6548, -27.5962, -9.1256

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386



Achromatopsia

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085



Achromatomaly

83.4133, -18.0253, -1.0883

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386 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(120, 250, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(120, 250, 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(120, 250, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(120, 250, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386 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(120, 250, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(120, 250, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(120, 250, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(120, 250, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 250, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(120, 250,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.2100, -36.1011, -8.5386 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(120, 250, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(120,  
250, 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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