

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.5311, -1.1584,  
5.7455)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.5311, -1.1584, 5.7455)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(89.5000, -1.2625,  
5.5338)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EFE5E6
RGB	239, 229, 230
RGB Percent	94%, 90%, 90%
CMY	0.0627, 0.1019, 0.0980
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.04, 0.06
HSL	354°, 24%, 92%
HSV	354°, 4%, 94%
XYZ	77.8988, 80.1025, 86.2186
YIQ	232.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

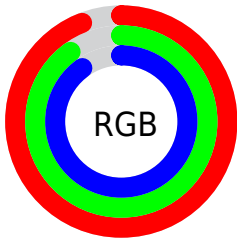
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 229, 230
Decimal	15721958
CIE Lab	91.73, 3.56, 0.71
CIE LCh	92, 3.627, 11.347
Yxy	80.1060, 0.3190, 0.3280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293912038 (0xFFEFE5E6)
YUV	232.1040, -1.0373, 6.0478
Hunter-Lab	89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338

# Details

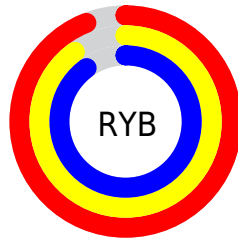
The HunterLab color  $89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $91.9598, -8.3325, 4.3645$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.8804, -4.7958, 4.8834$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.9049, -0.4889, 4.1150$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.6345, 7.7909, 6.8718$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.7445, -10.0062, 4.4326$ .

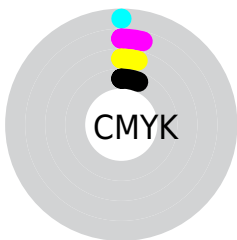
# Distribution



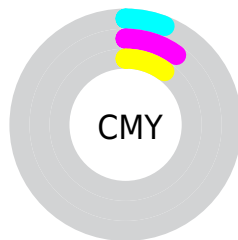
- Red (94%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338 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 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.5000, -1.2625,  
5.5338

89.5000, -1.2625,  
5.5338

222.5511, -7.1404,  
13.0144

77.3341, -0.7794,  
4.8411

115.5486, -2.3481,  
7.0124

65.7738, -0.3350,  
4.1784

129.3800, -2.9418,  
7.7933

54.8550, 0.0652,  
3.5486

143.7231, -3.5680,  
8.6009

44.6177, 0.4171,  
2.9535

158.5603, -4.2252,  
9.4346

35.1109, 0.7153,  
2.3952

173.8755, -4.9121,  
10.2934

26.3957, 0.9528,  
1.8762

189.6544, -5.6276,

18.5517, 1.1194,

11.1768

1.3996

205.8836, -6.3707,  
12.0840

■ 11.6894, 1.1990,  
0.9692

■ 4.3793, 3.3047,  
0.9139

■ 89.5000, -1.2625,  
5.5338

■ 89.5000, -1.2625,  
5.5338

■ 81.6345, 7.7909,  
6.8718

■ 97.7445, -10.0062,  
4.4326

■ 74.2082, 17.1738,  
8.4809

■ 98.5347, -10.4710,  
3.6063

■ 67.3062, 26.8521,  
10.3984

■ 61.0316, 36.7065,  
12.6457

■ 55.5082, 46.4692,  
15.2085

■ 50.8734, 55.6601,  
18.0064

■ 47.2590, 63.5767,  
20.8643

■ 44.7535, 69.4319,  
23.5151

■ 43.3496, 72.6893,  
25.6648

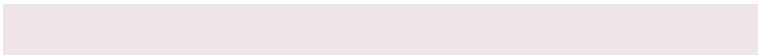
# Harmonies

## Analogous

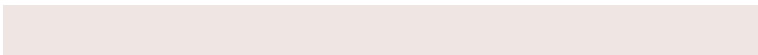
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



89.5019, -1.3839, 3.7824



89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338



89.5019, -2.0933, 7.0793

# Triad

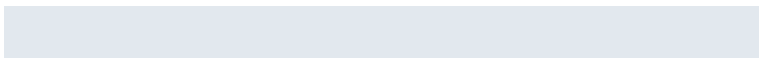
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.5019, -1.2648, 5.5353



89.5019, -7.1190, 7.3760



89.5019, -5.9157, 1.6049

# Complementary

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



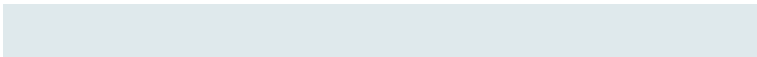
89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338



91.9598, -8.3325, 4.3645

# 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.



89.5019, -7.4361, 2.6067



89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338



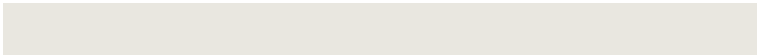
89.5019, -8.1270, 5.9478

# Square

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



89.5019, -1.2648, 5.5353



89.5019, -5.4794, 8.1275



89.5019, -8.2426, 4.2033



89.5019, -4.0792, 1.4890

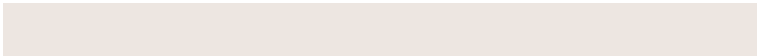


# Rectangle

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



89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338



89.5019, -3.0677, 7.7917



89.5019, -8.2426, 4.2033



89.5019, -6.4803, 1.8502

# Sweetspot

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



89.5019, -1.2648, 5.5353



99.1145, -4.3874, 5.5552



89.6946, -0.0244, 1.2885



45.8752, -2.0516, 2.5673

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

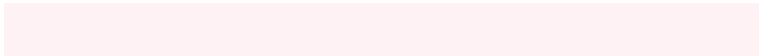


# Same Dimension

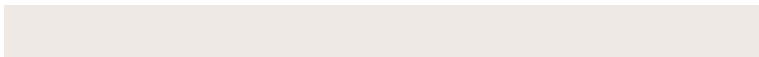
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



89.5019, -1.2648, 5.5353



95.6116, -0.5606, 6.0678



90.7130, -3.5306, 7.3819



41.1308, 0.0358, 2.6648



31.9150, 54.7953, 19.5384



9.2514, 15.9758, 4.9516

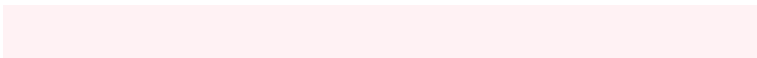


# Inverse Universe

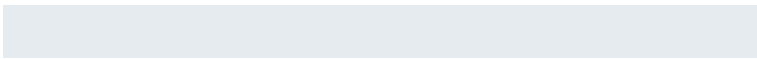
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



89.5019, -1.2648, 5.5353



95.6116, -0.5606, 6.0678



90.7246, -6.0820, 2.4298



41.1308, 0.0358, 2.6648



31.9150, 54.7953, 19.5384

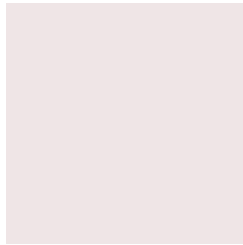


9.2514, 15.9758, 4.9516



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

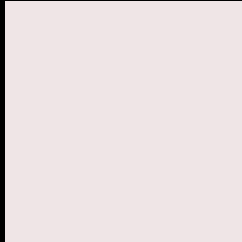
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

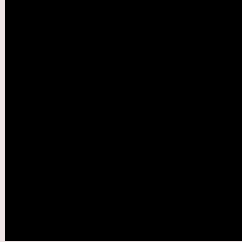
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

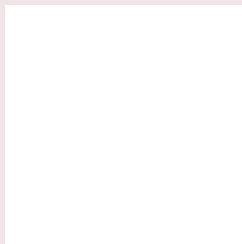
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338.



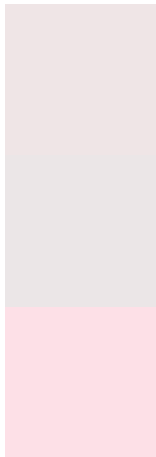
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.5000, -1.2625,

5.5338.

# 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

89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338

### Protanopia

89.4569, -2.9424, 4.9645

### Deuteranopia

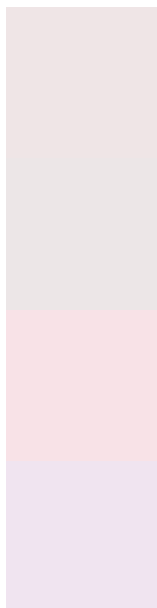
89.4223, 6.3715, 5.0869



## Tritanopia

89.5720, 3.1243, -1.9326

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338

## Protanomaly

89.5522, -2.6129, 5.0824

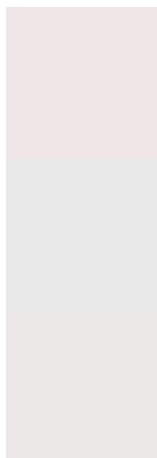
## Deuteranomaly

89.5090, 3.5573, 5.1397

## Tritanomaly

89.6121, 1.3505, 0.6988

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338

## Achromatopsia

89.8305, -4.7931, 4.8807

## Achromatomaly

89.7683, -3.4654, 5.3212

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338 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(239, 229, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 229, 230)  
}
```

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(239, 229, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 229, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338 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(239, 229, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 229, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 229, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 229, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 229, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 229,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.5000, -1.2625, 5.5338 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 229, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
229, 230) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor