

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.2771, -13.0549,  
10.4890)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.2771, -13.0549,  
10.4890) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(89.2139,  
-12.6504, 10.2128)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DBEBDB
RGB	219, 235, 219
RGB Percent	86%, 92%, 86%
CMY	0.1412, 0.0784, 0.1412
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.07, 0.08
HSL	120°, 29%, 89%
HSV	120°, 7%, 92%
XYZ	71.7079, 79.5912, 78.6011
YIQ	228.3920, -4.4000, -8.3680

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

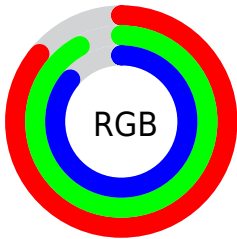
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 235, 235
Decimal	14412763
CIE Lab	91.50, -8.19, 5.94
CIE LCh	92, 10.117, 144.077
Yxy	79.5946, 0.3119, 0.3462
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292602843 (0xFFDBEBDB)
YUV	228.3920, -4.6303, -8.2368
Hunter-Lab	89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128

# Details

The HunterLab color **89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **86.2121, 3.5670, -0.8697**, and the grayscale version is **88.2746, -4.7101, 4.7961**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **65.4317, -10.4833, 8.3099** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.6323, -23.3397, 17.4352**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.1015, -1.0868, 2.4013**.

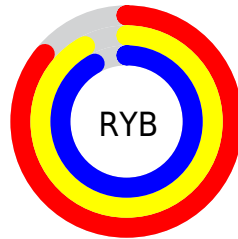
# Distribution



Red (86%)

Green (92%)

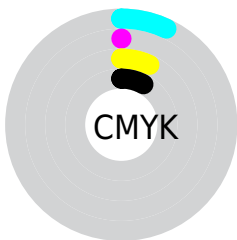
Blue (86%)



Red (86%)

Yellow (92%)

Blue (92%)

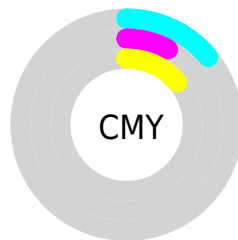


Cyan (7%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (7%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (14%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128 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 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 89.2139, -12.6504,  
10.2128

■ 89.2139, -12.6504,  
10.2128

222.1634,  
-22.6435, 19.4628

■ 77.0615, -11.6137,  
9.2803

115.2370,  
-14.7686, 12.1373

■ 65.5156, -10.5862,  
8.3643

129.0564,  
-15.8479, 13.1273

■ 54.6120, -9.5678,  
7.4652

143.3880,  
-16.9420, 14.1362

■ 44.3909, -8.5553,  
6.5810

158.2140,  
-18.0513, 15.1641

■ 34.9016, -7.5439,  
5.7091

173.5184,  
-19.1759, 16.2108

■ 26.2053, -6.5257,  
4.8444

189.2868,

■ 18.3826, -5.4874,

-20.3162, 17.2763

3.9779

205.5058,  
-21.4720, 18.3603

■ 11.5445, -4.4032,  
3.0914

■ 4.0786, -7.1376,  
2.8551

■ 89.2139, -12.6504,  
10.2128

■ 89.2139, -12.6504,  
10.2128

■ 86.6323, -23.3397,  
17.4352

■ 92.1015, -1.0868,  
2.4013

■ 84.3618, -33.0159,  
23.9744

■ 93.7549, 5.3760,  
-1.9639

■ 82.4114, -41.5569,  
29.7474

■ 80.7839, -48.8581,  
34.6831

■ 79.4763, -54.8460,  
38.7315

■ 78.4789, -59.4894,  
41.8713

■ 77.7746, -62.8101,  
44.1169

■ 77.3369, -64.8918,  
45.5247

■ 77.1262, -65.8984,  
46.2056

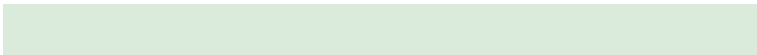
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.2158, -8.7737, 13.0447



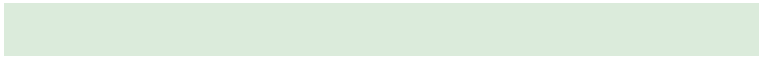
89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128



89.2158, -14.4136, 5.8240

# Triad

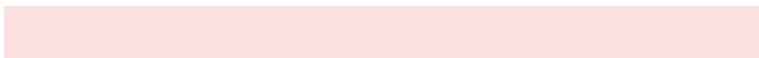
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.2158, -12.6524, 10.2141



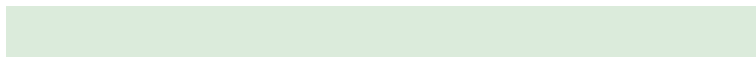
89.2158, -5.7859, -5.0428



89.2158, 4.4680, 8.6186

# Complementary

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



89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128



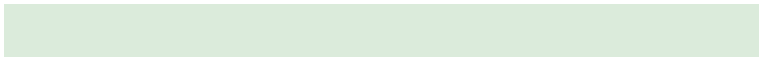
86.2121, 3.5670, -0.8697

# 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.



89.2158, 5.3117, 3.8775



89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128



89.2158, -0.6845, -4.1904

# Square

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



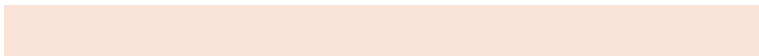
89.2158, -12.6524, 10.2141



89.2158, -10.5075, -3.1235



89.2158, 3.4061, -0.8560



89.2158, 1.1263, 12.1608



# Rectangle

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



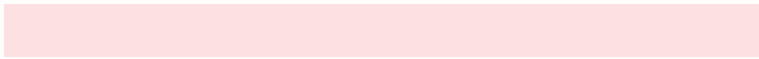
89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128



89.2158, -14.1792, 2.5319



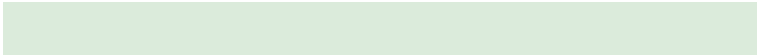
89.2158, 3.4061, -0.8560



89.2158, 5.0563, 7.1197

# Sweetspot

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



89.2158, -12.6524, 10.2141



99.3586, -7.9002, 7.1655



90.6628, -7.5341, 11.9063



45.9824, -3.5966, 3.2756

0.0000, NaN, NaN

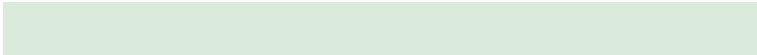


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

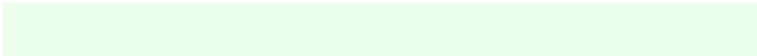


# Same Dimension

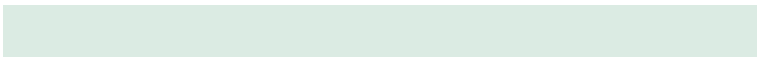
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.2158, -12.6524, 10.2141



97.5137, -15.3727, 12.2137



89.4574, -11.3093, 6.7578



41.0636, -7.2296, 5.6574



57.5049, -49.3104, 34.5709



16.1141, -13.8178, 9.6874



# Inverse Universe

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



86.2121, 3.5670, -0.8697



93.6311, 5.5953, -2.1152



85.9495, 2.1507, 2.8660



39.1329, 3.1991, -1.4692



36.2876, 71.3423, -47.8587

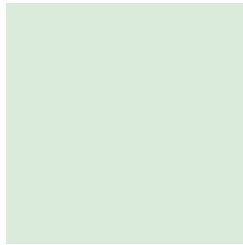


10.1686, 19.9917, -13.4111



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

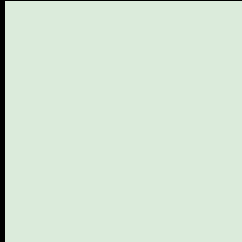
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

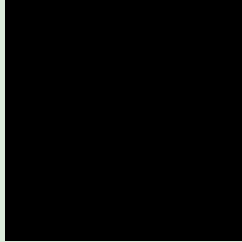
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

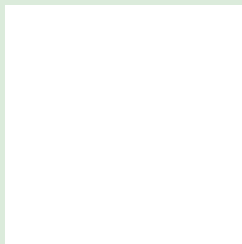
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128.



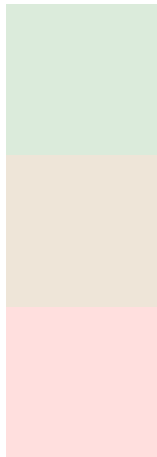
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.2139,

-12.6504,10.2128.

# 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

89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128

### Protanopia

88.9796, -3.9065, 11.4716

### Deuteranopia

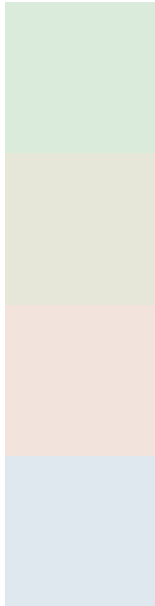
89.0558, 6.1299, 8.9740



## Tritanopia

89.3525, -3.7116, -4.4756

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128

## Protanomaly

88.9666, -7.1091, 10.9481

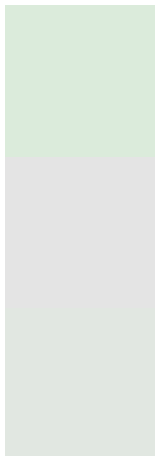
## Deuteranomaly

88.9021, -0.6987, 9.1476

## Tritanomaly

89.1156, -6.9009, 0.9751

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128

## Achromatopsia

88.0808, -4.6998, 4.7856

## Achromatomaly

88.6542, -7.7249, 6.8532

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128 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, 235, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 235, 219)  
}
```

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, 235, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 235, 219) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128 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".

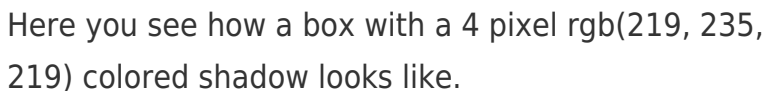
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(219, 235, 219) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 235, 219) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 235, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 235, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 235, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 235,  
219) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.2139, -12.6504, 10.2128 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 235, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
235, 219) }
```

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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