

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.8712, -2.9237,  
-15.0133)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.8712, -2.9237,  
-15.0133) contains.

<b>HunterLab(90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(90.3862, -6.1677,  
-6.4715)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBEBFF
RGB	219, 235, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.1412, 0.0784, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	213°, 100%, 93%
HSV	213°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	76.9716, 81.6967, 106.3198
YIQ	232.4960, -15.9560, 2.8280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

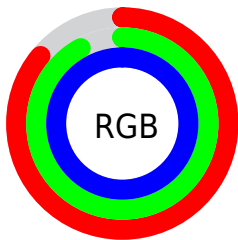
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 230, 255
Decimal	14412799
CIE Lab	92.44, -1.37, -11.45
CIE LCh	92, 11.530, 263.189
Yxy	81.7000, 0.2905, 0.3083
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292602879 (0xFFDBEBFF)
YUV	232.4960, 11.0945, -11.8360
Hunter-Lab	90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715

# Details

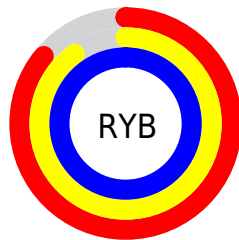
The HunterLab color  $90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $93.8648, -2.8263, 15.4565$ , and the grayscale version is  $90.0074, -4.8026, 4.8903$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $66.4905, -4.6177, -6.7500$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.8168, -6.1547, -15.3835$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.1591, -5.6720, 2.0366$ .

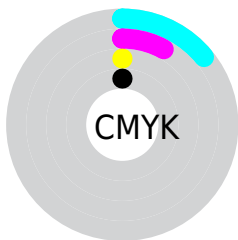
# Distribution



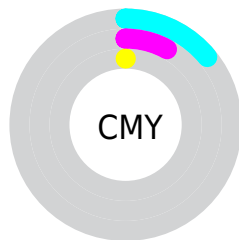
- Red (86%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715 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 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.3862, -6.1677,  
-6.4715

■ 90.3862, -6.1677,  
-6.4715

223.7506,  
-13.7684, -2.8121

■ 78.1782, -5.4537,  
-6.6623

116.5132, -7.6842,  
-5.9376

■ 66.5737, -4.7668,  
-6.8019

130.3815, -8.4810,  
-5.6051

■ 55.6081, -4.1101,  
-6.8836

144.7603, -9.3030,  
-5.2314

■ 45.3210, -3.4849,  
-6.9021

159.6319,  
-10.1496, -4.8186

■ 35.7605, -2.8926,  
-6.8508

174.9805,  
-11.0201, -4.3688

■ 26.9867, -2.3350,  
-6.7226

190.7918,

■ 19.0777, -1.8137,

-11.9137, -3.8834

-6.5098

207.0525,  
-12.8300, -3.3641

■ 12.1411, -1.3301,  
-6.2104

■ 5.1998, -1.4236,  
-8.9121

■ 90.3862, -6.1677,  
-6.4715

■ 90.3862, -6.1677,  
-6.4715

■ 83.8168, -6.1547,  
-15.3835

■ 97.1591, -5.6720,  
2.0366

■ 77.4690, -5.5393,  
-24.7679

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 71.3725, -4.2199,  
-34.6863

■ 65.5606, -2.0769,  
-45.1970

■ 60.0725, 1.0200,  
-56.3412

■ 54.9525, 5.2003,  
-68.1227

■ 50.2488, 10.5664,  
-80.4824

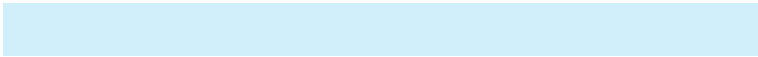
■ 46.0059, 17.1436,  
-93.2767

■ 43.7159, 21.4747,  
-100.9988

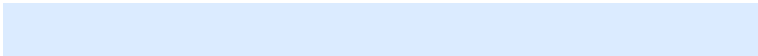
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.3880, -11.5275, -4.1570



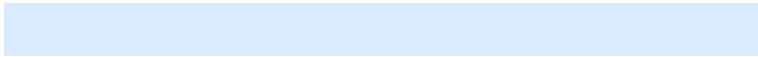
90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715



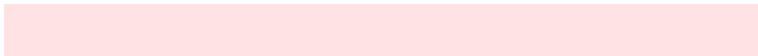
90.3880, -0.3154, -5.5766

# Triad

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



90.3880, -6.1696, -6.4692



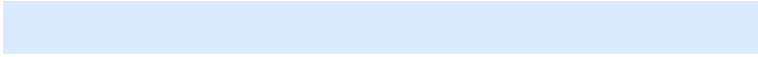
90.3880, 5.8424, 9.0687



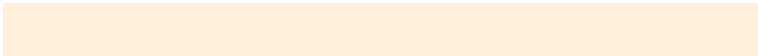
90.3880, -13.7354, 11.1525

# Complementary

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



90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715



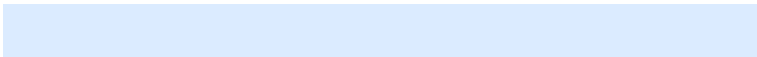
93.8648, -2.8263, 15.4565

# Split Complementary

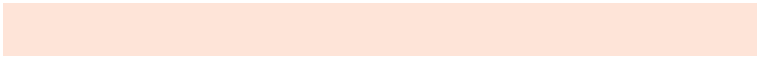
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.3880, -9.2532, 14.2916



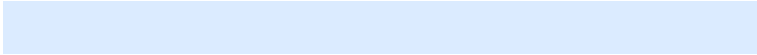
90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715



90.3880, 2.0731, 13.1436

# Square

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



90.3880, -6.1696, -6.4692



90.3880, 6.7191, 3.6304



90.3880, -3.4779, 14.9966

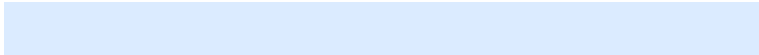


90.3880, -15.8226, 6.1910



# Rectangle

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



90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715



90.3880, 3.0713, -3.3102



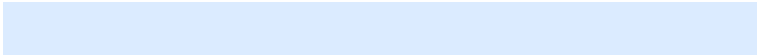
90.3880, -3.4779, 14.9966



90.3880, -12.4645, 12.4426

# Sweetspot

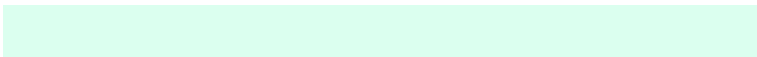
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.3880, -6.1696, -6.4692



97.2393, -5.6634, 2.1338



96.3331, -19.3751, 8.8556



44.7486, -2.6451, 0.6973

0.0000, NaN, NaN

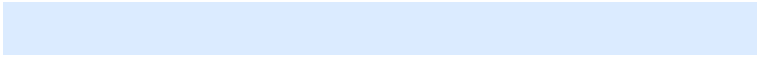


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

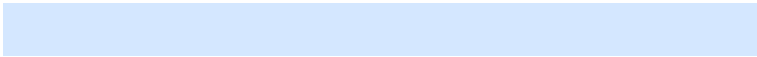


# Same Dimension

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



90.3880, -6.1696, -6.4692



88.4719, -6.2215, -8.9949



85.5718, 2.8185, -12.7725



43.2516, -2.7754, -1.1561



32.0512, 14.5370, -71.4424



11.0184, 2.4532, -19.0677



# Inverse Universe

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



88.2738, 10.4614, 1.7838



85.9868, 13.7451, 1.1365



98.7698, -11.7734, 20.4247



42.5691, 2.4277, 1.3387



34.3002, 60.6531, 7.3343

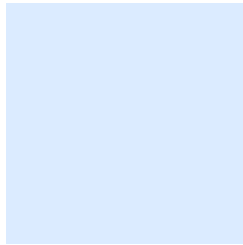


10.8033, 19.2921, 0.8476



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

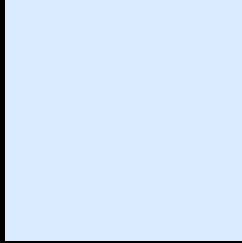
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

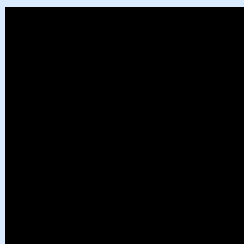
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

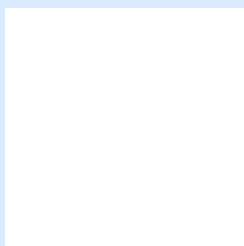
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.3862, -6.1677,

-6.4715.

# 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

90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715

### Protanopia

90.4400, -1.2808, -5.2151

### Deuteranopia

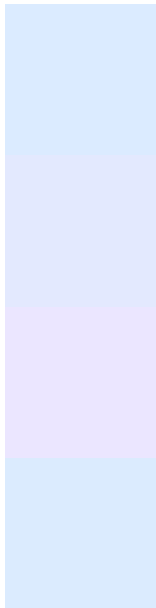
90.2171, 5.9989, -6.4791



## Tritanopia

90.3507, -6.3629, -5.9689

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715

## Protanomaly

90.4237, -2.8710, -5.8131

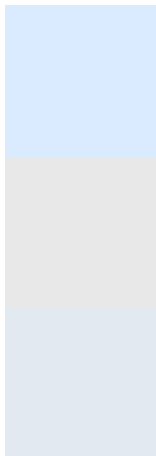
## Deuteranomaly

90.2639, 1.4427, -6.4978

## Tritanomaly

90.3507, -6.3629, -5.9689

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715

## Achromatopsia

89.8305, -4.7931, 4.8807

## Achromatomaly

89.9444, -5.4934, 0.9852

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715 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(219, 235, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 235, 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(219, 235, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 235, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715 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".

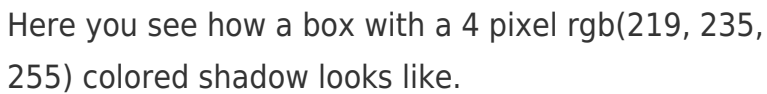
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(219, 235, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 235, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(219, 235, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 235, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 235, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 235,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.3862, -6.1677, -6.4715 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 235, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
235, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor