

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.1547, -13.4178,  
-5.6549)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.1547, -13.4178,  
-5.6549) contains.

<b>HunterLab(90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(90.2116,  
-13.5192, -5.7243)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAEFFF
RGB	202, 239, 253
RGB Percent	79%, 94%, 99%
CMY	0.2078, 0.0627, 0.0078
CMYK	0.20, 0.06, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	196°, 93%, 89%
HSV	196°, 20%, 99%
XYZ	72.9532, 81.3813, 104.7916
YIQ	229.5330, -26.5460, -3.4900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

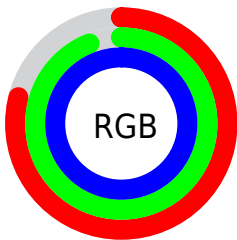
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	202, 223, 253
Decimal	13299709
CIE Lab	92.30, -9.02, -10.74
CIE LCh	92, 14.022, 229.961
Yxy	81.3847, 0.2815, 0.3141
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291489789 (0xFFCAE9FD)
YUV	229.5330, 11.5692, -24.1464
Hunter-Lab	90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243

# Details

The HunterLab color **90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **86.1735, 6.0538, 14.7594**, and the grayscale version is **88.7117, -4.7334, 4.8199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **66.3743, -11.4612, -5.9515** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1114, -16.6461, -11.2146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **94.5263, -9.7367, -0.2123**.

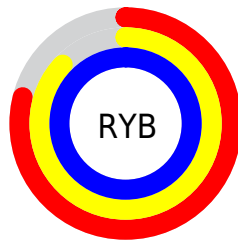
# Distribution



Red (79%)

Green (94%)

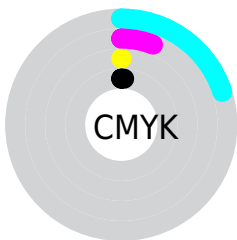
Blue (99%)



Red (79%)

Yellow (87%)

Blue (99%)

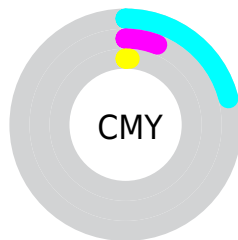


Cyan (20%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (21%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243 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 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.2116, -13.5192,  
-5.7243

■ 90.2116, -13.5192,  
-5.7243

223.5144,  
-23.8177, -1.8568

■ 78.0118, -12.4410,  
-5.9424

116.3231,  
-15.7134, -5.1404

■ 66.4161, -11.3705,  
-6.1094

130.1843,  
-16.8287, -4.7835

■ 55.4597, -10.3066,  
-6.2194

144.5560,  
-17.9576, -4.3861

■ 45.1823, -9.2456,  
-6.2669

159.4208,  
-19.1005, -3.9503

■ 35.6324, -8.1822,  
-6.2455

174.7629,  
-20.2578, -3.4780

■ 26.8701, -7.1075,  
-6.1475

190.5678,

■ 18.9738, -6.0068,

-21.4297, -2.9707

-5.9645

206.8223,  
-22.6163, -2.4298

■ 12.0518, -4.8523,  
-5.6914

■ 5.0489, -8.0549,  
-8.5556

■ 90.2116, -13.5192,  
-5.7243

■ 90.2116, -13.5192,  
-5.7243

■ 86.1114, -16.6461,  
-11.2146

■ 94.5263, -9.7367,  
-0.2123

■ 82.2336, -19.0445,  
-16.6633

■ 99.0367, -5.3615,  
5.2981

■ 78.5928, -20.6487,  
-22.0387

■ 99.9360, -5.6867,  
6.3471

■ 75.1998, -21.3994,  
-27.3057

■ 72.0625, -21.2526,  
-32.4262

■ 69.1834, -20.1908,  
-37.3635

■ 66.5562, -18.2384,  
-42.0919

■ 64.1812, -15.5874,  
-46.5723

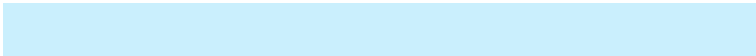
# Harmonies

## Analogous

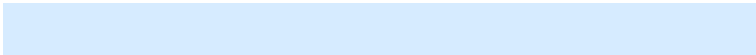
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.2134, -17.4194, 0.3158



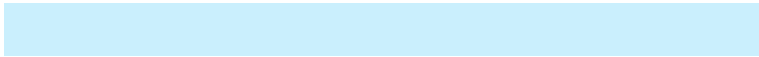
90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243



90.2134, -7.2100, -8.9874

# Triad

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



90.2134, -13.5206, -5.7228



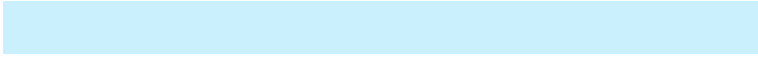
90.2134, 9.1682, 2.5935



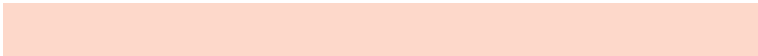
90.2134, -9.4787, 16.3925

# Complementary

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



90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243



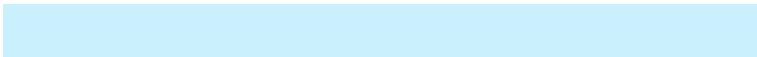
86.1735, 6.0538, 14.7594

# 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.



90.2134, -2.4016, 16.8980



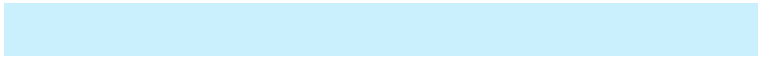
90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243



90.2134, 8.5146, 9.2757

# Square

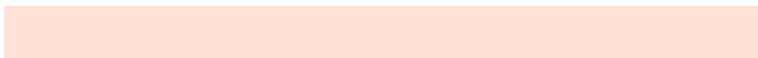
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



90.2134, -13.5206, -5.7228



90.2134, 5.9856, -3.9439



90.2134, 4.2267, 14.3889

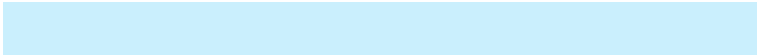


90.2134, -15.1368, 12.9496



# Rectangle

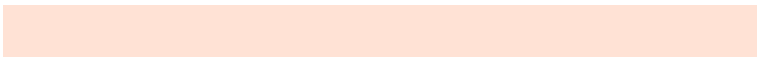
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243



90.2134, -2.4202, -8.9910



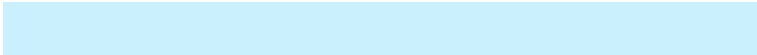
90.2134, 4.2267, 14.3889



90.2134, -7.1918, 16.9006

# Sweetspot

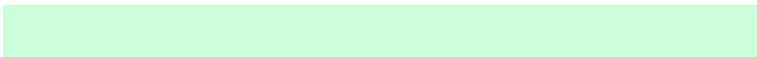
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.2134, -13.5206, -5.7228



97.2434, -8.0587, 2.0968



93.6727, -27.0560, 16.2974



44.8524, -3.8598, 0.8020

0.0000, NaN, NaN

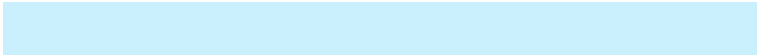


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

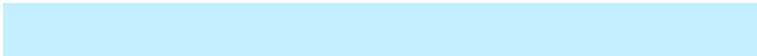


# Same Dimension

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



90.2134, -13.5206, -5.7228



89.4039, -14.9395, -7.9123



82.2755, -0.5548, -16.2796



44.2592, -4.4206, 0.0679



47.0836, -11.7694, -33.4438



15.3010, -4.5502, -9.3023



# Inverse Universe

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



83.2812, 19.7462, -6.4763



81.2032, 24.8465, -8.7030



93.8713, -7.1030, 22.4251



42.6735, 2.9875, -0.1467



36.0082, 66.8224, -16.7107

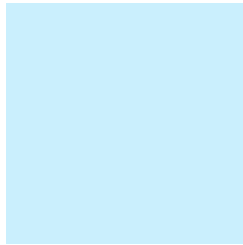


11.3176, 21.1424, -6.3346



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

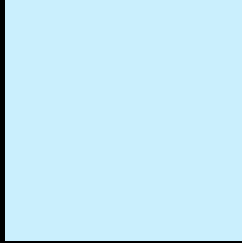
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243 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 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243.



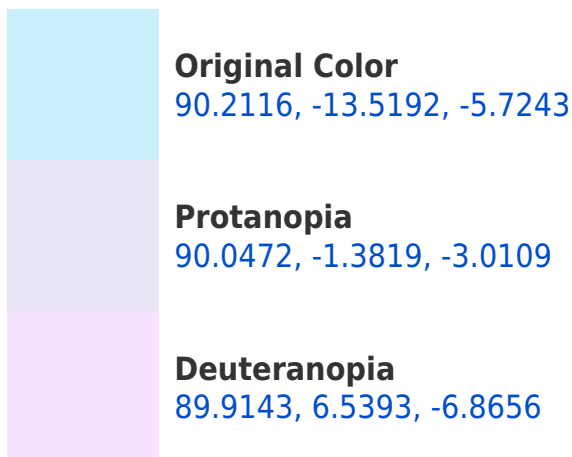
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243.

-13.5192,-5.7243.

# 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

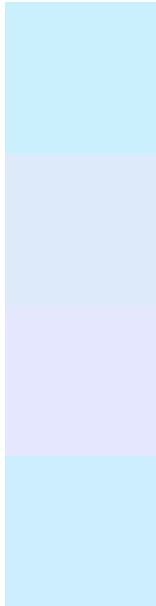




## **Tritanopia**

90.2723, -11.4981, -6.7134

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243

## Protanomaly

90.0666, -6.0098, -4.1440

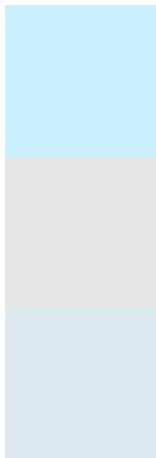
## Deuteranomaly

89.9809, -1.1895, -6.3591

## Tritanomaly

90.1576, -11.9770, -6.3179

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243

## Achromatopsia

88.9549, -4.7464, 4.8331

## Achromatomaly

89.2561, -8.0348, 1.1266

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243 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(202, 239, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 239, 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(202, 239, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 239, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243 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(202, 239, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 239, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 239, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 239, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 239, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 239,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.2116, -13.5192, -5.7243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 239, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
239, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor