

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.3006, -15.7554,  
-3.7461)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.3006, -15.7554,  
-3.7461) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.2022,  
-15.4362, -4.1360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7F0FA
RGB	199, 240, 250
RGB Percent	78%, 94%, 98%
CMY	0.2196, 0.0588, 0.0196
CMYK	0.20, 0.04, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	192°, 84%, 88%
HSV	192°, 20%, 98%
XYZ	71.9685, 81.3644, 102.3542
YIQ	228.8810, -27.6460, -5.5820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

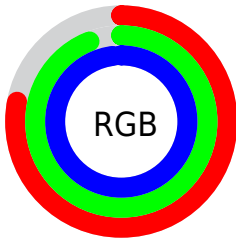
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	199, 222, 250
Decimal	13103354
CIE Lab	92.30, -11.06, -9.21
CIE LCh	92, 14.387, 219.779
Yxy	81.3677, 0.2815, 0.3182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291293434 (0xFFC7F0FA)
YUV	228.8810, 10.4117, -26.2056
Hunter-Lab	90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360

# Details

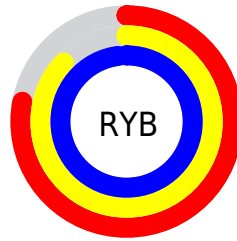
The HunterLab color **90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **83.6950, 8.2308, 13.4383**, and the grayscale version is **88.4319, -4.7185, 4.8047**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **66.4118, -13.0648, -4.8717** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.8203, -19.4283, -8.6064**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.8070, -10.7537, 0.4508**.

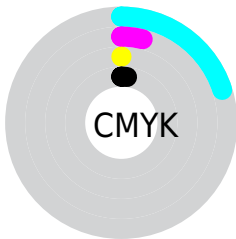
# Distribution



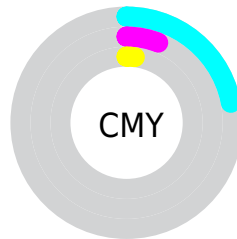
- Red (78%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360 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 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.2022, -15.4362,  
-4.1360

90.2022, -15.4362,  
-4.1360

223.5017,  
-26.4640, 0.1944

78.0029, -14.2592,  
-4.4136

116.3129,  
-17.8143, -3.4389

66.4076, -13.0842,  
-4.6421

130.1736,  
-19.0158, -3.0280

55.4517, -11.9091,  
-4.8158

144.5450,  
-20.2276, -2.5781

45.1749, -10.7289,  
-4.9295

159.4095,  
-21.4506, -2.0913

35.6255, -9.5359,  
-4.9765

174.7512,  
-22.6853, -1.5691

26.8638, -8.3184,  
-4.9488

190.5557,

18.9682, -7.0566,

-23.9322, -1.0132

-4.8366

206.8099,  
-25.1917, -0.4250

■ 12.0470, -5.7136,  
-4.6298

■ 5.0406, -8.8211,  
-7.2958

■ 90.2022, -15.4362,  
-4.1360

■ 90.2022, -15.4362,  
-4.1360

■ 86.8203, -19.4283,  
-8.6064

■ 93.8070, -10.7537,  
0.4508

■ 83.6655, -22.6633,  
-12.9360

■ 97.6182, -5.4414,  
5.1241

■ 80.7478, -25.0862,  
-17.0922

■ 99.7472, -6.0525,  
7.5978

■ 78.0724, -26.6529,  
-21.0439

■ 99.8410, -6.2076,  
7.7033

■ 75.6407, -27.3389,  
-24.7624

■ 73.4480, -27.1479,  
-28.2266

■ 71.4810, -26.1246,  
-31.4299

■ 69.7666, -24.5058,  
-34.3013

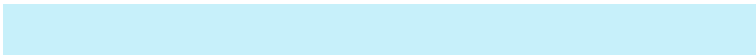
# Harmonies

## Analogous

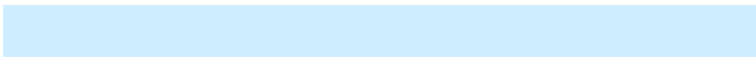
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.2040, -18.3439, 2.5936



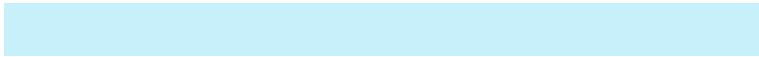
90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360



90.2040, -9.6571, -8.6570

# Triad

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



90.2040, -15.4376, -4.1345



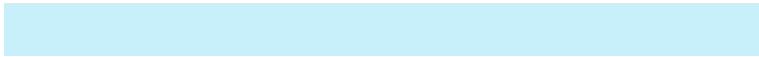
90.2040, 8.8486, 0.1322



90.2040, -7.2088, 17.1940

# Complementary

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



90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360



83.6950, 8.2308, 13.4383

# 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.



90.2040, 0.1256, 16.6504



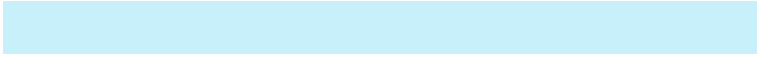
90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360



90.2040, 9.5553, 7.1666

# Square

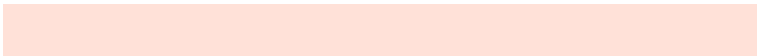
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



90.2040, -15.4376, -4.1345



90.2040, 4.4160, -6.0600



90.2040, 6.3170, 13.1054

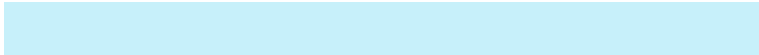


90.2040, -13.6947, 14.6549

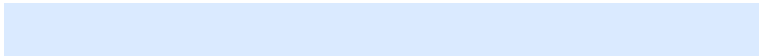


# Rectangle

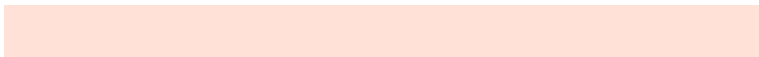
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



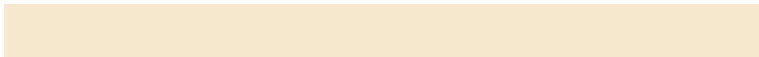
90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360



90.2040, -4.8725, -9.6152



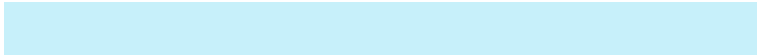
90.2040, 6.3170, 13.1054



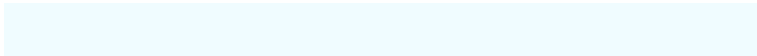
90.2040, -4.7633, 17.3607

# Sweetspot

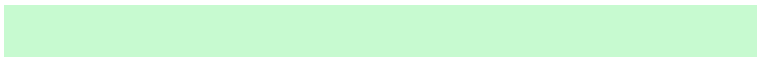
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.2040, -15.4376, -4.1345



97.6290, -8.6868, 2.5512



92.2421, -27.5740, 17.8535



45.0503, -4.1816, 1.0359

0.0000, NaN, NaN

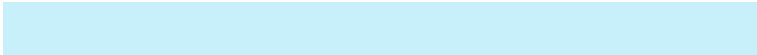


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

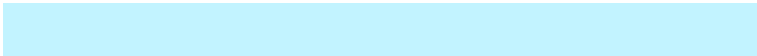


# Same Dimension

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



90.2040, -15.4376, -4.1345



90.9759, -17.3541, -5.9017



82.2941, -2.7039, -14.4997



43.5849, -4.7677, 0.4029



51.0136, -18.1233, -24.6396



15.9774, -6.1242, -6.7500



# Inverse Universe

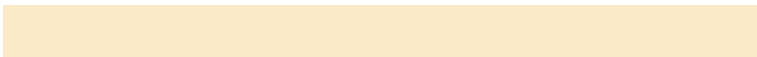
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.1364, 20.5081, -8.5394



81.3793, 25.7469, -11.1836



91.2191, -4.8197, 21.0035



41.7885, 3.0679, -0.5514



36.1082, 68.0884, -25.1319

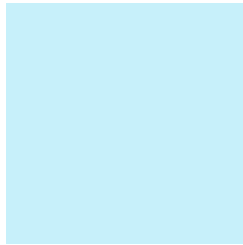


11.0541, 20.9521, -8.5280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

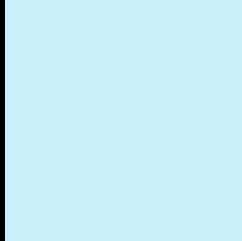
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

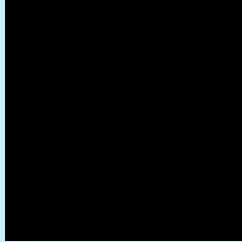
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360.



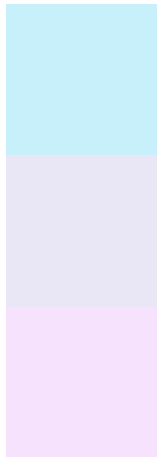
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360.

-15.4362,-4.1360.

# 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

90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360

### Protanopia

90.0378, -1.6194, -1.4329

### Deuteranopia

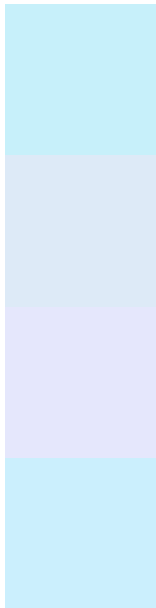
90.0430, 6.8281, -5.5864



## Tritanopia

90.1932, -11.7791, -6.8215

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360

## Protanomaly

89.9629, -6.5797, -2.6740

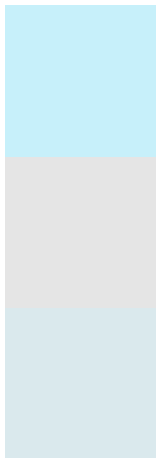
## Deuteranomaly

89.9100, -1.5751, -5.3566

## Tritanomaly

90.2892, -13.2422, -5.6192

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360

## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093

## Achromatomaly

89.0492, -8.8287, 1.3718

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360 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(199, 240, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 240, 250)  
}
```

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(199, 240, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 240, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360 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(199, 240, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 240, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 240, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 240, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 240, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 240,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.2022, -15.4362, -4.1360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 240, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
240, 250) }
```

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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