

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.8356, -0.5800,  
-6.0201)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.8356, -0.5800,  
-6.0201) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(89.7265, -0.5378,  
-6.1262)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6E6FD
RGB	230, 230, 253
RGB Percent	90%, 90%, 99%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0980, 0.0078
CMYK	0.09, 0.09, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	240°, 85%, 95%
HSV	240°, 9%, 99%
XYZ	78.6595, 80.5084, 104.3224
YIQ	232.6220, -7.3830, 7.1530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

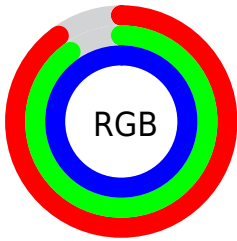
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 230, 253
Decimal	15132413
CIE Lab	91.91, 4.29, -11.11
CIE LCh	92, 11.910, 291.121
Yxy	80.5118, 0.2985, 0.3056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293322493 (0xFFE6E6FD)
YUV	232.6220, 10.0464, -2.2995
Hunter-Lab	89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262

# Details

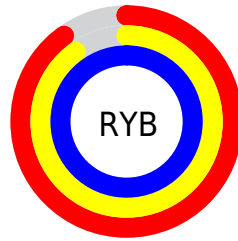
The HunterLab color  $89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $98.4102, -9.1240, 15.3760$ , and the grayscale version is  $90.0645, -4.8056, 4.8934$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $66.0637, -0.1055, -6.1635$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.7196, 5.1055, -19.9025$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.9360, -5.6867, 6.3471$ .

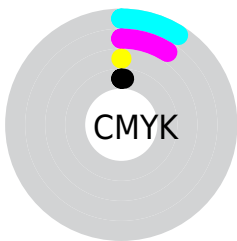
# Distribution



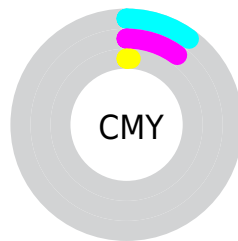
- Red (90%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)












- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262 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 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262	 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262
222.8578, -6.1677, -2.3845	 77.5497, -0.0872, -6.3279
115.7951, -1.5612, -5.5732	 65.9782, 0.3226, -6.4779
129.6360, -2.1258, -5.2310	 55.0474, 0.6863, -6.5702
143.9883, -2.7239, -4.8480	 44.7973, 0.9994, -6.5993
158.8342, -3.3539, -4.4260	 35.2768, 1.2562, -6.5588
174.1580, -4.0144, -3.9672	 26.5465, 1.4487, -6.4410
189.9452, -4.7043,	 18.6859, 1.5658,

-3.4730

-6.2382

206.1825, -5.4224,  
-2.9450

■ 11.8045, 1.5900,  
-5.9471

■ 4.6032, 3.8168,  
-9.7623

■ 89.7265, -0.5378,  
-6.1262

■ 89.7265, -0.5378,  
-6.1262

■ 79.7196, 5.1055,  
-19.9025

99.9360, -5.6867,  
6.3471

■ 70.0923, 11.3328,  
-35.2188

■ 60.9274, 18.3307,  
-52.5683

■ 52.3417, 26.3278,  
-72.5524

■ 44.5086, 35.5399,  
-95.7439

■ 37.6845, 45.9745,  
-122.1831

■ 32.2273, 56.9411,  
-150.1118

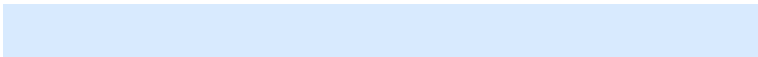
■ 28.5420, 66.4030,  
-174.2919

■ 26.7536, 71.8365,  
-188.2036

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



89.7284, -6.5902, -6.8164



89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262



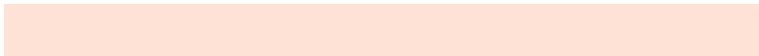
89.7284, 4.4936, -2.3825

# Triad

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



89.7284, -0.5397, -6.1246



89.7284, 2.6661, 13.1196



89.7284, -16.0565, 6.5842

# Complementary

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



89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262



98.4102, -9.1240, 15.3760

# Split Complementary

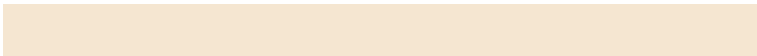
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.7284, -13.7157, 11.5897



89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262



89.7284, -2.9805, 15.1945

# Square

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



89.7284, -0.5397, -6.1246



89.7284, 6.3785, 8.8009



89.7284, -8.9676, 14.6537



89.7284, -15.4423, 0.7825



# Rectangle

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



89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262



89.7284, 6.5426, 1.2097



89.7284, -8.9676, 14.6537



89.7284, -15.5914, 8.4095

# Sweetspot

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



89.7284, -0.5397, -6.1246



96.8475, -3.7888, 1.6918



97.0270, -12.6352, 2.9755



44.4184, -1.5590, 0.3133

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



89.7284, -0.5397, -6.1246



88.5753, 0.5075, -8.7394



90.7790, 3.0495, -4.7037



41.6872, -0.1463, -3.1158



19.4248, 52.6785, -137.9970

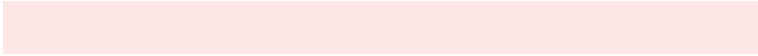


6.0624, 16.4324, -43.0502

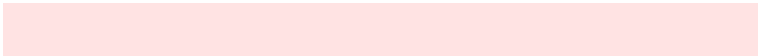


# Inverse Universe

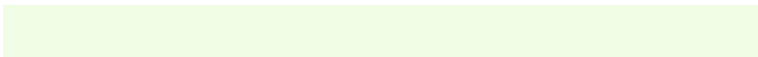
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91.2092, 2.9936, 7.5883



90.3960, 4.8223, 8.1421



97.3764, -12.7858, 14.1961



42.4112, 1.5788, 3.5910



33.3300, 57.0788, 21.5356



10.4002, 17.8109, 6.7189



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

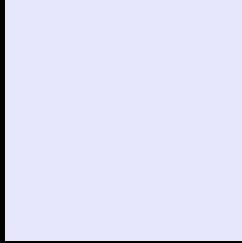
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

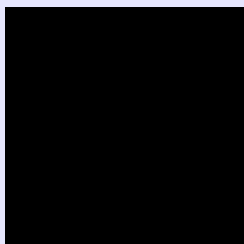
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.7265, -0.5378,

-6.1262.

# 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

89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262

### Protanopia

89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262

### Deuteranopia

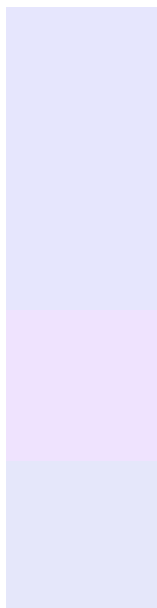
89.5764, 6.8886, -6.7459



## Tritanopia

89.8050, -2.1469, -3.8697

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262

## Protanomaly

89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262

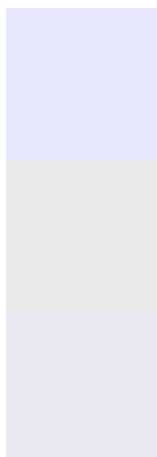
## Deuteranomaly

89.6909, 4.1550, -6.6439

## Tritanomaly

89.8398, -1.9572, -4.3631

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262

## Achromatopsia

90.2689, -4.8165, 4.9045

## Achromatomaly

90.0890, -3.3791, 1.1986

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262 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(230, 230, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 230, 253)  
}
```

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(230, 230, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 230, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262 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(230, 230, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 230, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(230, 230, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 230, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 230, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 230,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.7265, -0.5378, -6.1262 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 230, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
230, 253) }
```

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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