

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.9740, -12.2020,  
16.9876)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(89.9740, -12.2020,  
16.9876) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(90.0315,  
-12.1721, 17.2278)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E5ECCD
RGB	229, 236, 205
RGB Percent	90%, 93%, 80%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0745, 0.1961
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.13, 0.07
HSL	74°, 45%, 86%
HSV	74°, 13%, 93%
XYZ	73.3280, 81.0567, 69.5383
YIQ	230.3730, 5.7790, -11.1250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

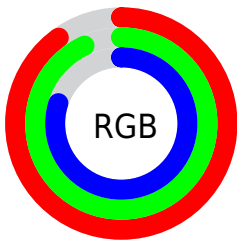
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	205, 236, 212
Decimal	15068365
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	92.16, -7.62, 14.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	92, 16.154, 118.134
Yxy	81.0602, 0.3275, 0.3620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293258445 (0xFFE5ECCD)
YUV	230.3730, -12.5089, -1.2041
Hunter-Lab	90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278

# Details

The HunterLab color  $90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $79.8235, 3.7065, -9.6948$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.1710, -4.7579, 4.8448$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $66.1522, -10.1519, 14.3439$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $88.9614, -17.2011, 25.2370$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $91.2020, -6.6964, 8.0792$ .

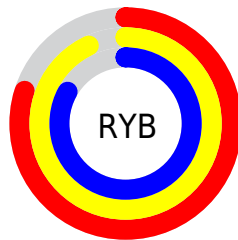
# Distribution



Red (90%)

Green (93%)

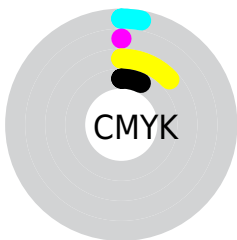
Blue (80%)



Red (80%)

Yellow (93%)

Blue (83%)

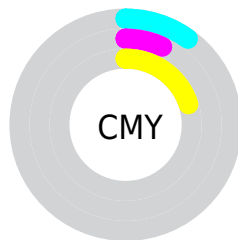


Cyan (3%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (13%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (10%)

Magenta (7%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278 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 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.0315, -12.1721,  
17.2278

90.0315, -12.1721,  
17.2278

223.2709,  
-21.9695, 29.4411

77.8404, -11.1626,  
15.8881

116.1272,  
-14.2408, 19.9056

66.2536, -10.1637,  
14.5400

129.9809,  
-15.2968, 21.2471

55.3066, -9.1759,  
13.1786

144.3454,  
-16.3686, 22.5934

45.0394, -8.1965,  
11.7954

159.2032,  
-17.4564, 23.9461

35.5004, -7.2213,  
10.3778

174.5385,  
-18.5603, 25.3064

26.7499, -6.2437,  
8.9065

190.3368,

18.8669, -5.2521,

-19.6805, 26.6751

7.3492

206.5850,  
-20.8169, 28.0532

■ 11.9599, -4.2244,  
6.0436

■ 4.8883, -7.0511,  
3.4218

■ 90.0315, -12.1721,  
17.2278

■ 90.0315, -12.1721,  
17.2278

■ 88.9614, -17.2011,  
25.2370

■ 91.2020, -6.6964,  
8.0792

■ 87.9849, -21.7678,  
32.0973

■ 92.4673, -0.7798,  
-2.1955

■ 87.1022, -25.8708,  
37.8166

■ 93.0732, 1.4857,  
-2.8903

■ 86.3109, -29.5119,  
42.4162

■ 93.5944, 3.2576,  
-2.2025

■ 85.6075, -32.6998,  
45.9338

■ 94.0607, 4.8348,  
-1.5904

■ 84.9877, -35.4511,  
48.4268

■ 84.4455, -37.7923,  
49.9764

■ 83.9730, -39.7635,  
50.6960

■ 83.6797, -40.9543,  
50.8461

# Harmonies

## Analogous

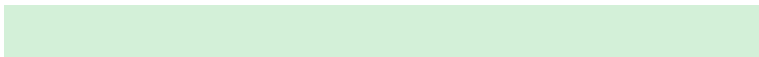
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.0335, -4.2913, 18.7280



90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278



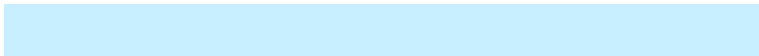
90.0335, -17.9011, 12.5158

# Triad

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



90.0335, -12.1744, 17.2290



90.0335, -13.0389, -8.8943



90.0335, 11.6170, 4.4077

# Complementary

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



90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278



79.8235, 3.7065, -9.6948

# Split Complementary

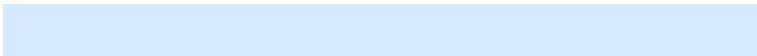
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.0335, 9.0772, -3.4436



90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278



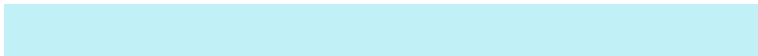
90.0335, -5.3251, -11.5405

# Square

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



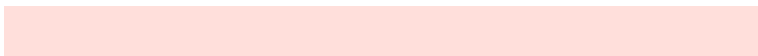
90.0335, -12.1744, 17.2290



90.0335, -18.3874, -2.5166



90.0335, 2.8015, -9.4625



90.0335, 9.6256, 11.7362



# Rectangle

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



90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278



90.0335, -19.8268, 7.9515



90.0335, 2.8015, -9.4625



90.0335, 11.2631, 1.7394

# Sweetspot

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



90.0335, -12.1744, 17.2290



99.4615, -7.8571, 9.7499



83.1796, 2.6936, 10.1319



45.9695, -3.8504, 4.8761

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

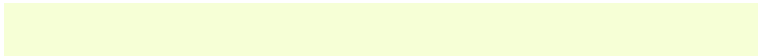


# Same Dimension

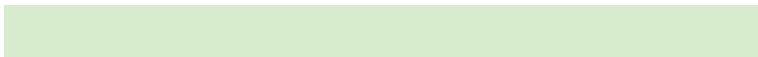
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



90.0335, -12.1744, 17.2290



97.9483, -14.9522, 21.5030



88.6939, -16.9810, 15.7450



41.7677, -4.7163, 6.4645



62.1741, -30.2152, 37.7824



17.5425, -7.9995, 10.6696



# Inverse Universe

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



79.8235, 3.7065, -9.6948



84.3616, 6.2083, -14.3991



81.2938, 8.6298, -7.6365



38.3576, 0.5816, -2.5111



19.5133, 50.5242, -120.0017

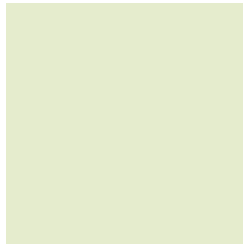


5.8396, 14.4892, -31.0228



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

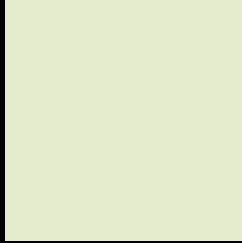
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

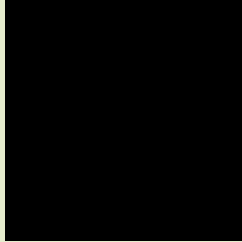
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

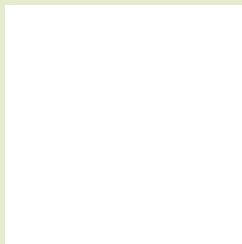
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278.



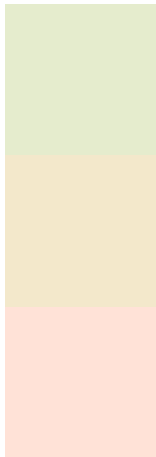
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.0315,

-12.1721,17.2278.

# 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

90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278

### Protanopia

90.0443, -5.7323, 18.1819

### Deuteranopia

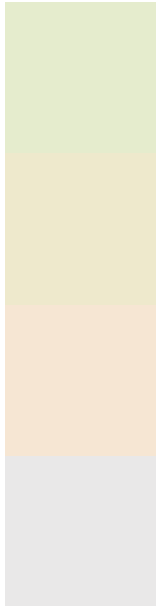
89.7547, 3.4260, 12.8978



## Tritanopia

90.0184, 0.1127, -3.0212

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278

## Protanomaly

89.8969, -7.8076, 17.5804

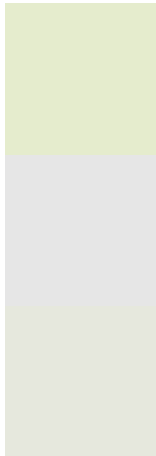
## Deuteranomaly

89.9387, -2.4666, 14.7497

## Tritanomaly

89.9239, -4.4685, 4.9962

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278

## Achromatopsia

88.9549, -4.7464, 4.8331

## Achromatomaly

89.3066, -7.2992, 9.4879

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278 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(229, 236, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 236, 205)  
}
```

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(229, 236, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 236, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278 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(229, 236, 205) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 236, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 236, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 236, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 236, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 236,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.0315, -12.1721, 17.2278 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 236, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
236, 205) }
```

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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