

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.2997, -15.3174,  
-0.1550)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.2997, -15.3174,  
-0.1550) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.4410,  
-15.5038, 0.1939)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CAEEF0
RGB	202, 238, 240
RGB Percent	79%, 93%, 94%
CMY	0.2078, 0.0666, 0.0588
CMYK	0.16, 0.01, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	183°, 56%, 87%
HSV	183°, 16%, 94%
XYZ	70.6599, 79.9969, 94.1549
YIQ	227.4640, -22.0980, -7.0100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

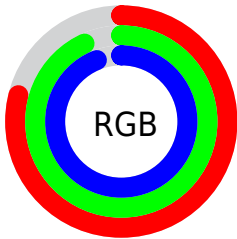
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 220, 240
Decimal	13299440
CIE Lab	91.68, -11.21, -4.88
CIE LCh	92, 12.223, 203.529
Yxy	80.0002, 0.2886, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291489520 (0xFFCAEEF0)
YUV	227.4640, 6.1802, -22.3319
Hunter-Lab	89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939

# Details

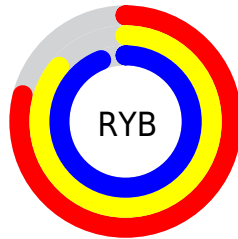
The HunterLab color **89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **81.2251, 7.7086, 9.3971**, and the grayscale version is **87.8292, -4.6863, 4.7719**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **65.6655, -13.2161, -0.7131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.2793, -21.2369, -2.5928**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **91.8420, -9.0527, 3.2141**.

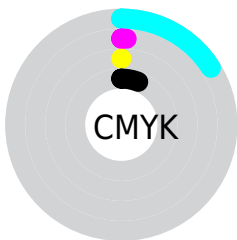
# Distribution



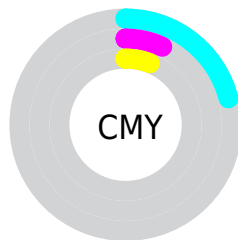
- Red (79%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939 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 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.4410, -15.5038,  
0.1939

89.4410, -15.5038,  
0.1939

222.4710,  
-26.5796, 5.8526

77.2778, -14.3199,  
-0.2565

115.4842,  
-17.8947, 1.2180

65.7205, -13.1373,  
-0.6648

129.3132,  
-19.1020, 1.7845

54.8048, -11.9538,  
-1.0262

143.6539,  
-20.3193, 2.3851

44.5709, -10.7642,  
-1.3363

158.4888,  
-21.5475, 3.0184

35.0677, -9.5605,  
-1.5894

173.8018,  
-22.7871, 3.6830

26.3563, -8.3303,  
-1.7782

189.5785,

18.5168, -7.0529,

-24.0388, 4.3776

-1.8926

205.8056,  
-25.3029, 5.1011

■ 11.6595, -5.6888,  
-1.9177

■ 4.3190, -7.5582,  
-4.4481

■ 89.4410, -15.5038,  
0.1939

■ 89.4410, -15.5038,  
0.1939

■ 87.2793, -21.2369,  
-2.5928

■ 91.8420, -9.0527,  
3.2141

■ 85.3552, -26.1921,  
-5.1277

■ 94.4706, -1.9418,  
6.4392

■ 83.6716, -30.3275,  
-7.3898

■ 95.3570, -0.9157,  
7.4843

■ 82.2260, -33.6160,  
-9.3651

■ 95.7508, -1.5857,  
7.9260

81.0120, -36.0523,  
-11.0466

96.1456, -2.2549,  
8.3672

80.0181, -37.6573,  
-12.4366

96.5415, -2.9233,  
8.8079

79.2264, -38.4840,  
-13.5492

96.9384, -3.5907,  
9.2481

78.6108, -38.6264,  
-14.4142

97.3364, -4.2572,  
9.6879

78.3859, -38.5626,  
-14.7301

97.7355, -4.9228,  
10.1272

# Harmonies

## Analogous

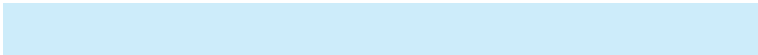
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.4428, -16.3800, 6.1443



89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939



89.4428, -11.7921, -4.7960

# Triad

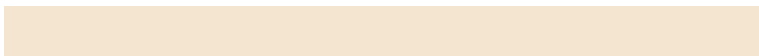
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.4428, -15.5053, 0.1953



89.4428, 5.0687, -2.1787



89.4428, -3.4222, 15.4748

# Complementary

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



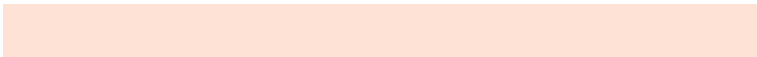
89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939



81.2251, 7.7086, 9.3971

# 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.



89.4428, 2.4607, 13.5622



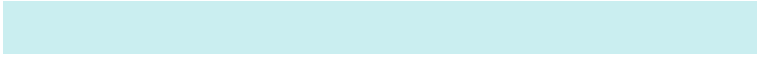
89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939



89.4428, 7.4488, 3.5739

# Square

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



89.4428, -15.5053, 0.1953



89.4428, 0.0591, -6.2309



89.4428, 6.4816, 9.3026



89.4428, -9.5129, 14.7060

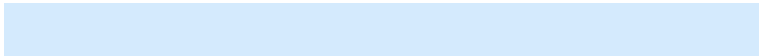


# Rectangle

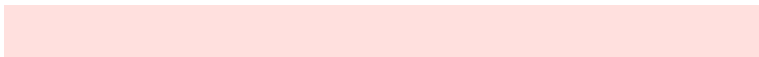
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



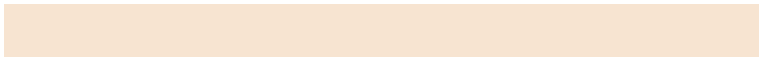
89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939



89.4428, -8.1509, -6.7723



89.4428, 6.4816, 9.3026



89.4428, -1.3529, 15.1287

# Sweetspot

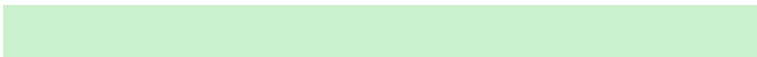
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.4428, -15.5053, 0.1953



98.6077, -9.1013, 3.7173



89.0129, -22.6074, 16.4433



45.5322, -4.4491, 1.6103

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

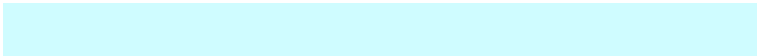


# Same Dimension

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



89.4428, -15.5053, 0.1953



95.0406, -18.6804, -0.7835



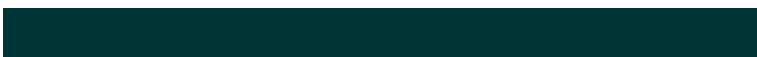
83.4054, -5.8987, -7.3126



42.1643, -5.3239, 0.9687



58.0498, -28.5978, -10.8227



16.8719, -8.4054, -2.9436



# Inverse Universe

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



81.8175, 14.9700, -7.9422



85.2790, 20.4869, -11.3847



86.8982, -2.2063, 15.3820



40.0203, 3.1851, -1.2430



36.3251, 70.6155, -41.7015

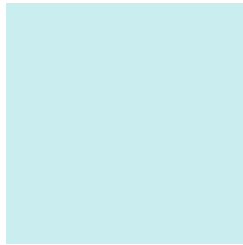


10.4980, 20.4399, -12.2997



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

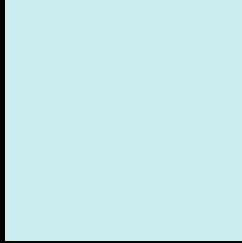
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939 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

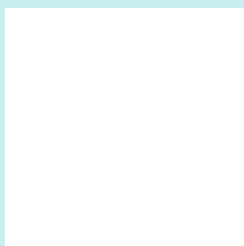
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939.



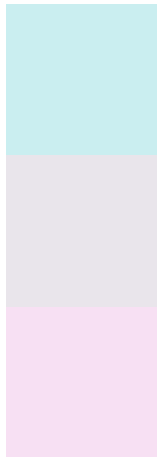
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939.

-15.5038, 0.1939.

# 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

89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939

### Protanopia

89.0845, -2.3751, 2.5416

### Deuteranopia

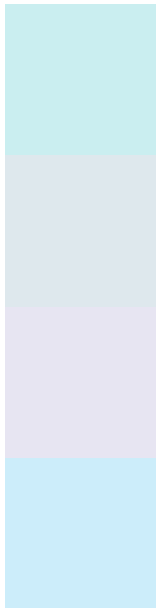
89.1945, 6.3930, -1.2918



## Tritanopia

89.5489, -10.7548, -7.6481

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939

## Protanomaly

89.0827, -7.0820, 1.4431

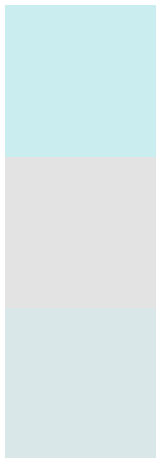
## Deuteranomaly

89.1282, -1.7612, -0.9920

## Tritanomaly

89.6147, -12.5325, -4.8370

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

88.2516, -8.7003, 2.9378

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939 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(202, 238, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 238, 240)  
}
```

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(202, 238, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 238, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939 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(202, 238, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 238, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 238, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 238, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 238, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 238,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.4410, -15.5038, 0.1939 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 238, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
238, 240) }
```

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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