

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(91.0466, -15.5577,  
15.5990)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(91.0466, -15.5577,  
15.5990) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(90.8586,  
-15.5047, 15.4997)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	DEF0D3
RGB	222, 240, 211
RGB Percent	87%, 94%, 83%
CMY	0.1294, 0.0588, 0.1725
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.12, 0.06
HSL	97°, 49%, 88%
HSV	97°, 12%, 94%
XYZ	73.0421, 82.5529, 73.7126
YIQ	231.3120, -1.4190, -12.8350

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

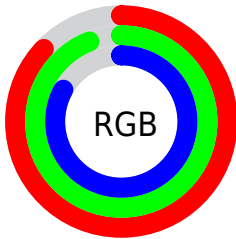
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	211, 240, 229
Decimal	14610643
CIE Lab	92.82, -11.06, 12.01
CIE LCh	93, 16.327, 132.664
Yxy	82.5564, 0.3185, 0.3600
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292800723 (0xFFDEF0D3)
YUV	231.3120, -10.0138, -8.1666
Hunter-Lab	90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997

# Details

The HunterLab color  $90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $83.3907, 6.7689, -7.1123$ , and the grayscale version is  $89.5737, -4.7794, 4.8667$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $67.0051, -13.1570, 13.2269$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $88.9896, -23.5617, 23.0987$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.9026, -6.8547, 6.9646$ .

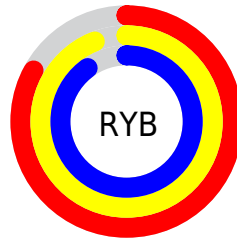
# Distribution



Red (87%)

Green (94%)

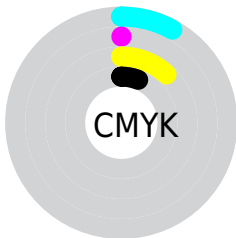
Blue (83%)



Red (83%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (90%)

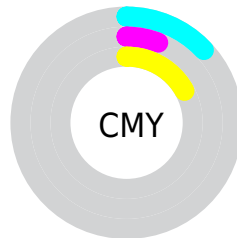


Cyan (8%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (12%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (13%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997 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 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 90.8586, -15.5047,  
15.4997

■ 90.8586, -15.5047,  
15.4997

224.3896,  
-26.5411, 26.9077

■ 78.6284, -14.3278,  
14.2721

117.0274,  
-17.8850, 17.9713

■ 67.0005, -13.1523,  
13.0434

130.9153,  
-19.0874, 19.2169

■ 56.0101, -11.9769,  
11.8104

145.3130,  
-20.3001, 20.4715

■ 45.6966, -10.7966,  
10.5666

160.2029,  
-21.5240, 21.7360

■ 36.1077, -9.6041,  
9.3027

175.5692,  
-22.7596, 23.0114

■ 27.3029, -8.3878,  
8.0037

191.3977,

■ 19.3595, -7.1284,

-24.0074, 24.2981

6.6450

207.6752,  
-25.2678, 25.5968

■ 12.3837, -5.7904,  
5.2887

■ 5.5873, -8.9277,  
3.9111

■ 90.8586, -15.5047,  
15.4997

■ 90.8586, -15.5047,  
15.4997

■ 88.9896, -23.5617,  
23.0987

■ 92.9026, -6.8547,  
6.9646

■ 87.2931, -30.9675,  
29.7125

■ 94.9743, 1.5995,  
-0.5104

■ 85.7732, -37.6777,  
35.3091

■ 95.2908, 2.6764,  
-0.1004

■ 84.4306, -43.6538,  
39.8716

■ 83.2639, -48.8688,  
43.4037

■ 82.2699, -53.3098,  
45.9343

■ 81.4427, -56.9824,  
47.5233

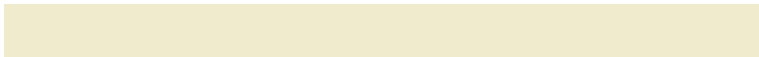
■ 80.7730, -59.9156,  
48.2709

■ 80.3421, -61.7756,  
48.4249

# Harmonies

## Analogous

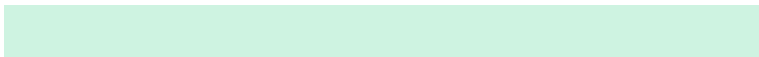
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.8606, -8.3552, 18.6537



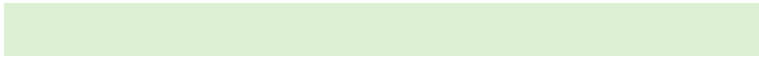
90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997



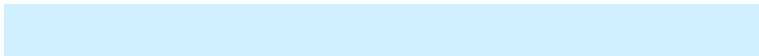
90.8606, -19.7142, 9.3914

# Triad

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



90.8606, -15.5068, 15.5009



90.8606, -9.6000, -10.9195



90.8606, 11.3923, 8.2392

# Complementary

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



90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997



83.3907, 6.7689, -7.1123

# 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.



90.8606, 11.0295, 0.2635



90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997



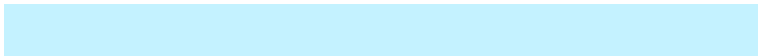
90.8606, -1.2969, -11.2992

# Square

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



90.8606, -15.5068, 15.5009



90.8606, -16.3897, -6.0558



90.8606, 6.3156, -7.0505



90.8606, 7.2897, 14.7234



# Rectangle

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



90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997



90.8606, -20.3804, 4.2312



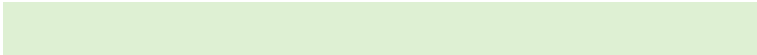
90.8606, 6.3156, -7.0505



90.8606, 11.7927, 5.6546

# Sweetspot

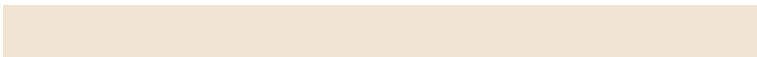
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



90.8606, -15.5068, 15.5009



99.0854, -9.1775, 9.2999



88.9976, -3.9500, 13.7135



45.7634, -4.5753, 4.6311

0.0000, NaN, NaN

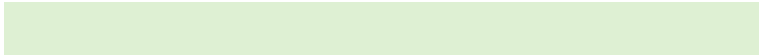


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

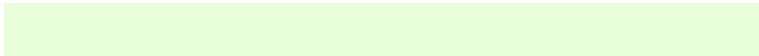


# Same Dimension

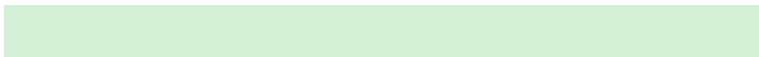
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



90.8606, -15.5068, 15.5009



96.7204, -19.2387, 19.1252



90.0263, -18.3307, 13.0845



42.3656, -6.1686, 6.1952



59.5007, -45.4573, 35.8682



17.3220, -12.4433, 10.4559



# Inverse Universe

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



83.3907, 6.7689, -7.1123



86.7922, 10.3858, -10.9663



84.3848, 9.8379, -3.9208



39.6417, 1.9510, -2.0441



26.4943, 58.3707, -83.6414

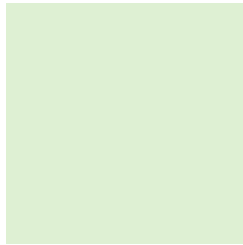


8.0048, 17.2875, -22.5715



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

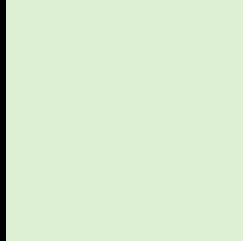
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

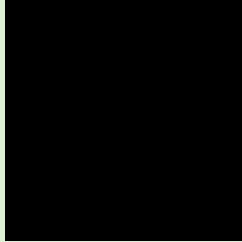
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

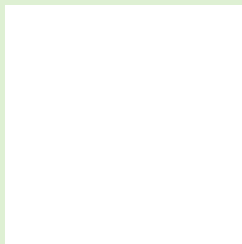
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997.



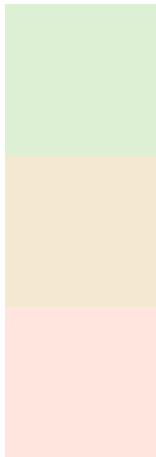
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.8586,

-15.5047,15.4997.

# 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

90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997

### Protanopia

90.5897, -5.1695, 16.6741

### Deuteranopia

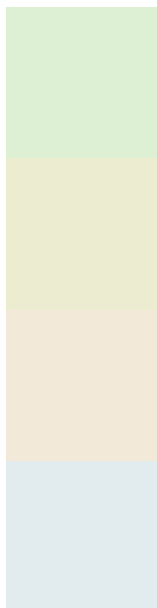
90.8400, 2.7695, 11.3756



## Tritanopia

90.7918, -3.2790, -4.7973

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997

## Protanomaly

90.7894, -9.2698, 16.3888

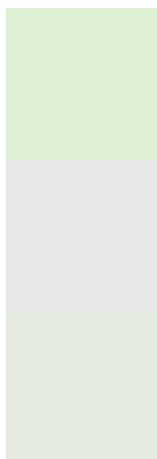
## Deuteranomaly

90.7426, -4.1354, 12.9508

## Tritanomaly

90.7374, -7.7238, 2.9219

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997

## Achromatopsia

89.3925, -4.7698, 4.8569

## Achromatomaly

89.8451, -8.4763, 8.6760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997 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(222, 240, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(222, 240, 211)  
}
```

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(222, 240, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(222, 240, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997 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(222, 240, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(222, 240, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(222, 240, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(222, 240, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 240, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(222, 240,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.8586, -15.5047, 15.4997 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(222, 240, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(222,  
240, 211) }
```

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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