

Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.1515, -13.2976,
42.1130)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(90.1515, -13.2976,
42.1130) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(90.1515,
-13.2976, 42.1130)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAEB7F
RGB	250, 235, 127
RGB Percent	98%, 92%, 50%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0784, 0.5019
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.49, 0.02
HSL	53°, 92%, 74%
HSV	53°, 49%, 98%
XYZ	72.9634, 81.2729, 31.9203
YIQ	227.1730, 43.6080, -30.4080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

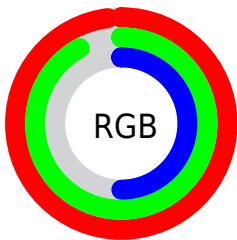
Format	Color
RYB	144, 250, 127
Decimal	16444287
CIELab	92.25, -8.79, 53.78
CIELCh	92, 54.496, 99.286
Yxy	81.2767, 0.3919, 0.4366
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294634367 (0xFFFAEB7F)
YUV	227.1730, -49.3853, 20.0193
Hunter-Lab	90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130

Details

The HunterLab color $90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $FFFF99$. A complement of this color would be $55.4609, 17.7804, -62.2003$, and the grayscale version is $87.9166, -4.6910, 4.7767$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $98.0599, -16.0706, 33.3842$, and $66.1899, -11.0837, 34.7886$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $88.8670, -13.5728, 46.1347$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $91.5268, -12.5728, 36.9344$.

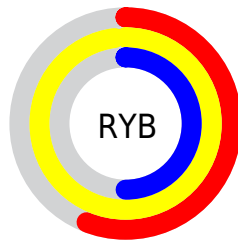
Distribution



Red (98%)

Green (92%)

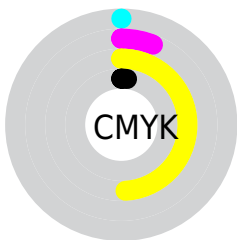
Blue (50%)



Red (56%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (50%)

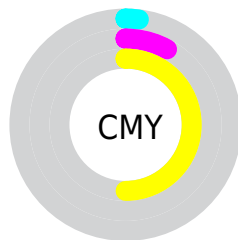


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (49%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (2%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130 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 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

90.1515, -13.2976,
42.1130

90.1515, -13.2976,
42.1130

223.4334,
-23.5163, 70.0967

77.9548, -12.2322,
38.5678

116.2580,
-15.4730, 48.8510

66.3620, -11.1733,
34.8746

130.1166,
-16.5787, 52.0759

55.4088, -10.1217,
31.0063

144.4860,
-17.6983, 55.2226

45.1348, -9.0740,
26.9299

159.3485,
-18.8323, 58.3017

35.5885, -8.0248,
22.6090

174.6883,
-19.9809, 61.3217

26.8301, -6.9658,
18.4984

190.4910,

18.9383, -5.8828,

-21.1443, 64.2902

13.2568

206.7434,
-22.3228, 67.2134

■ 12.0212, -4.7486,
8.4149

■ 4.9961, -7.9365,
3.4972

■ 90.1515, -13.2976,
42.1130

■ 90.1515, -13.2976,
42.1130

■ 88.8670, -13.5728,
46.1347

■ 91.5268, -12.5728,
36.9344

■ 87.6639, -13.4062,
49.0343

■ 92.9887, -11.3792,
30.5779

■ 86.5395, -12.8272,
50.8746

■ 94.5406, -9.7162,
23.0416

■ 85.4872, -11.8743,
51.7496

■ 96.1830, -7.5853,
14.3357

■ 84.4948, -10.6177,
51.8391

■ 97.9159, -4.9924,
4.4809

■ 84.4165, -10.5117,
51.8330

■ 98.9841, -6.0697,
4.2186

■ 99.5309, -6.9715,
4.8511

Harmonies

Analogous

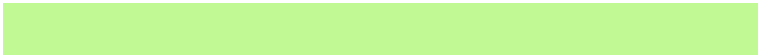
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.1536, 14.9339, 40.7541



90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130



90.1536, -36.3009, 36.1198

Triad

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



90.1536, -13.3007, 42.1139



90.1536, -42.6577, -33.7080



90.1536, 50.9866, -15.0506

Complementary

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



90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130



55.4609, 17.7804, -62.2003

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.



90.1536, 31.6892, -44.1393



90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130



90.1536, -22.9982, -56.9848

Square

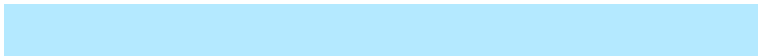
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



90.1536, -13.3007, 42.1139



90.1536, -51.8419, -3.7125



90.1536, 3.9963, -61.2938



90.1536, 54.4034, 12.7519

Rectangle

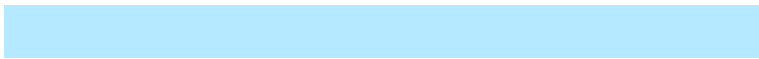
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130



90.1536, -46.4173, 27.2553



90.1536, 3.9963, -61.2938



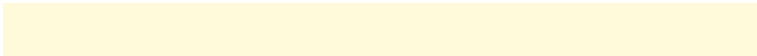
90.1536, 46.0392, -25.2067

Sweetspot

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



90.1536, -13.3007, 42.1139



97.3847, -9.0838, 19.9862



61.2363, 44.4204, 13.1954



44.8923, -4.4067, 10.0942

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

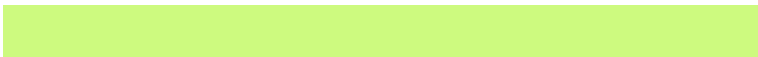
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



90.1536, -13.3007, 42.1139



90.9080, -13.8811, 47.1366



91.0320, -35.4474, 42.3949



44.5065, -3.5441, 6.7642



61.5981, -7.8414, 37.8192



19.0070, -2.7978, 11.6630

Inverse Universe

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



55.4609, 17.7804, -62.2003



49.3301, 25.4552, -82.8667



55.5552, 37.3417, -61.6357



41.2113, -0.8545, -2.5100



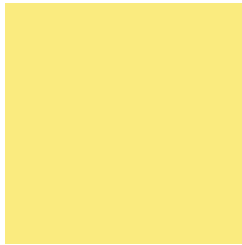
20.6736, 45.4938, -124.0483



7.0783, 11.0321, -32.6625

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

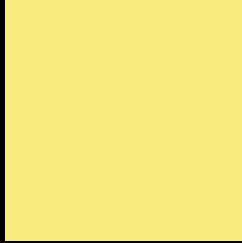
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130 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 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.1515,

-13.2976, 42.1130.

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

90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130

Protanopia

90.1594, -9.7826, 40.3109

Deuteranopia

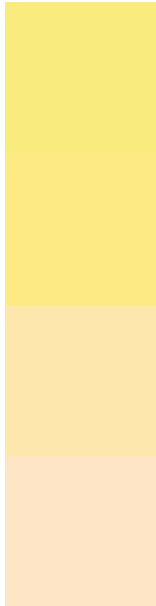
89.9279, 0.0150, 19.7893



Tritanopia

90.1573, 7.7376, 2.4952

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130

Protanomaly

90.2187, -11.2827, 41.0487

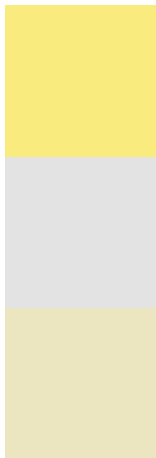
Deuteranomaly

90.0287, -5.6222, 29.3402

Tritanomaly

89.9992, -1.3683, 20.2369

Monochromacy



Original Color

90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130

Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

Achromatomaly

88.3275, -9.1463, 21.1807

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130 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(250, 235, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 235, 127)  
}
```

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(250, 235, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 235, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130 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(250, 235, 127) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 235, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 235, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 235, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 235, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 235,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.1515, -13.2976, 42.1130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 235, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
235, 127) }
```

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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