

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.7934, -9.8994,  
-3.0863)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.7934, -9.8994,  
-3.0863) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.8286, -9.8782,  
-3.2428)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D7EEFA
RGB	215, 238, 250
RGB Percent	84%, 93%, 98%
CMY	0.1569, 0.0666, 0.0196
CMYK	0.14, 0.05, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	201°, 78%, 91%
HSV	201°, 14%, 98%
XYZ	75.8543, 82.4983, 102.3684
YIQ	232.4910, -17.5600, -1.1440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

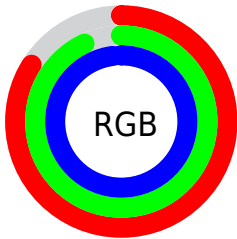
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	215, 229, 250
Decimal	14151418
CIE Lab	92.80, -5.16, -8.35
CIE LCh	93, 9.815, 238.302
Yxy	82.5018, 0.2909, 0.3164
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292341498 (0xFFD7EEFA)
YUV	232.4910, 8.6319, -15.3396
Hunter-Lab	90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428

# Details

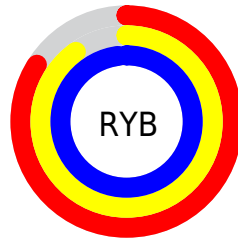
The HunterLab color  $90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.5368, 1.1232, 12.6188$ , and the grayscale version is  $90.0163, -4.8030, 4.8908$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $66.9511, -7.9527, -4.0829$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $86.0987, -12.5323, -9.4480$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.7546, -6.6535, 2.8854$ .

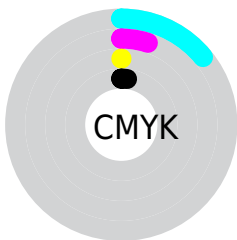
# Distribution



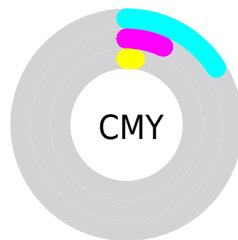
- Red (84%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428 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 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.8286, -9.8782,  
-3.2428

90.8286, -9.8782,  
-3.2428

224.3490,  
-18.8140, 1.3655

78.5998, -8.9846,  
-3.5565

116.9946,  
-11.7294, -2.4772

66.9734, -8.1087,  
-3.8226

130.8814,  
-12.6837, -2.0338

55.9846, -7.2516,  
-4.0356

145.2778,  
-13.6576, -1.5523

45.6727, -6.4125,  
-4.1903

160.1666,  
-14.6509, -1.0348

36.0855, -5.5894,  
-4.2804

175.5318,  
-15.6634, -0.4829

27.2827, -4.7793,  
-4.2977

191.3592,

19.3416, -3.9764,

-16.6949, 0.1020

-4.2320

207.6356,  
-17.7452, 0.7185

■ 12.3683, -3.1691,  
-4.0716

■ 5.5635, -4.3365,  
-5.9193

■ 90.8286, -9.8782,  
-3.2428

■ 90.8286, -9.8782,  
-3.2428

■ 86.0987, -12.5323,  
-9.4480

■ 95.7546, -6.6535,  
2.8854

■ 81.5747, -14.5409,  
-15.7249

■ 99.8410, -6.2076,  
7.7033

■ 77.2747, -15.8319,  
-22.0551

■ 73.2147, -16.3310,  
-28.4137

■ 69.4101, -15.9699,  
-34.7665

■ 65.8734, -14.6951,  
-41.0713

■ 62.6119, -12.4827,  
-47.2828

■ 59.6222, -9.3597,  
-53.3649

■ 57.9346, -7.1465,  
-56.9860

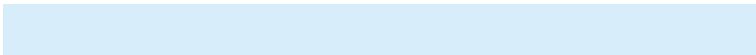
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.8305, -13.2147, 0.4708



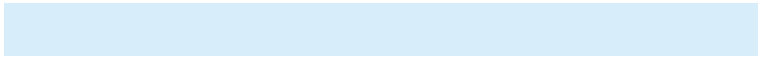
90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428



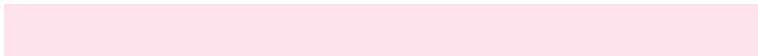
90.8305, -5.1378, -4.7461

# Triad

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



90.8305, -9.8798, -3.2413



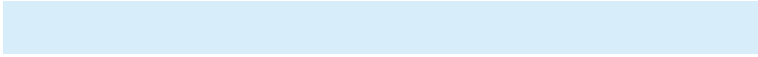
90.8305, 5.0243, 4.6710



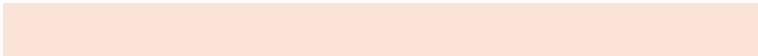
90.8305, -9.3937, 12.6808

# Complementary

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



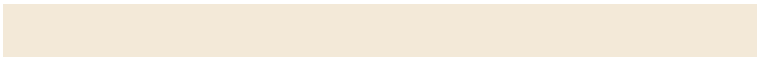
90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428



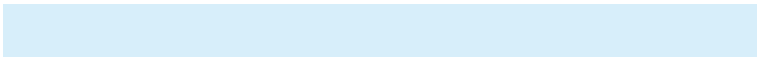
89.5368, 1.1232, 12.6188

# Split Complementary

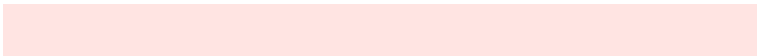
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.8305, -4.5645, 13.6719



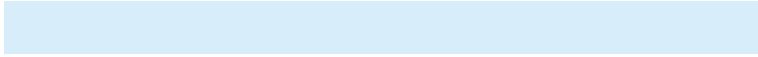
90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428



90.8305, 3.8260, 9.2009

# Square

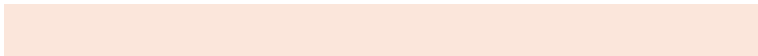
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



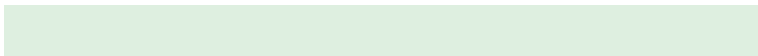
90.8305, -9.8798, -3.2413



90.8305, 3.5289, -0.0265



90.8305, 0.2890, 12.4323

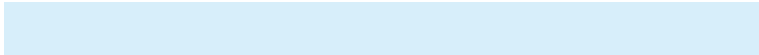


90.8305, -12.9384, 9.6489



# Rectangle

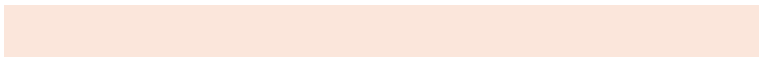
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428



90.8305, -1.7927, -4.2362



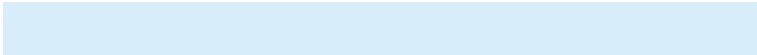
90.8305, 0.2890, 12.4323



90.8305, -7.8700, 13.2562

# Sweetspot

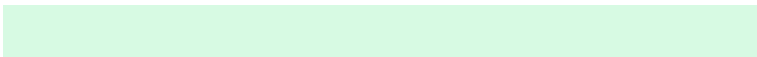
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.8305, -9.8798, -3.2413



97.9316, -6.8066, 2.9482



93.9934, -20.1008, 11.8760



45.1292, -3.2727, 1.1471

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

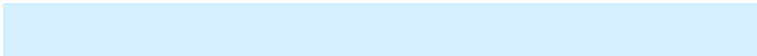


# Same Dimension

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



90.8305, -9.8798, -3.2413



91.4157, -10.9885, -5.2227



85.4259, -0.9428, -10.1502



43.0674, -3.9322, -0.2182



42.5223, -5.7257, -40.7890



13.6811, -2.8834, -10.8757



# Inverse Universe

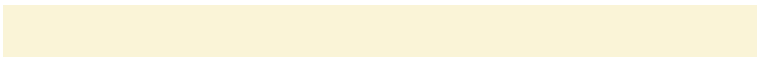
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.6601, 11.3950, -1.7452



86.2971, 15.3760, -3.2692



94.8860, -7.8555, 18.1578



41.7343, 2.7777, 0.2185



34.9803, 64.0664, -9.6557

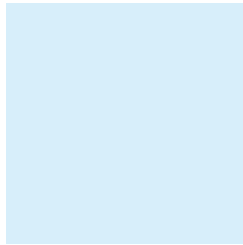


10.7386, 19.8310, -4.2294



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

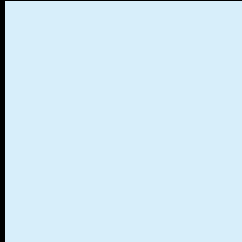
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

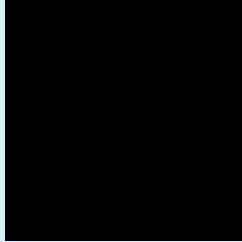
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

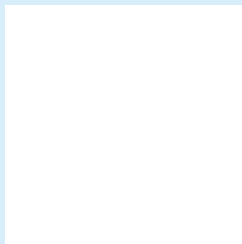
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# HunterLab 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428.



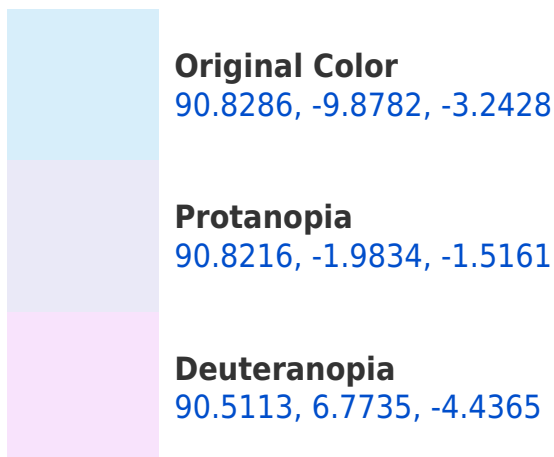
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428.

-3.2428.

# 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

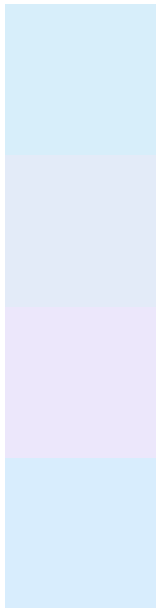




## Tritanopia

90.8516, -7.8043, -5.8956

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428

## Protanomaly

90.8432, -5.0628, -2.0725

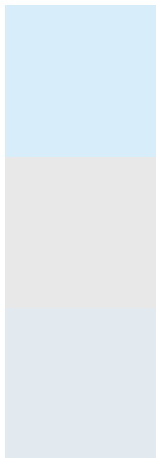
## Deuteranomaly

90.5261, 0.4687, -3.9852

## Tritanomaly

90.6968, -8.4894, -5.0105

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428

## Achromatopsia

89.8305, -4.7931, 4.8807

## Achromatomaly

90.1368, -6.5083, 1.7129

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428 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(215, 238, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(215, 238, 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(215, 238, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(215, 238, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428 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(215, 238, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(215, 238, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(215, 238, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(215, 238, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 238, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(215, 238,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.8286, -9.8782, -3.2428 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(215, 238, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(215,  
238, 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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