

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.7352, 1.9955,  
-13.3400)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.7352, 1.9955,  
-13.3400) contains.

<b>HunterLab(89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865)</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(89.3043, -0.2491,  
-7.7865)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E5FF
RGB	228, 229, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.1059, 0.1019, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	238°, 100%, 95%
HSV	238°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	78.0642, 79.7526, 105.8871
YIQ	231.6650, -8.9420, 7.8740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

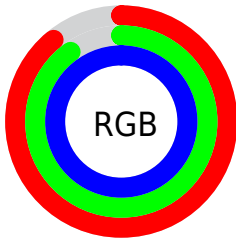
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	228, 229, 255
Decimal	15001087
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	91.58, 4.56, -12.67
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 13.471, 289.806
Yxy	79.7558, 0.2960, 0.3024
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293191167 (0xFFE4E5FF)
YUV	231.6650, 11.5042, -3.2142
Hunter-Lab	89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865

# Details

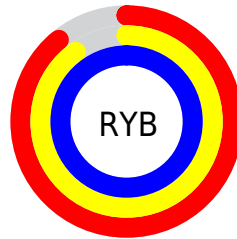
The HunterLab color  $89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $98.8651, -9.2837, 16.7391$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.6394, -4.7829, 4.8703$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $65.6658, 0.1845, -7.7725$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.5286, 5.0187, -21.4388$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.3983, -5.0647, 4.7276$ .

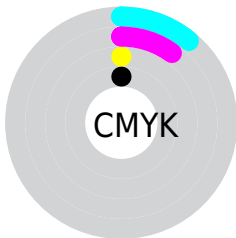
# Distribution



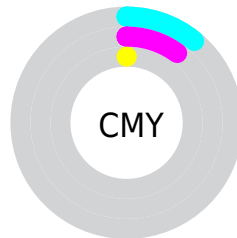
- Red (89%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865 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 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



89.3043, -0.2491,  
-7.7865

89.3043, -0.2491,  
-7.7865

222.2858, -5.7760,  
-4.5214

77.1476, 0.1874,  
-7.9265

115.3353, -1.2469,  
-7.3490

65.5971, 0.5826,  
-8.0137

129.1586, -1.7993,  
-7.0625

54.6887, 0.9309,  
-8.0411

143.4938, -2.3856,  
-6.7336

44.4625, 1.2275,  
-8.0033

158.3233, -3.0043,  
-6.3644

34.9676, 1.4664,  
-7.8943

173.6311, -3.6538,  
-5.9569

26.2654, 1.6395,  
-7.7074

189.4028, -4.3330,

18.4359, 1.7350,

-5.5129

-7.4375

205.6251, -5.0407,  
-5.0339

■ 11.5902, 1.7345,  
-7.0901

■ 4.1759, 4.5399,  
-12.4157

■ 89.3043, -0.2491,  
-7.7865

■ 89.3043, -0.2491,  
-7.7865

■ 79.5286, 5.0187,  
-21.4388

99.3983, -5.0647,  
4.7276

■ 70.1211, 10.8889,  
-36.5955

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 61.1605, 17.5480,  
-53.7203

■ 52.7574, 25.2254,  
-73.3719

■ 45.0736, 34.1466,  
-96.0756

■ 38.3457, 44.3632,  
-121.8770

■ 32.9020, 55.3248,  
-149.2421

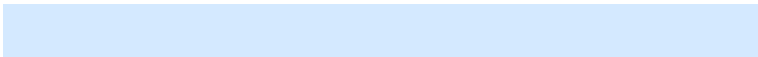
■ 29.1188, 65.2627,  
-173.5492

■ 27.2501, 71.2212,  
-187.8064

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.3061, -7.0952, -8.4077



89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865



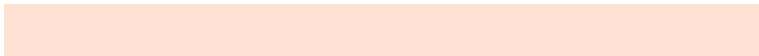
89.3061, 5.5430, -3.6323

# Triad

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



89.3061, -0.2512, -7.7841



89.3061, 3.9137, 13.9345



89.3061, -17.3992, 7.0561

# Complementary

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



89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865



98.8651, -9.2837, 16.7391

# Split Complementary

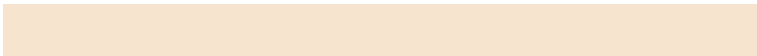
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.3061, -14.6351, 12.5946



89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865



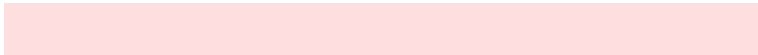
89.3061, -2.4206, 16.3624

# Square

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



89.3061, -0.2512, -7.7841



89.3061, 7.9974, 9.0138



89.3061, -9.2006, 15.8911



89.3061, -16.8581, 0.4991



# Rectangle

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



89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865



89.3061, 7.9651, 0.4150



89.3061, -9.2006, 15.8911



89.3061, -16.8291, 9.0899

# Sweetspot

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



89.3061, -0.2512, -7.7841



96.9371, -3.9389, 1.7979



97.5437, -14.0780, 3.0441



44.4708, -1.6470, 0.3759

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



89.3061, -0.2512, -7.7841



86.9166, 0.9736, -10.9618



90.1441, 4.1864, -6.6061



41.8161, -0.3666, -2.9514



19.8163, 50.9726, -134.8039



6.4711, 14.7158, -39.8556



# Inverse Universe

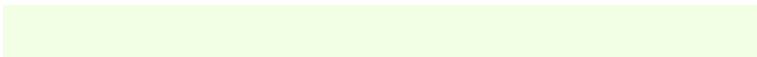
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



90.7774, 4.5973, 7.5984



88.7440, 6.9211, 8.1247



98.0560, -13.8165, 15.7979



42.4241, 1.6478, 3.4080



33.3532, 57.1651, 21.1901



10.4251, 17.9030, 6.3504



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

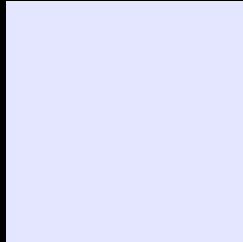
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

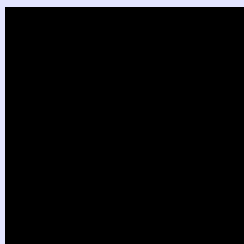
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865.

-7.7865.

# 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

89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865

### Protanopia

89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865

### Deuteranopia

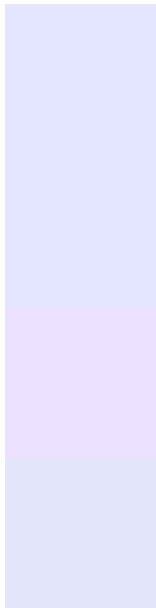
89.3147, 6.0832, -7.6619



## Tritanopia

89.2759, -2.4401, -4.0099

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865

## Protanomaly

89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865

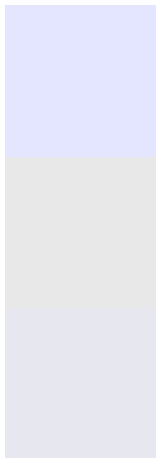
## Deuteranomaly

89.1322, 3.9064, -7.9410

## Tritanomaly

89.3810, -1.8675, -5.4975

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865

## Achromatopsia

89.8305, -4.7931, 4.8807

## Achromatomaly

89.6839, -3.1762, 0.7074

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865 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(228, 229, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 229, 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(228, 229, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 229, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865 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(228, 229, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 229, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 229, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 229, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 229, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 229,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 229, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
229, 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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