

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.8031, -0.4784,  
-4.4343)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.8031, -0.4784,  
-4.4343) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.6829, -0.5167,  
-4.3442)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EAE8FC
RGB	234, 232, 252
RGB Percent	92%, 91%, 99%
CMY	0.0823, 0.0902, 0.0118
CMYK	0.07, 0.08, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	246°, 77%, 95%
HSV	246°, 8%, 99%
XYZ	80.3590, 82.2339, 103.7328
YIQ	234.8780, -5.2280, 6.6440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

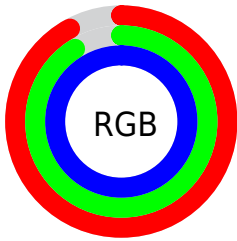
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	234, 232, 252
Decimal	15395068
CIE Lab	92.68, 4.35, -9.42
CIE LCh	93, 10.374, 294.785
Yxy	82.2374, 0.3017, 0.3088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293585148 (0xFFEAE8FC)
YUV	234.8780, 8.4411, -0.7700
Hunter-Lab	90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442

# Details

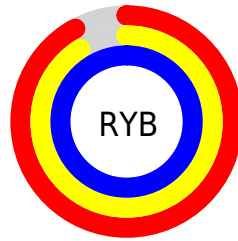
The HunterLab color  $90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $97.8637, -9.2877, 13.8858$ , and the grayscale version is  $91.0605, -4.8588, 4.9475$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $66.6752, 0.4060, -4.8190$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.9046, 5.7797, -17.5377$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.9041, -5.8612, 6.8013$ .

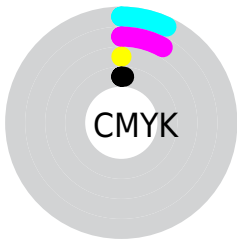
# Distribution



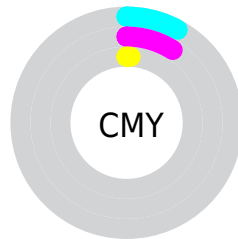
- Red (92%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)












- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442 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 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442	 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442
224.1520, -6.1490, -0.0657	 78.4610, -0.0657, -4.6151
116.8361, -1.5410, -3.6595	 66.8418, 0.3448, -4.8371
130.7168, -2.1060, -3.2546	 55.8606, 0.7093, -5.0040
145.1075, -2.7043, -2.8106	 45.5569, 1.0234, -5.1107
159.9906, -3.3345, -2.3295	 35.9785, 1.2814, -5.1508
175.3503, -3.9953, -1.8130	 27.1852, 1.4757, -5.1161
191.1724, -4.6853,	 19.2546, 1.5952,

-1.2626

-4.9971

207.4437, -5.4035,  
-0.6798

■ 12.2934, 1.6230,  
-4.7842

■ 5.4465, 3.1885,  
-6.8726

■ 90.6829, -0.5167,  
-4.3442

■ 90.6829, -0.5167,  
-4.3442

■ 80.9046, 5.7797,  
-17.5377

99.9041, -5.8612,  
6.8013

■ 71.4806, 12.5378,  
-32.1246

■ 62.4844, 19.8982,  
-48.5374

■ 54.0180, 28.0260,  
-67.3087

■ 46.2301, 37.0630,  
-88.9781

■ 39.3386, 46.9775,  
-113.7429

■ 33.6497, 57.2024,  
-140.5359

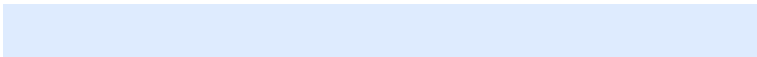
■ 29.5326, 66.1137,  
-165.5393

■ 27.2306, 71.3768,  
-182.4959

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.6848, -5.7707, -5.2906



90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442



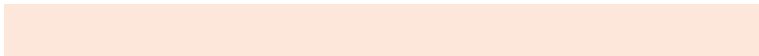
90.6848, 3.6593, -0.8516

# Triad

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



90.6848, -0.5187, -4.3426



90.6848, 1.1261, 12.5263



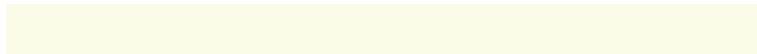
90.6848, -14.7998, 5.8155

# Complementary

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



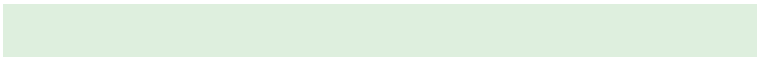
90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442



97.8637, -9.2877, 13.8858

# 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.



90.6848, -13.0443, 10.3660



90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442



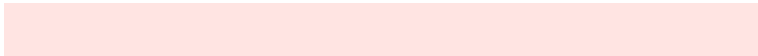
90.6848, -3.9127, 14.0953

# Square

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



90.6848, -0.5187, -4.3426



90.6848, 4.6241, 8.9186



90.6848, -9.0889, 13.3276



90.6848, -13.9381, 0.7647



# Rectangle

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



90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442



90.6848, 5.2318, 2.3472



90.6848, -9.0889, 13.3276



90.6848, -14.4975, 7.4511

# Sweetspot

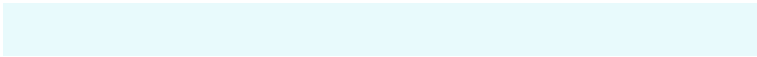
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.6848, -0.5187, -4.3426



97.9432, -4.1409, 3.0088



96.3145, -10.7577, 2.4666



45.3601, -1.9433, 1.4480

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



90.6848, -0.5187, -4.3426



89.8328, 0.7643, -7.0736



91.6071, 2.6297, -3.1129



40.8973, 0.2001, -2.8992



19.4884, 52.1600, -133.0294



6.1524, 16.0473, -38.7467



# Inverse Universe

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



92.3658, 5.0595, -1.0540



91.9961, 7.8916, -2.7716



96.9704, -12.4472, 12.8539



41.8246, 3.2606, -1.0628



36.9830, 71.1673, -36.8216

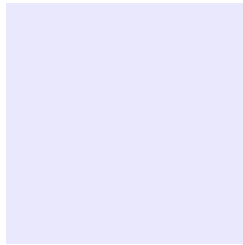


11.2923, 21.7885, -11.6968



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

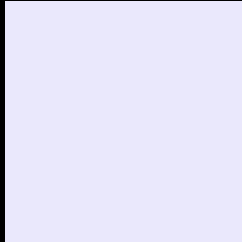
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

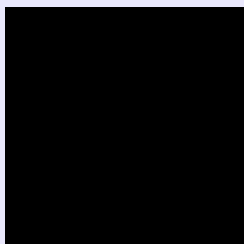
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.6829, -0.5167,

-4.3442.

# 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

90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442

### Protanopia

90.5898, -0.8363, -4.4691

### Deuteranopia

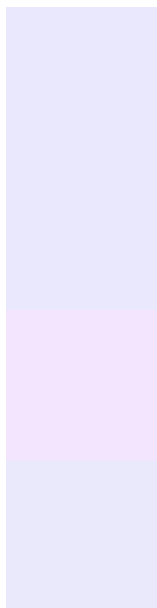
90.5464, 6.9613, -4.9337



## Tritanopia

90.6480, -0.7062, -3.8502

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442

## Protanomaly

90.5898, -0.8363, -4.4691

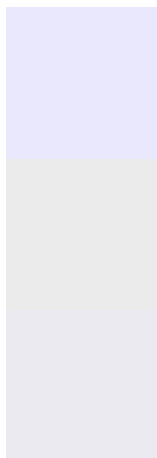
## Deuteranomaly

90.6560, 4.2085, -4.8407

## Tritanomaly

90.6480, -0.7062, -3.8502

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442

## Achromatopsia

91.1466, -4.8634, 4.9522

## Achromatomaly

91.0267, -3.2808, 1.8283

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442 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(234, 232, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(234, 232, 252)  
}
```

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(234, 232, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(234, 232, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442 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(234, 232, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(234, 232, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(234, 232, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(234, 232, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 232, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(234, 232,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.6829, -0.5167, -4.3442 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(234, 232, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(234,  
232, 252) }
```

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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