

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.4327, -10.1107,  
-13.0858)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.4327, -10.1107,  
-13.0858) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.1573,  
-12.1461, -8.1889)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C8ECFF
RGB	200, 236, 255
RGB Percent	78%, 93%, 100%
CMY	0.2157, 0.0745, 0.0000
CMYK	0.22, 0.07, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	201°, 100%, 89%
HSV	201°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	71.8649, 79.4902, 106.1632
YIQ	227.4020, -27.5550, -1.7230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

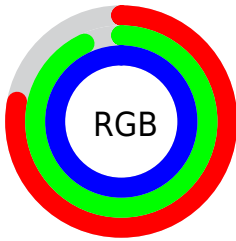
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	200, 222, 255
Decimal	13167871
CIE Lab	91.46, -7.66, -13.05
CIE LCh	91, 15.134, 239.574
Yxy	79.4934, 0.2791, 0.3087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291357951 (0xFFC8ECFF)
YUV	227.4020, 13.6058, -24.0316
Hunter-Lab	89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889

# Details

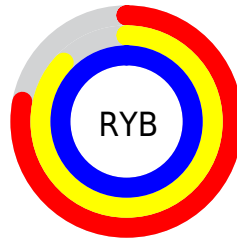
The HunterLab color  $89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $87.2309, 4.9037, 16.6952$ , and the grayscale version is  $87.7724, -4.6833, 4.7688$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.3754, -10.1300, -8.3462$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.4528, -14.3373, -14.6309$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.0743, -9.3172, -1.8212$ .

# Distribution



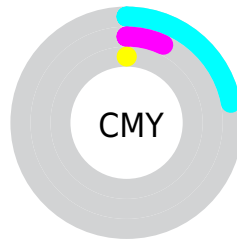
- Red (78%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889 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 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.1573, -12.1461,  
-8.1889

89.1573, -12.1461,  
-8.1889

222.0864,  
-21.9497, -5.0389

77.0075, -11.1347,  
-8.3143

115.1752,  
-14.2163, -7.7795

65.4644, -10.1342,  
-8.3865

128.9922,  
-15.2732, -7.5064

54.5638, -9.1445,  
-8.3984

143.3215,  
-16.3458, -7.1905

44.3460, -8.1628,  
-8.3447

158.1453,  
-17.4344, -6.8340

34.8601, -7.1847,  
-8.2195

173.4476,  
-18.5390, -6.4389

26.1676, -6.2033,  
-8.0163

189.2139,

18.3491, -5.2064,

-19.6597, -6.0070

-7.7311

205.4309,  
-20.7966, -5.5399

■ 11.5158, -4.1704,  
-7.3720

■ 4.0163, -7.0285,  
-13.3294

■ 89.1573, -12.1461,  
-8.1889

■ 89.1573, -12.1461,  
-8.1889

■ 84.4528, -14.3373,  
-14.6309

■ 94.0743, -9.3172,  
-1.8212

■ 79.9720, -15.8106,  
-21.1392

■ 99.1827, -5.9163,  
4.4572

■ 75.7334, -16.4909,  
-27.6884

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 71.7533, -16.3050,  
-34.2460

■ 68.0458, -15.1930,  
-40.7706

■ 64.6202, -13.1204,  
-47.2151

■ 61.4766, -10.0993,  
-53.5379

■ 59.0173, -6.9331,  
-58.8000

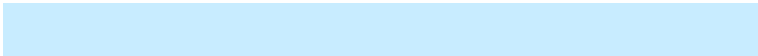
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.1591, -17.2952, -2.3930



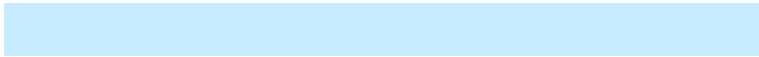
89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889



89.1591, -4.8723, -10.4355

# Triad

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



89.1591, -12.1478, -8.1866



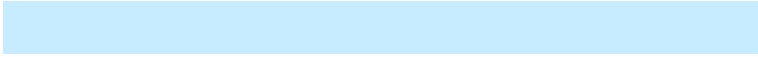
89.1591, 10.5553, 4.7482



89.1591, -11.9630, 16.2700

# Complementary

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



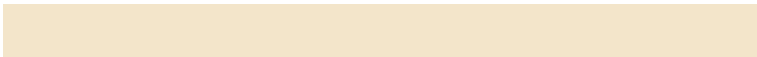
89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889



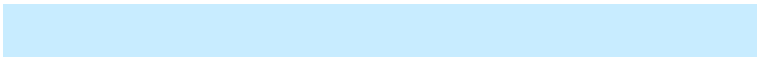
87.2309, 4.9037, 16.6952

# 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.



89.1591, -4.6518, 17.8374



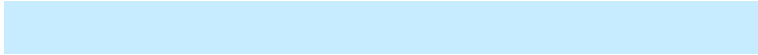
89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889



89.1591, 8.5040, 11.5380

# Square

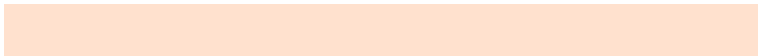
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.1591, -12.1478, -8.1866



89.1591, 8.3875, -2.5898



89.1591, 2.8721, 16.1795

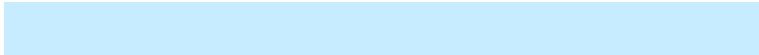


89.1591, -17.1912, 11.7051



# Rectangle

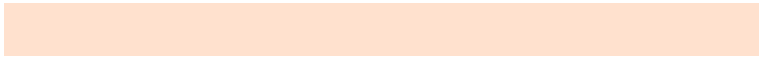
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889



89.1591, 0.2603, -9.4863



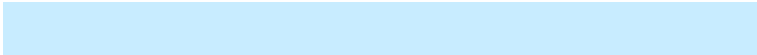
89.1591, 2.8721, 16.1795



89.1591, -9.6756, 17.1468

# Sweetspot

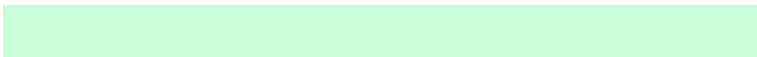
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.1591, -12.1478, -8.1866



96.8955, -7.4899, 1.6853



94.2758, -28.1310, 15.7403



44.6738, -3.5684, 0.5900

0.0000, NaN, NaN

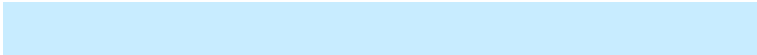


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

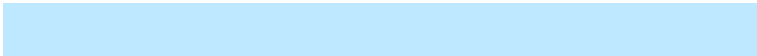


# Same Dimension

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



89.1591, -12.1478, -8.1866



87.0463, -13.2017, -11.0340



80.7364, 1.7833, -19.6960



44.0035, -4.0066, -0.2400



42.9991, -5.5496, -41.7651



14.1573, -2.8771, -11.4845



# Inverse Universe

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



82.8410, 21.0200, -5.3847



79.5979, 26.5449, -7.4097



95.5200, -9.1209, 24.7805



42.6468, 2.8445, 0.2327



35.4887, 64.9616, -9.5183

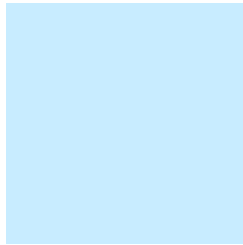


11.1664, 20.6026, -4.2562



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

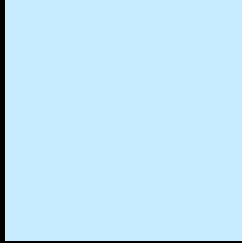
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

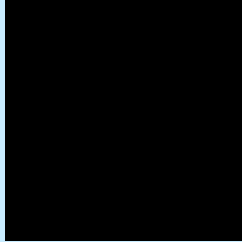
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889.



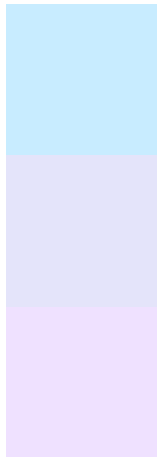
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1573,

-12.1461, -8.1889.

# 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

89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889

### Protanopia

88.8161, -0.6885, -5.6598

### Deuteranopia

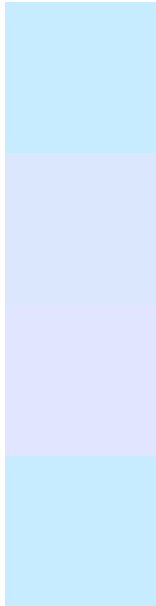
89.1185, 5.4239, -7.9325



## Tritanopia

89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889

## Protanomaly

88.9300, -4.9674, -6.6891

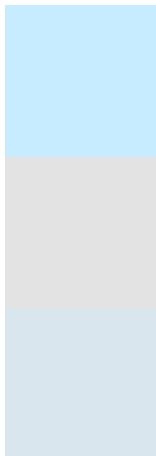
## Deuteranomaly

89.0316, -1.1855, -8.1634

## Tritanomaly

89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

88.0112, -7.5910, 0.1247

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889 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(200, 236, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(200, 236, 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(200, 236, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(200, 236, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889 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(200, 236, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(200, 236, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(200, 236, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(200, 236, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 236, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(200, 236,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.1573, -12.1461, -8.1889 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(200, 236, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(200,  
236, 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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