

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.2597, -2.4035,  
-5.4243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.2597, -2.4035,  
-5.4243) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.1660, -2.2248,  
-5.5856)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4E8FD
RGB	228, 232, 253
RGB Percent	89%, 91%, 99%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0902, 0.0078
CMYK	0.10, 0.08, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	230°, 86%, 94%
HSV	230°, 10%, 99%
XYZ	78.5812, 81.2991, 104.4791
YIQ	233.1980, -9.1250, 5.6830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

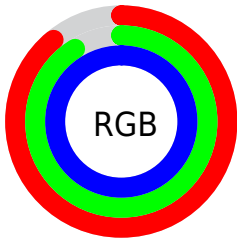
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	228, 231, 253
Decimal	15001853
CIE Lab	92.27, 2.62, -10.60
CIE LCh	92, 10.920, 283.872
Yxy	81.3025, 0.2973, 0.3075
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293191933 (0xFFE4E8FD)
YUV	233.1980, 9.7624, -4.5586
Hunter-Lab	90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856

# Details

The HunterLab color **90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **97.0746, -7.3542, 14.8576**, and the grayscale version is **90.3188, -4.8192, 4.9072**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **66.2725, -0.9064, -5.9012** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.3722, 1.3057, -17.5472**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.2182, -5.3228, 5.5124**.

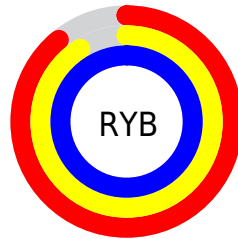
# Distribution



Red (89%)

Green (91%)

Blue (99%)



Red (89%)

Yellow (91%)

Blue (99%)

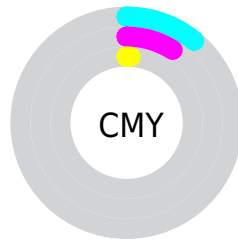


Cyan (10%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (11%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856 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 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.1660, -2.2248,  
-5.5856

90.1660, -2.2248,  
-5.5856

223.4528, -8.4397,  
-1.6791

77.9684, -1.6961,  
-5.8086

116.2736, -3.3944,  
-4.9921

66.3749, -1.2042,  
-5.9807

130.1328, -4.0279,  
-4.6307

55.4209, -0.7538,  
-6.0959

144.5027, -4.6925,  
-4.2289

45.1462, -0.3484,  
-6.1489

159.3657, -5.3868,  
-3.7888

35.5990, 0.0073,  
-6.1331

174.7061, -6.1096,  
-3.3123

26.8396, 0.3074,  
-6.0408

190.5093, -6.8600,

18.9468, 0.5432,

-2.8009

-5.8634

206.7623, -7.6370,  
-2.2560

■ 12.0285, 0.7017,  
-5.5954

■ 5.0087, 2.0103,  
-8.5115

■ 90.1660, -2.2248,  
-5.5856

■ 90.1660, -2.2248,  
-5.5856

■ 81.3722, 1.3057,  
-17.5472

■ 99.2182, -5.3228,  
5.5124

■ 72.8700, 5.3912,  
-30.6150

99.9360, -5.6867,  
6.3471

■ 64.7133, 10.1818,  
-45.0875

■ 56.9731, 15.8695,  
-61.3246

■ 49.7477, 22.6777,  
-79.7036

■ 43.1750, 30.8138,  
-100.4720

■ 37.4434, 40.3228,  
-123.3718

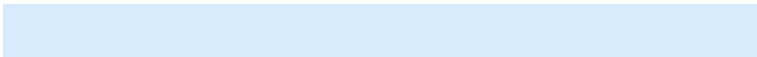
■ 32.7920, 50.7696,  
-146.9275

■ 29.4340, 60.7942,  
-167.9904

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.1679, -7.7798, -5.4678



90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856



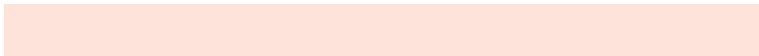
90.1679, 2.7484, -2.7715

# Triad

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



90.1679, -2.2266, -5.5840



90.1679, 3.0573, 11.7052



90.1679, -14.9025, 7.7000

# Complementary

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



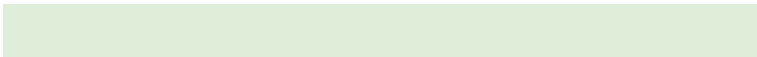
90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856



97.0746, -7.3542, 14.8576

# Split Complementary

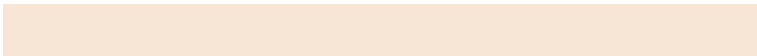
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.1679, -12.1389, 11.9665



90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856



90.1679, -1.8133, 14.1809

# Square

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



90.1679, -2.2266, -5.5840



90.1679, 5.8489, 7.3233



90.1679, -7.3764, 14.2736



90.1679, -15.0071, 2.4242



# Rectangle

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



90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856



90.1679, 5.0300, 0.2923



90.1679, -7.3764, 14.2736



90.1679, -14.2568, 9.2921

# Sweetspot

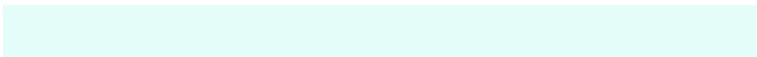
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.1679, -2.2266, -5.5840



97.2352, -4.4373, 2.1503



96.7342, -13.9240, 4.5150



44.6452, -1.9392, 0.5838

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



90.1679, -2.2266, -5.5840



89.0708, -1.5300, -8.1174



89.7052, 2.5569, -6.1005



42.2461, -1.0966, -2.4069



21.7557, 43.2511, -120.5594



7.6742, 10.5072, -32.2742



# Inverse Universe

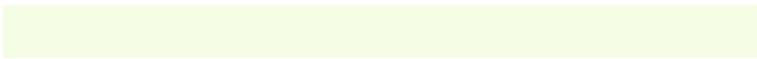
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



90.6628, 4.3966, 6.0144



89.6998, 6.5773, 6.2446



97.5735, -12.2001, 15.3095



42.4670, 1.8792, 2.7939



33.4750, 57.6166, 19.3855

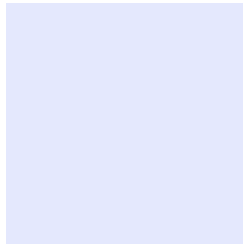


10.5071, 18.2067, 5.1390



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

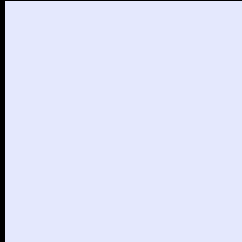
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

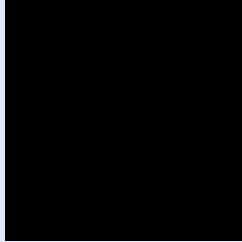
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856.

-5.5856.

# 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

90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856

### Protanopia

90.0939, -0.9428, -5.1083

### Deuteranopia

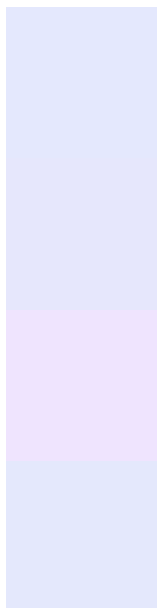
89.9783, 6.6824, -6.2246



## **Tritanopia**

90.0956, -2.6083, -4.5899

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856

## Protanomaly

90.0017, -1.2595, -5.2327

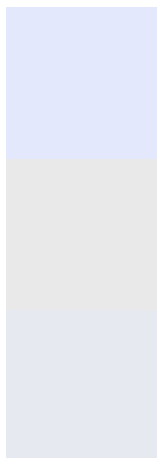
## Deuteranomaly

89.9963, 3.6182, -6.2549

## Tritanomaly

90.1307, -2.4170, -5.0866

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856

## Achromatopsia

90.2689, -4.8165, 4.9045

## Achromatomaly

90.3095, -4.2234, 1.4521

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856 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(228, 232, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 232, 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(228, 232, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 232, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856 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(228, 232, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 232, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 232, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 232, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 232, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 232,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.1660, -2.2248, -5.5856 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 232, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
232, 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](#).

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