

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.4938, -1.0382,  
-11.8461)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.4938, -1.0382,  
-11.8461) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.1637, -2.3313,  
-8.0086)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFE6FF
RGB	223, 230, 255
RGB Percent	87%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.13, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	227°, 100%, 94%
HSV	227°, 13%, 100%
XYZ	76.7783, 79.5017, 105.9064
YIQ	230.7570, -12.1970, 6.2910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

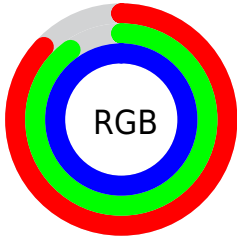
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 229, 255
Decimal	14673663
CIE Lab	91.46, 2.47, -12.88
CIE LCh	91, 13.115, 280.838
Yxy	79.5049, 0.2928, 0.3032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292863743 (0xFFDFE6FF)
YUV	230.7570, 11.9518, -6.8029
Hunter-Lab	89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086

# Details

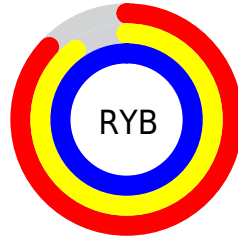
The HunterLab color  $89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $96.8095, -6.9274, 16.7756$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.2410, -4.7617, 4.8486$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.6216, -1.4857, -7.8614$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.8047, 0.5786, -19.6164$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.7715, -4.7767, 2.7912$ .

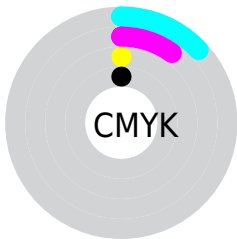
# Distribution



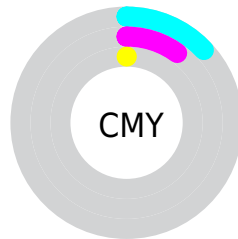
- Red (87%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086 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 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.1637, -2.3313,  
-8.0086

89.1637, -2.3313,  
-8.0086

222.0952, -8.5775,  
-4.8086

77.0136, -1.7988,  
-8.1403

115.1822, -3.5087,  
-7.5870

65.4702, -1.3027,  
-8.2189

128.9995, -4.1458,  
-7.3081

54.5693, -0.8480,  
-8.2375

143.3291, -4.8139,  
-6.9866

44.3511, -0.4381,  
-8.1906

158.1531, -5.5117,  
-6.6246

34.8648, -0.0777,  
-8.0723

173.4556, -6.2379,  
-6.2241

26.1719, 0.2273,  
-7.8760

189.2222, -6.9915,

18.3529, 0.4683,

-5.7869

-7.5972

205.4394, -7.7717,  
-5.3146

■ 11.5191, 0.6318,  
-7.2430

■ 4.0234, 2.4560,  
-13.1172

■ 89.1637, -2.3313,  
-8.0086

■ 89.1637, -2.3313,  
-8.0086

■ 80.8047, 0.5786,  
-19.6164

■ 97.7715, -4.7767,  
2.7912

■ 72.7256, 4.0751,  
-32.2450

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 64.9766, 8.3048,  
-46.1443

■ 57.6219, 13.4523,  
-61.6048

■ 50.7487, 19.7308,  
-78.9144

■ 44.4748, 27.3427,  
-98.2390

■ 38.9560, 36.3672,  
-119.3494

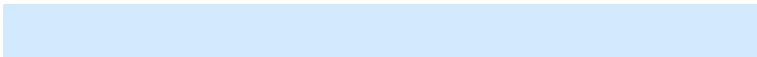
■ 34.3814, 46.5222,  
-141.1492

■ 31.6698, 54.2309,  
-156.6536

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.1655, -8.9412, -7.4823



89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086



89.1655, 3.7970, -4.8986

# Triad

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



89.1655, -2.3333, -8.0063



89.1655, 5.1691, 12.4827



89.1655, -16.5787, 8.7733

# Complementary

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



89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086



96.8095, -6.9274, 16.7756

# 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.



89.1655, -13.0107, 13.6151



89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086



89.1655, -0.5053, 15.6452

# Square

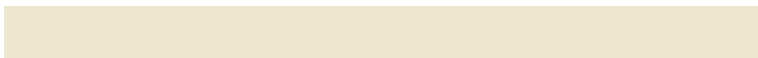
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



89.1655, -2.3333, -8.0063



89.1655, 8.2125, 7.1216



89.1655, -7.1658, 16.0439



89.1655, -17.0354, 2.5243



# Rectangle

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



89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086



89.1655, 6.7385, -1.3107



89.1655, -7.1658, 16.0439



89.1655, -15.7084, 10.6068

# Sweetspot

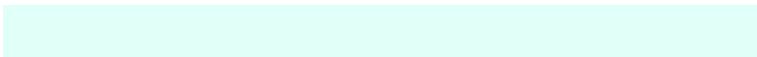
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



89.1655, -2.3333, -8.0063



96.5079, -4.4473, 1.2673



96.9313, -16.6681, 5.3479



44.3470, -1.9771, 0.2185

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



89.1655, -2.3333, -8.0063



87.0916, -1.6667, -10.7706



87.7922, 4.0722, -9.7244



42.4525, -1.4444, -2.1477



23.2773, 37.8994, -110.9085



8.2469, 8.8294, -29.3681



# Inverse Universe

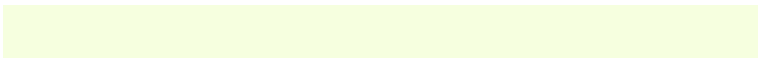
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89.3029, 7.4468, 5.4528



87.2925, 9.9992, 5.5223



98.2473, -13.4135, 18.1737



42.4878, 1.9909, 2.4975



33.5782, 57.9984, 17.8621

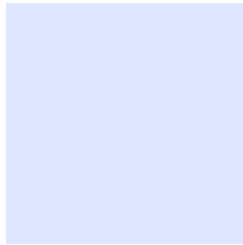


10.5508, 18.3679, 4.4978



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

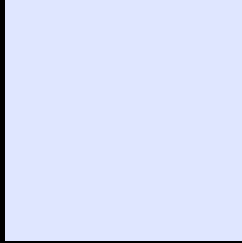
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

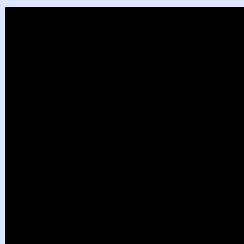
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1637, -2.3313,

-8.0086.

# 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

89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086

### Protanopia

89.1769, -0.7580, -7.4039

### Deuteranopia

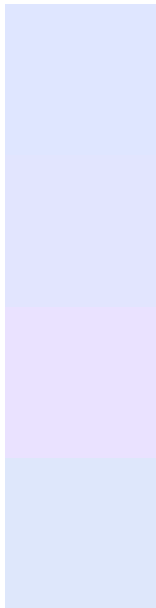
88.9138, 6.2925, -8.1885



## Tritanopia

89.1745, -4.3291, -4.7147

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086

## Protanomaly

89.0860, -1.0705, -7.5290

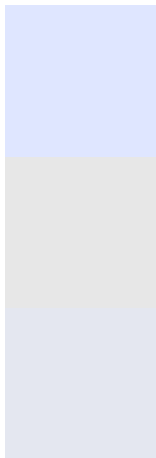
## Deuteranomaly

88.9411, 3.2593, -8.2054

## Tritanomaly

89.2449, -3.9443, -5.7101

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086

## Achromatopsia

89.3925, -4.7698, 4.8569

## Achromatomaly

89.4075, -4.1341, 0.3519

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086 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(223, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 230, 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(223, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086 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(223, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 230, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.1637, -2.3313, -8.0086 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
230, 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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