

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.0378, -2.2367,  
-6.8576)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.0378, -2.2367,  
-6.8576) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.0566, -2.4600,  
-6.8369)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E2E8FF
RGB	226, 232, 255
RGB Percent	89%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.1137, 0.0902, 0.0000
CMYK	0.11, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	228°, 100%, 94%
HSV	228°, 11%, 100%
XYZ	78.2706, 81.1019, 106.1366
YIQ	232.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

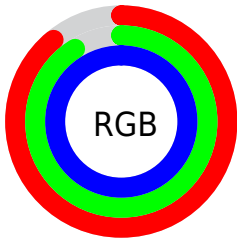
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	226, 231, 255
Decimal	14870783
CIE Lab	92.18, 2.38, -11.79
CIE LCh	92, 12.027, 281.396
Yxy	81.1052, 0.2948, 0.3055
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293060863 (0xFFE2E8FF)
YUV	232.8280, 10.9308, -5.9882
Hunter-Lab	90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369

# Details

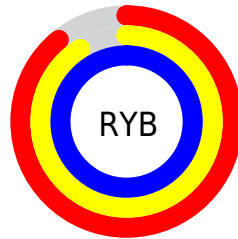
The HunterLab color **90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **97.2114, -6.9870, 15.8942**, and the grayscale version is **90.1521, -4.8103, 4.8981**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **66.1708, -1.1176, -7.1159** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.5768, 0.5480, -18.4841**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.7854, -5.0158, 4.0007**.

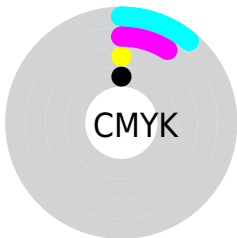
# Distribution



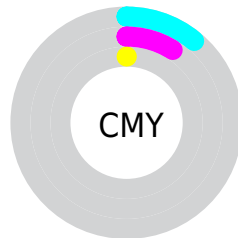
- Red (89%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (89%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)












- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369 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 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369	 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369
223.3047, -8.7562, -3.2882	 77.8641, -1.9207, -7.0133
116.1544, -3.6500, -6.3301	 66.2761, -1.4175, -7.1382
130.0091, -4.2931, -6.0105	 55.3279, -0.9551, -7.2045
144.3746, -4.9669, -5.6493	 45.0593, -0.5370, -7.2071
159.2334, -5.6701, -5.2488	 35.5187, -0.1676, -7.1394
174.5696, -6.4016, -4.8109	 26.7666, 0.1473, -6.9944
190.3689, -7.1604,	 18.8817, 0.3995,

-4.3371

-6.7651

206.6179, -7.9455,  
-3.8291

■ 11.9726, 0.5763,  
-6.4512

■ 4.9109, 1.8463,  
-9.7476

■ 90.0566, -2.4600,  
-6.8369

■ 90.0566, -2.4600,  
-6.8369

■ 81.5768, 0.5480,  
-18.4841

■ 98.7854, -5.0158,  
4.0007

■ 73.3770, 4.1290,  
-31.1579

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 65.5073, 8.4284,  
-45.1156

■ 58.0323, 13.6306,  
-60.6603

■ 51.0397, 19.9505,  
-78.1010

■ 44.6492, 27.5957,  
-97.6346

■ 39.0207, 36.6547,  
-119.0655

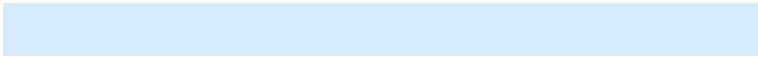
■ 34.3520, 46.8525,  
-141.3007

■ 31.2203, 55.7882,  
-159.4535

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.0584, -8.5509, -6.4217



90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369



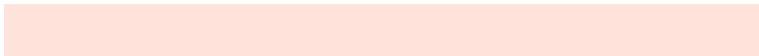
90.0584, 3.1421, -3.9494

# Triad

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



90.0584, -2.4621, -6.8346



90.0584, 4.2316, 12.0266



90.0584, -15.7436, 8.4168

# Complementary

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



90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369



97.2114, -6.9870, 15.8942

# 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.



90.0584, -12.4956, 12.9375



90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369



90.0584, -1.0072, 14.9231

# Square

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



90.0584, -2.4621, -6.8346



90.0584, 7.0752, 7.0962



90.0584, -7.1344, 15.2450



90.0584, -16.1094, 2.6514



# Rectangle

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



90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369



90.0584, 5.8067, -0.6502



90.0584, -7.1344, 15.2450



90.0584, -14.9568, 10.1220

# Sweetspot

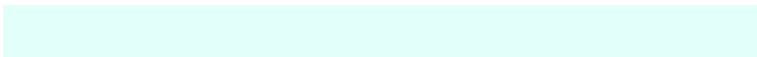
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.0584, -2.4621, -6.8346



97.3490, -4.6271, 2.2845



97.2168, -15.5672, 5.1145



44.7118, -2.0505, 0.6629

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



90.0584, -2.4621, -6.8346



87.8042, -1.7193, -9.8097



88.9625, 3.3285, -8.1758



42.4109, -1.3743, -2.1999



22.9409, 39.0364, -112.9425



8.1256, 9.1709, -29.9537



# Inverse Universe

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



90.2664, 6.1707, 5.5820



88.0958, 8.8856, 5.6801



98.3595, -12.8480, 17.0113



42.4836, 1.9684, 2.5574



33.5548, 57.9120, 18.2069

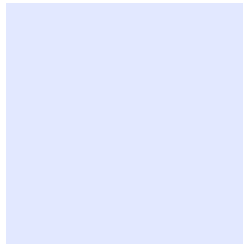


10.5413, 18.3329, 4.6371



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

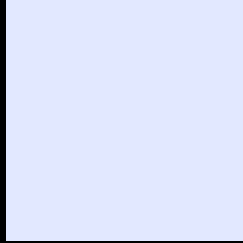
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

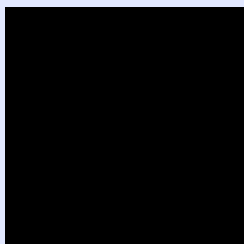
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369.

-6.8369.

# 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

90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369

### Protanopia

90.0725, -0.8746, -6.2342

### Deuteranopia

89.8150, 6.2063, -7.0016



## Tritanopia

90.1390, -4.0683, -4.5598

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369

## Protanomaly

89.9809, -1.1895, -6.3591

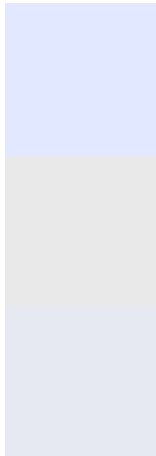
## Deuteranomaly

89.8395, 3.1585, -7.0229

## Tritanomaly

90.1741, -3.8765, -5.0563

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369

## Achromatopsia

90.2689, -4.8165, 4.9045

## Achromatomaly

90.2506, -4.3619, 0.8650

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369 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(226, 232, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(226, 232, 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(226, 232, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(226, 232, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369 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(226, 232, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(226, 232, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(226, 232, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(226, 232, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 232, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(226, 232,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.0566, -2.4600, -6.8369 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(226, 232, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(226,  
232, 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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