

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.4951, -19.4168,  
-6.5618)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.4951, -19.4168,  
-6.5618) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.4214,  
-19.3596, -6.6567)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BAF3FF
RGB	186, 243, 255
RGB Percent	73%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.2706, 0.0470, 0.0000
CMYK	0.27, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	190°, 100%, 86%
HSV	190°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	70.3503, 81.7603, 106.6812
YIQ	227.3250, -37.8240, -8.3520

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

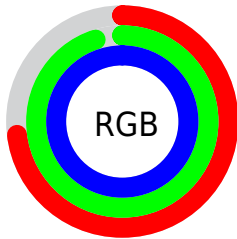
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	186, 217, 255
Decimal	12252159
CIE Lab	92.47, -15.25, -11.63
CIE LCh	92, 19.179, 217.310
Yxy	81.7635, 0.2718, 0.3159
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290442239 (0xFFBAF3FF)
YUV	227.3250, 13.6438, -36.2420
Hunter-Lab	90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567

# Details

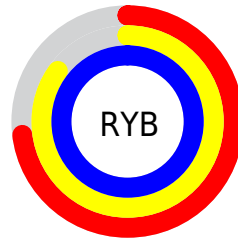
The HunterLab color **90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.7421, 14.1100, 15.8865**, and the grayscale version is **87.7419, -4.6817, 4.7672**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.8912, -9.2146, 4.0531**, and **66.6657, -16.7300, -6.7290** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.3086, -23.1925, -10.8536**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **93.7726, -14.7631, -2.2942**.

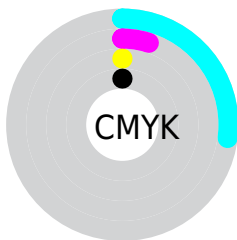
# Distribution



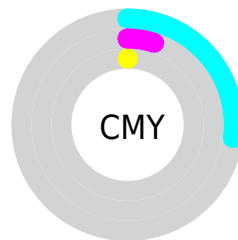
- Red (73%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567 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 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.4214, -19.3596,  
-6.6567

90.4214, -19.3596,  
-6.6567

223.7982,  
-31.9051, -3.0488

78.2116, -17.9765,  
-6.8409

116.5514,  
-22.1210, -6.1353

66.6054, -16.5835,  
-6.9738

130.4212,  
-23.5020, -5.8087

55.6380, -15.1762,  
-7.0486

144.8014,  
-24.8865, -5.4409

45.3489, -13.7464,  
-7.0599

159.6743,  
-26.2760, -5.0338

35.7863, -12.2823,  
-7.0014

175.0243,  
-27.6717, -4.5895

27.0102, -10.7654,  
-6.8657

190.8368,

19.0986, -9.1652,

-29.0746, -4.1096

-6.6458

207.0988,  
-30.4855, -3.5956

■ 12.1591, -7.4258,  
-6.3402

■ 5.2296, -9.1518,  
-9.0150

■ 90.4214, -19.3596,  
-6.6567

■ 90.4214, -19.3596,  
-6.6567

■ 87.3086, -23.1925,  
-10.8536

■ 93.7726, -14.7631,  
-2.2942

■ 84.4366, -26.1993,  
-14.8612

■ 97.3473, -9.4630,  
2.1979

■ 81.8124, -28.3348,  
-18.6465

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 79.4370, -29.5711,  
-22.1821

■ 77.3060, -29.9070,  
-25.4475

■ 75.4075, -29.3783,  
-28.4350

■ 73.7165, -28.0775,  
-31.1605

■ 73.2416, -27.6124,  
-31.9384

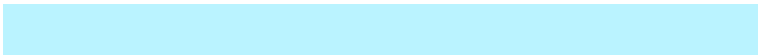
# Harmonies

## Analogous

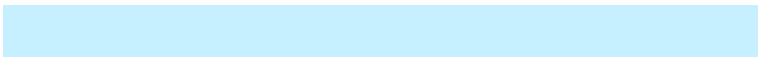
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.4232, -22.8040, 2.6069



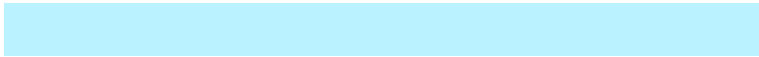
90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567



90.4232, -11.9976, -13.2647

# Triad

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



90.4232, -19.3611, -6.6544



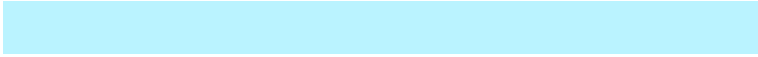
90.4232, 13.2562, -2.2835



90.4232, -7.2192, 20.9849

# Complementary

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



90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567



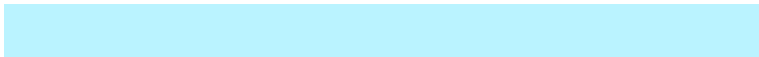
80.7421, 14.1100, 15.8865

# 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.



90.4232, 2.5689, 19.9732



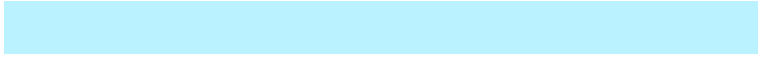
90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567



90.4232, 14.6686, 7.1774

# Square

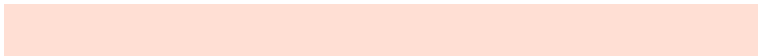
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



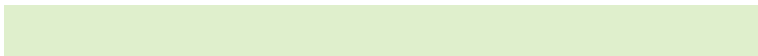
90.4232, -19.3611, -6.6544



90.4232, 6.9006, -10.5593



90.4232, 10.6818, 15.1451

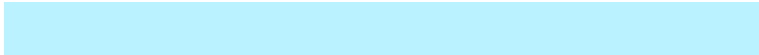


90.4232, -15.9908, 18.0729

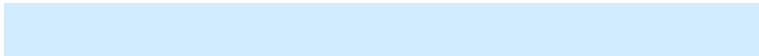


# Rectangle

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



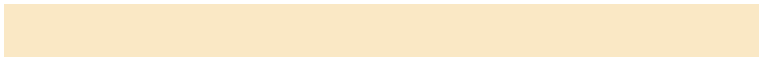
90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567



90.4232, -5.7140, -14.9182



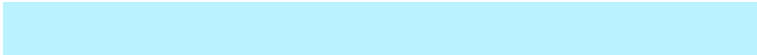
90.4232, 10.6818, 15.1451



90.4232, -3.9418, 21.0867

# Sweetspot

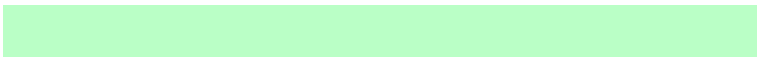
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.4232, -19.3611, -6.6544



97.0011, -9.9907, 1.7696



92.7436, -34.9923, 22.5728



44.6233, -5.0064, 0.5033

0.0000, NaN, NaN

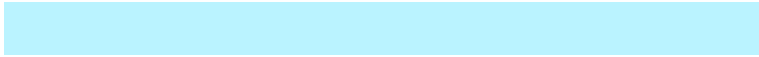


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

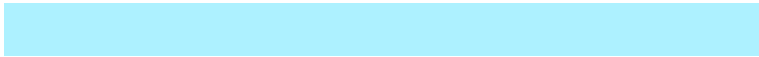


# Same Dimension

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



90.4232, -19.3611, -6.6544



88.8539, -21.3544, -8.7519



79.5371, -2.0638, -21.5500



44.6233, -5.0064, 0.5033



53.1286, -20.2076, -22.7838



16.9802, -6.8376, -6.4632



# Inverse Universe

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



79.2783, 30.0804, -14.0402



75.9214, 36.6761, -17.4506



90.8401, -3.8139, 25.5871



42.7118, 3.1923, -0.6900



36.8476, 69.8020, -28.1225

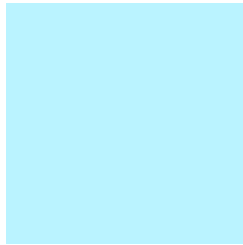


11.5569, 21.9891, -9.5679



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

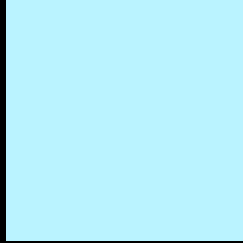
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567 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 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567.



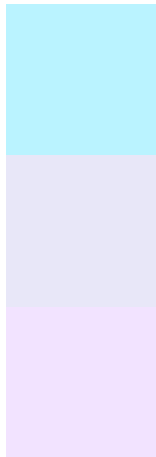
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.4214,

-19.3596, -6.6567.

# 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

90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567

### Protanopia

90.0472, -1.3819, -3.0109

### Deuteranopia

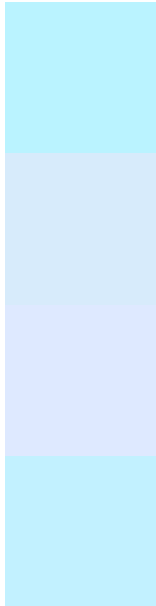
90.0197, 5.3351, -6.7488



## Tritanopia

90.3783, -14.4521, -6.6270

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567

## Protanomaly

89.9048, -8.1376, -4.9317

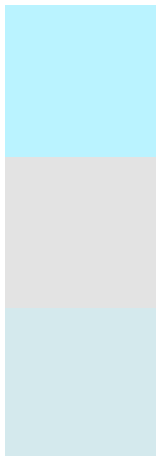
## Deuteranomaly

90.0152, -4.2149, -6.9218

## Tritanomaly

90.3327, -16.2953, -6.7186

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567

## Achromatopsia

87.6442, -4.6765, 4.7619

## Achromatomaly

88.5377, -10.6367, 0.7168

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567 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(186, 243, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(186, 243, 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(186, 243, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(186, 243, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567 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(186, 243, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(186, 243, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(186, 243, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(186, 243, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 243, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(186, 243,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.4214, -19.3596, -6.6567 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(186, 243, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(186,  
243, 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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