

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(91.1699, 0.2664,  
-5.3426)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(91.1699, 0.2664, -5.3426)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(91.2856, 0.1647,  
-5.1950)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECE9FF
RGB	236, 233, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0863, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	248°, 100%, 96%
HSV	248°, 9%, 100%
XYZ	81.7809, 83.3306, 106.3817
YIQ	236.4050, -5.2740, 7.4780

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

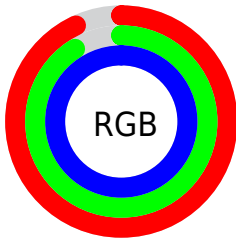
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	236, 233, 255
Decimal	15526399
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	93.16, 5.05, -10.25
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	93, 11.425, 296.220
Yxy	83.3340, 0.3012, 0.3069
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293716479 (0xFFECE9FF)
YUV	236.4050, 9.1673, -0.3552
Hunter-Lab	91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950

# Details

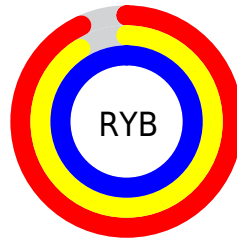
The HunterLab color  $91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $99.0452, -10.0224, 14.7056$ , and the grayscale version is  $91.7283, -4.8944, 4.9838$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $67.2494, 1.0605, -5.6454$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.4760, 6.8534, -18.5208$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

# Distribution



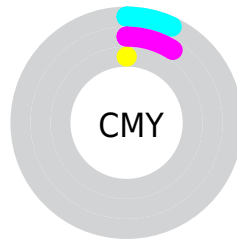
- Red (93%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950 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 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



91.2856, 0.1647,  
-5.1950

91.2856, 0.1647,  
-5.1950

224.9665, -5.2432,  
-1.1512

79.0353, 0.5857,  
-5.4353

117.4918, -0.8040,  
-4.5668

67.3863, 0.9651,  
-5.6263

131.3975, -1.3426,  
-4.1893

56.3736, 1.2969,  
-5.7614

145.8122, -1.9154,  
-3.7720

46.0363, 1.5763,  
-5.8352

160.7185, -2.5209,  
-3.3169

36.4217, 1.7973,  
-5.8414

176.1008, -3.1576,  
-2.8258

27.5891, 1.9518,  
-5.7721

191.9448, -3.8243,

19.6149, 2.0280,

-2.3002

-5.6186

208.2374, -4.5199,  
-1.7416

■ 12.6039, 2.0079,  
-5.3735

■ 5.9151, 3.4026,  
-6.9229

■ 91.2856, 0.1647,  
-5.1950

■ 91.2856, 0.1647,  
-5.1950

■ 81.4760, 6.8534,  
-18.5208

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 72.0264, 13.9869,  
-33.2511

■ 63.0115, 21.6956,  
-49.8129

■ 54.5348, 30.1263,  
-68.7255

■ 46.7465, 39.3866,  
-90.4993

■ 39.8648, 49.3875,  
-115.2789

■ 34.1928, 59.4852,  
-141.9383

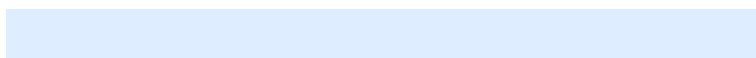
■ 30.0887, 68.0149,  
-166.6941

■ 27.7557, 72.8398,  
-183.7169

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



91.2875, -5.6183, -6.4016



91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950



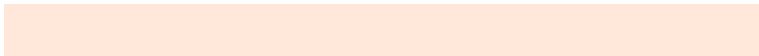
91.2875, 4.6921, -1.2018

# Triad

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



91.2875, 0.1625, -5.1927



91.2875, 1.4821, 13.4469



91.2875, -15.8626, 5.6737

# Complementary

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



91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950



99.0452, -10.0224, 14.7056

# 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.



91.2875, -14.0651, 10.7370



91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950



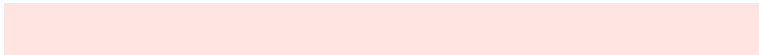
91.2875, -4.1308, 15.0423

# Square

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



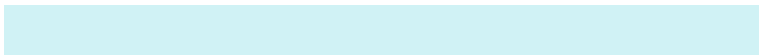
91.2875, 0.1625, -5.1927



91.2875, 5.4674, 9.5847



91.2875, -9.8071, 14.0821



91.2875, -14.7780, 0.0990



# Rectangle

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



91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950



91.2875, 6.3419, 2.3755



91.2875, -9.8071, 14.0821



91.2875, -15.5766, 7.4886

# Sweetspot

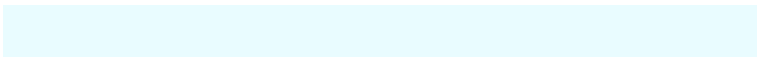
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



91.2875, 0.1625, -5.1927



96.9454, -3.4481, 1.8166



97.0606, -10.8006, 1.8276



44.4756, -1.3599, 0.3869

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



91.2875, 0.1625, -5.1927



89.9194, 1.0602, -6.9548



92.3381, 3.7386, -3.7836



41.8287, 0.3405, -2.9227



19.9824, 53.0995, -133.4353



6.5067, 16.7881, -39.5559



# Inverse Universe

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



93.0426, 5.9084, -1.2523



91.9641, 7.7208, -2.3180



98.0391, -13.5891, 13.5496



42.7262, 3.2695, -0.8947



37.1920, 71.0155, -32.7343



11.6537, 22.3295, -10.8585



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

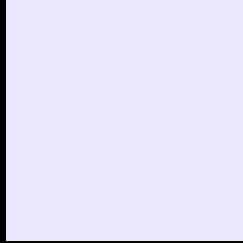
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

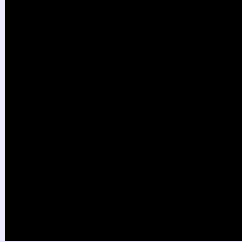
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950.

-5.1950.

# 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

91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950

### Protanopia

91.4101, -1.0060, -5.0552

### Deuteranopia

91.2223, 6.2563, -5.1701



## Tritanopia

91.4914, -0.9363, -3.3213

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950

## Protanomaly

91.5029, -0.6873, -4.9302

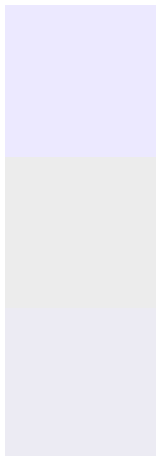
## Deuteranomaly

91.1300, 4.3811, -5.3221

## Tritanomaly

91.5261, -0.7475, -3.8135

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950

## Achromatopsia

91.5860, -4.8868, 4.9760

## Achromatomaly

91.4990, -3.1232, 1.3813

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950 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(236, 233, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 233, 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(236, 233, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 233, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950 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(236, 233, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 233, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 233, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 233, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 233, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 233,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 91.2856, 0.1647, -5.1950 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 233, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
233, 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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