

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.8892, -14.7279,  
-0.5749)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.8892, -14.7279,  
-0.5749) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.0230,  
-14.8839, -0.6349)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CCEFF3
RGB	204, 239, 243
RGB Percent	80%, 94%, 95%
CMY	0.2000, 0.0627, 0.0471
CMYK	0.16, 0.02, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	186°, 62%, 88%
HSV	186°, 16%, 95%
XYZ	71.9460, 81.0414, 96.6445
YIQ	228.9910, -22.1440, -6.1760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

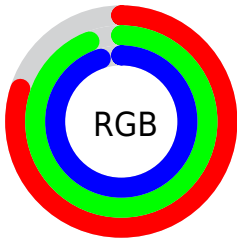
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	204, 222, 243
Decimal	13430771
CIELab	92.15, -10.49, -5.74
CIELCh	92, 11.955, 208.695
Yxy	81.0448, 0.2882, 0.3246
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291620851 (0xFFCCEFF3)
YUV	228.9910, 6.9064, -21.9171
Hunter-Lab	90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349

# Details

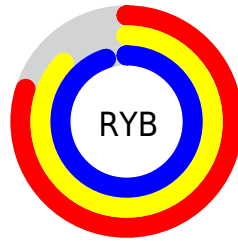
The HunterLab color **90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **82.7804, 6.9765, 10.2139**, and the grayscale version is **88.4931, -4.7218, 4.8080**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **66.2151, -12.6354, -1.5166** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.4222, -20.1181, -3.9914**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.8541, -8.9531, 2.9153**.

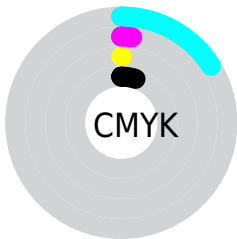
# Distribution



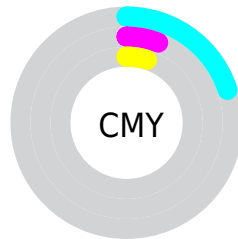
- Red (80%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349 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 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.0230, -14.8839,  
-0.6349

90.0230, -14.8839,  
-0.6349

223.2592,  
-25.7055, 4.7654

77.8322, -13.7349,  
-1.0515

116.1179,  
-17.2102, 0.3255

66.2458, -12.5893,  
-1.4246

129.9711,  
-18.3874, 0.8616

55.2993, -11.4455,  
-1.7492

144.3353,  
-19.5757, 1.4329

45.0326, -10.2987,  
-2.0206

159.1928,  
-20.7760, 2.0378

35.4940, -9.1420,  
-2.2329

174.5278,  
-21.9888, 2.6747

26.7442, -7.9643,  
-2.3786

190.3258,

18.8618, -6.7472,

-23.2145, 3.3423

-2.4471

206.5736,  
-24.4533, 4.0396

■ 11.9555, -5.4559,  
-2.4239

■ 4.8805, -8.5409,  
-4.6094

■ 90.0230, -14.8839,  
-0.6349

■ 90.0230, -14.8839,  
-0.6349

■ 87.4222, -20.1181,  
-3.9914

■ 92.8541, -8.9531,  
2.9153

■ 85.0524, -24.5930,  
-7.1323

■ 95.9020, -2.3840,  
6.6292

■ 82.9192, -28.2614,  
-10.0317

■ 96.9187, -2.8954,  
7.7967

■ 81.0233, -31.0886,  
-12.6683

■ 97.7044, -4.2140,  
8.6749

■ 79.3612, -33.0600,  
-15.0265

■ 98.4941, -5.5292,  
9.5510

■ 77.9245, -34.1868,  
-17.0995

■ 99.2878, -6.8408,  
10.4252

■ 76.6980, -34.5138,  
-18.8928

■ 99.6249, -7.3947,  
10.7945

■ 75.6568, -34.1300,  
-20.4296

■ 75.2765, -33.8600,  
-20.9950

# Harmonies

## Analogous

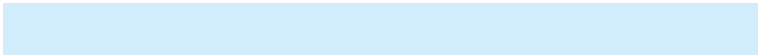
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.0249, -16.2569, 5.1546



90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349



90.0249, -10.8328, -5.1827

# Triad

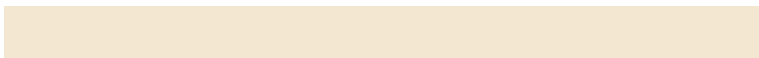
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



90.0249, -14.8854, -0.6335



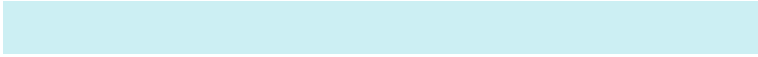
90.0249, 5.4528, -1.1033



90.0249, -4.5405, 15.3742

# Complementary

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



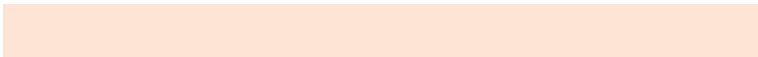
90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349



82.7804, 6.9765, 10.2139

# 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.



90.0249, 1.3788, 13.9371



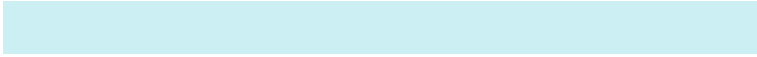
90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349



90.0249, 7.2426, 4.6453

# Square

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



90.0249, -14.8854, -0.6335



90.0249, 0.9032, -5.4664



90.0249, 5.7325, 10.1037



90.0249, -10.3809, 14.1642

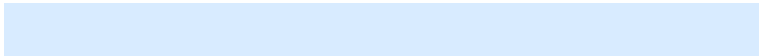


# Rectangle

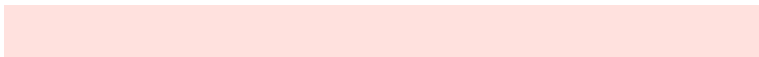
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



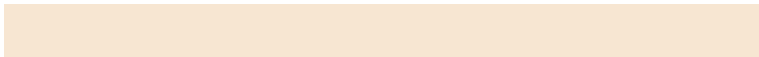
90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349



90.0249, -7.1003, -6.7640



90.0249, 5.7325, 10.1037



90.0249, -2.4932, 15.1865

# Sweetspot

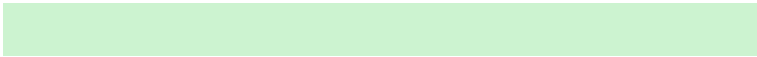
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.0249, -14.8854, -0.6335



98.4026, -8.7681, 3.4782



90.2713, -22.8675, 16.0717



45.4238, -4.2736, 1.4836

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

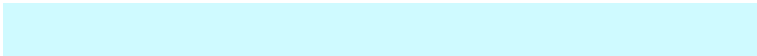


# Same Dimension

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



90.0249, -14.8854, -0.6335



94.2410, -17.4618, -1.7556



83.8371, -4.9804, -8.3948



42.9541, -5.1763, 0.7830



55.8713, -25.2163, -15.3995



16.8096, -7.7849, -4.2052



# Inverse Universe

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



82.7491, 15.1115, -7.2593



85.1893, 20.0220, -10.1223



88.6414, -3.2041, 16.3527



40.9113, 3.1720, -1.0185



36.4014, 70.0104, -35.9492

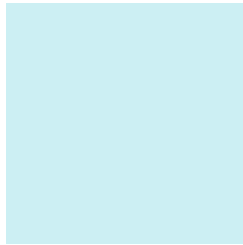


10.8300, 20.8895, -11.1633



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

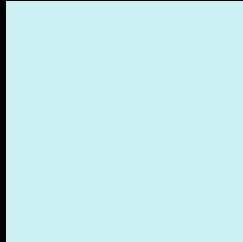
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349 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

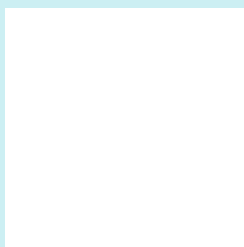
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349.



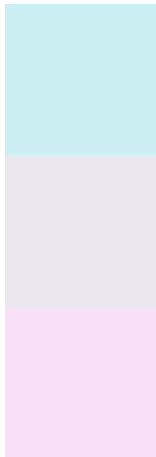
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.0230,

-14.8839,-0.6349.

# 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

90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349

### Protanopia

89.8984, -2.5662, 2.0021

### Deuteranopia

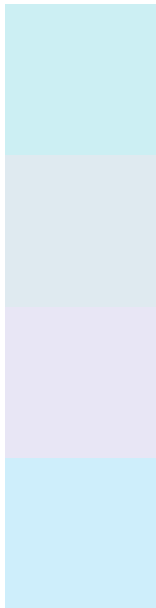
89.6999, 6.7423, -2.2395



## Tritanopia

90.0299, -10.7028, -7.0162

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349

## Protanomaly

89.9027, -7.2622, 0.9033

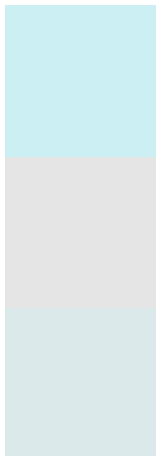
## Deuteranomaly

89.6337, -1.4134, -1.9348

## Tritanomaly

90.1310, -12.2834, -4.7139

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

89.1257, -8.7543, 2.9821

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349 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(204, 239, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(204, 239, 243)  
}
```

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(204, 239, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(204, 239, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349 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(204, 239, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(204, 239, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(204, 239, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(204, 239, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 239, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(204, 239,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.0230, -14.8839, -0.6349 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(204, 239, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(204,  
239, 243) }
```

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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