

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.5321, -5.6729,
-2.8005)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.5321, -5.6729,
-2.8005) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.3849, -5.4212,
-2.8496)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DEE8F6
RGB	222, 232, 246
RGB Percent	87%, 91%, 96%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0902, 0.0353
CMYK	0.10, 0.06, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	215°, 57%, 92%
HSV	215°, 10%, 96%
XYZ	75.6153, 79.8966, 98.6250
YIQ	230.6060, -10.4540, 2.2340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

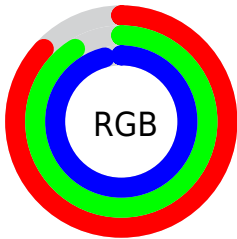
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 229, 246
Decimal	14608630
CIE Lab	91.64, -0.66, -7.93
CIE LCh	92, 7.954, 265.222
Yxy	79.9000, 0.2975, 0.3144
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292798710 (0xFFDEE8F6)
YUV	230.6060, 7.5892, -7.5475
Hunter-Lab	89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496

Details

The HunterLab color $89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be $92.1179, -3.8882, 12.2140$, and the grayscale version is $89.1929, -4.7591, 4.8460$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $65.5621, -3.7711, -3.7218$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $82.7916, -5.2853, -11.5166$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $96.1673, -5.1098, 5.4132$.

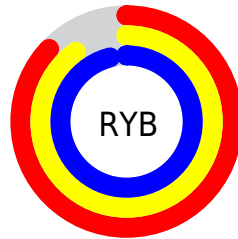
Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (91%)

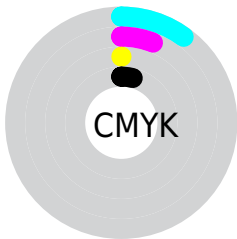
Blue (96%)



Red (87%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (96%)

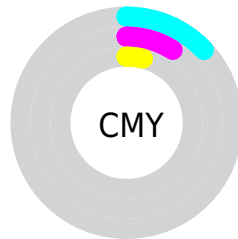


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496 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 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.3849, -5.4212,
-2.8496

■ 89.3849, -5.4212,
-2.8496

222.3951,
-12.7580, 1.8524

■ 77.2244, -4.7424,
-3.1748

115.4232, -6.8715,
-2.0617

■ 65.6699, -4.0927,
-3.4527

129.2498, -7.6372,
-1.6074

■ 54.7572, -3.4753,
-3.6777

143.5882, -8.4293,
-1.1153

■ 44.5264, -2.8920,
-3.8445

158.4209, -9.2469,
-0.5874

■ 35.0266, -2.3450,
-3.9466

173.7318,
-10.0892, -0.0253

■ 26.3190, -1.8365,
-3.9759

189.5065,

■ 18.4836, -1.3698,

-10.9556, 0.5695

-3.9216

205.7316,
-11.8454, 1.1958

■ 11.6311, -0.9486,
-3.7711

■ 4.2609, -0.9051,
-7.4788

■ 89.3849, -5.4212,
-2.8496

■ 89.3849, -5.4212,
-2.8496

■ 82.7916, -5.2853,
-11.5166

■ 96.1673, -5.1098,
5.4132

■ 76.4035, -4.6168,
-20.6617

■ 99.7166, -6.8908,
9.4824

■ 70.2488, -3.3215,
-30.3594

■ 64.3593, -1.2859,
-40.6870

■ 58.7731, 1.6190,
-51.7126

■ 53.5357, 5.5301,
-63.4764

■ 48.6987, 10.5713,
-75.9596

■ 44.3171, 16.8126,
-89.0455

■ 40.4174, 24.1395,
-102.5750

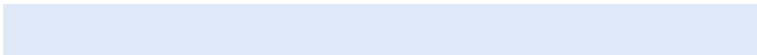
Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.3868, -9.1796, -1.4453



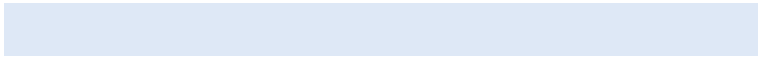
89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496



89.3868, -1.4265, -2.1099

Triad

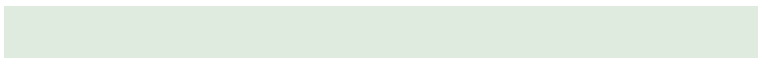
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



89.3868, -5.4230, -2.8481



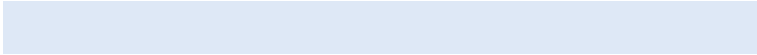
89.3868, 2.3914, 7.9697



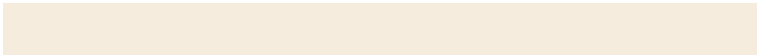
89.3868, -11.0905, 8.9949

Complementary

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



89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496



92.1179, -3.8882, 12.2140

Split Complementary

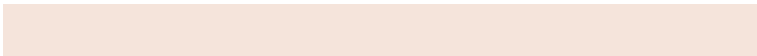
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.3868, -8.0734, 11.3206



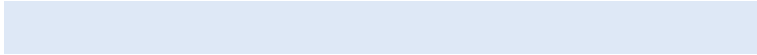
89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496



89.3868, -0.2819, 10.7474

Square

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



89.3868, -5.4230, -2.8481



89.3868, 3.1314, 4.2453



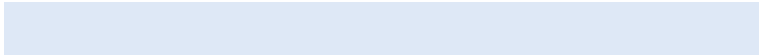
89.3868, -4.1236, 11.9477



89.3868, -12.4143, 5.4814

Rectangle

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



89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496



89.3868, 0.8296, -0.5196



89.3868, -4.1236, 11.9477



89.3868, -10.2433, 9.9352

Sweetspot

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



89.3868, -5.4230, -2.8481



97.8592, -5.4758, 2.8845



93.5282, -14.4983, 7.2636



45.0107, -2.5477, 1.0167

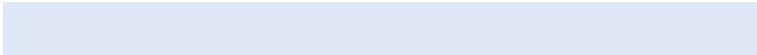
0.0000, NaN, NaN



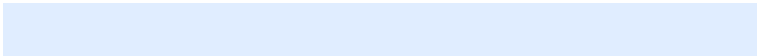
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.3868, -5.4230, -2.8481



91.5364, -5.6603, -4.9742



86.4183, 0.3240, -6.5632



41.3057, -2.4995, -1.2073



29.9034, 16.7578, -73.5519



9.9194, 2.7282, -18.2879

Inverse Universe

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



88.1267, 5.1735, 3.0285



89.9500, 7.9147, 2.6762



95.1270, -9.6226, 15.3749



40.7395, 2.2519, 1.4227



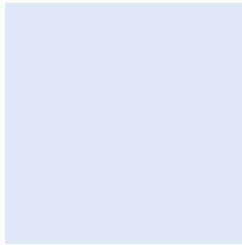
33.1694, 58.4442, 8.7158



9.9346, 17.6960, 1.1278

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

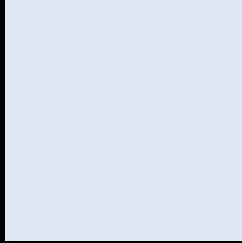
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

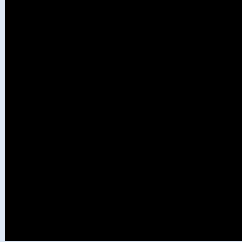
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

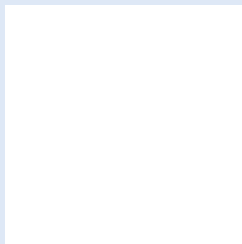
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496.



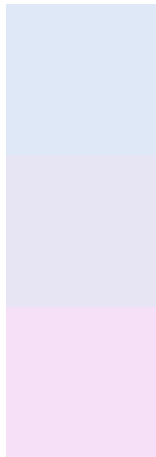
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496.

-2.8496.

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

89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496

Protanopia

89.1960, -1.3924, -1.9539

Deuteranopia

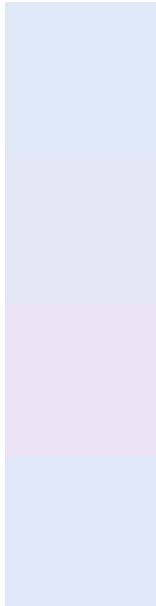
89.2645, 6.9707, -3.8597



Tritanopia

89.2983, -3.8293, -5.0915

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496

Protanomaly

89.2638, -2.6889, -2.4219

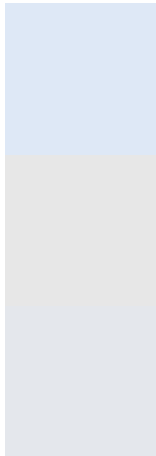
Deuteranomaly

89.2514, 2.1729, -3.4215

Tritanomaly

89.2633, -4.0210, -4.5954

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496

Achromatopsia

89.3925, -4.7698, 4.8569

Achromatomaly

89.2759, -4.8546, 2.2239

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496 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(222, 232, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 232, 246)  
}
```

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(222, 232, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 232, 246) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496 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(222, 232, 246) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 232, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 232, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 232, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 232, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 232,  
246) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.3849, -5.4212, -2.8496 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 232, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
232, 246) }
```

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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