

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(120.0174, -53.3302,  
24.5968)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(120.0174, -53.3302,  
24.5968) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(95.6224,  
-20.9166, -0.1049)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	CBFFFF
RGB	203, 255, 255
RGB Percent	80%, 100%, 100%
CMY	0.2039, 0.0000, 0.0000
CMYK	0.20, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	180°, 100%, 90%
HSV	180°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	78.4385, 91.4364, 108.1225
YIQ	239.4520, -30.9920, -11.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

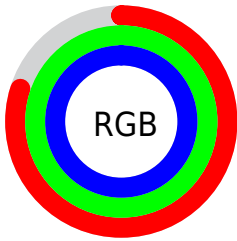
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	203, 229, 255
Decimal	13369343
CIE Lab	96.59, -16.30, -5.41
CIE LCh	97, 17.180, 198.366
Yxy	91.4369, 0.2822, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291559423 (0xFFC0FFFF)
YUV	239.4520, 7.6652, -31.9684
Hunter-Lab	95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049

# Details

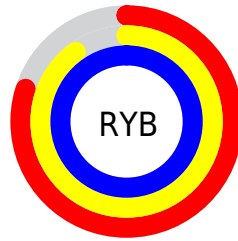
The HunterLab color  $95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $82.6348, 13.8900, 10.6227$ , and the grayscale version is  $93.0829, -4.9667, 5.0574$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $71.2470, -17.9537, -0.8722$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $93.8862, -27.3050, -2.3714$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.6301, -13.6809, 2.4651$ .

# Distribution



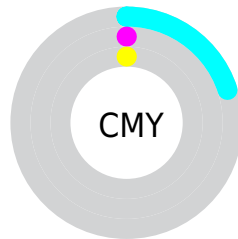
- Red (80%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (20%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049 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 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.6224, -20.9166,  
-0.1049

95.6224, -20.9166,  
-0.1049

230.8017,  
-33.8547, 5.5278

83.1703, -19.4825,  
-0.5549

122.2018,  
-23.7703, 0.9138

71.3110, -18.0398,  
-0.9622

136.2841,  
-25.1970, 1.4776

60.0761, -16.5820,  
-1.3233

150.8692,  
-26.6262, 2.0756

49.5023, -15.1013,  
-1.6341

165.9405,  
-28.0595, 2.7060

39.6339, -13.5867,  
-1.8895

181.4827,  
-29.4980, 3.3676

30.5255, -12.0213,  
-2.0828

197.4819,

22.2469, -10.3784,

-30.9428, 4.0591

-2.2052

213.9254,  
-32.3948, 4.7795

■ 14.8913, -8.6112,  
-2.2442

■ 8.5412, -8.7745,  
-2.2690

■ 95.6224, -20.9166,  
-0.1049

■ 95.6224, -20.9166,  
-0.1049

■ 93.8862, -27.3050,  
-2.3714

■ 97.6301, -13.6809,  
2.4651

■ 92.4206, -32.7977,  
-4.3181

99.9056, -5.6642,  
5.3163

■ 91.2217, -37.3622,  
-5.9345

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 90.2812, -40.9895,  
-7.2182

■ 89.5858, -43.6984,  
-8.1763

■ 89.1169, -45.5388,  
-8.8269

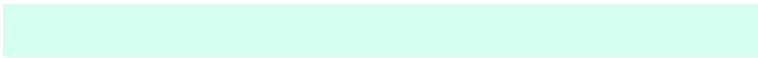
■ 88.8484, -46.5973,  
-9.2011

■ 88.7356, -47.0433,  
-9.3587

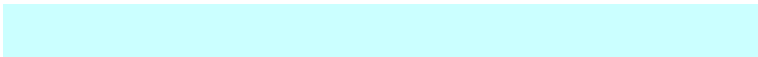
# Harmonies

## Analogous

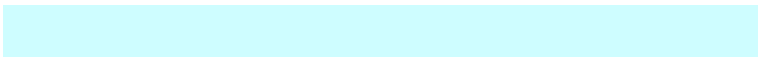
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.6226, -21.4044, 8.4515



95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049



95.6226, -16.2869, -7.8731

# Triad

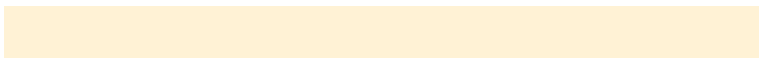
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



95.6226, -20.9159, -0.1047



95.6226, 8.1138, -6.3367



95.6226, -1.6081, 19.9069

# Complementary

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



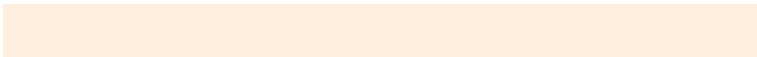
95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049



82.6348, 13.8900, 10.6227

# 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.



95.6226, 6.6107, 16.6625



95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049



95.6226, 12.3601, 1.8406

# Square

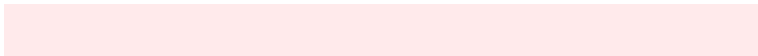
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



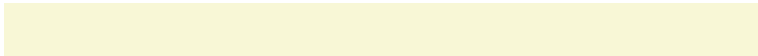
95.6226, -20.9159, -0.1047



95.6226, 0.3823, -11.6931



95.6226, 11.8000, 10.2266



95.6226, -10.4758, 19.4901

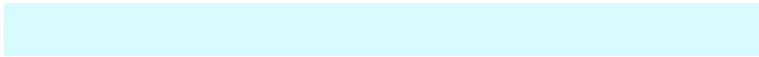


# Rectangle

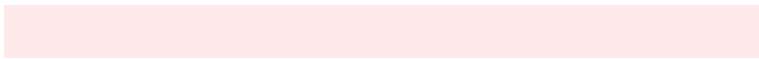
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



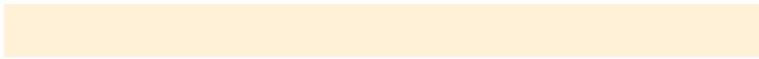
95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049



95.6226, -11.3768, -11.3182



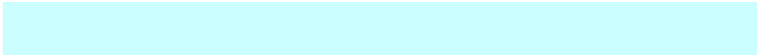
95.6226, 11.8000, 10.2266



95.6226, 1.3280, 19.2214

# Sweetspot

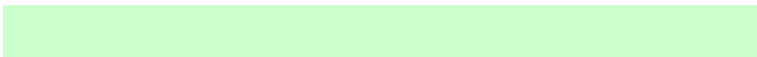
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



95.6226, -20.9159, -0.1047



98.5966, -10.2528, 3.6839



94.0898, -29.6403, 21.8547



45.5473, -4.9836, 1.6189

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

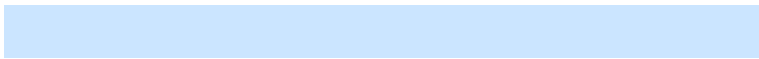
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



95.6226, -20.9159, -0.1047



94.9647, -23.3222, -0.9587



87.1529, -7.7171, -10.7934



45.2565, -6.0147, 1.2523



64.1431, -34.0056, -6.7650



20.0150, -10.6110, -2.1109



# Inverse Universe

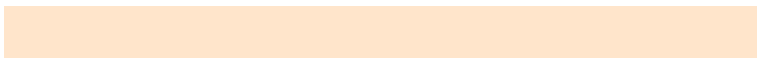
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.3760, 22.9521, -14.0857



81.8380, 28.0842, -17.6216



90.3390, 0.0562, 18.5851



42.7790, 3.5516, -1.6432



38.5764, 75.8426, -50.8800

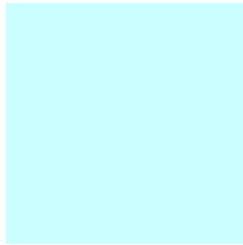


12.0372, 23.6656, -15.8764



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

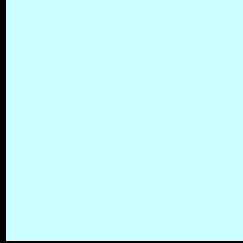
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

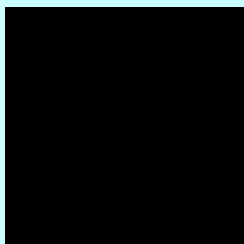
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

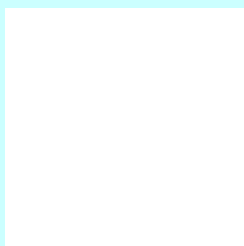
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049.



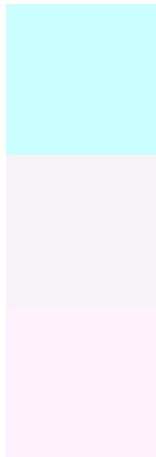
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.6224,

-20.9166,-0.1049.

# 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

95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049

### Protanopia

95.3074, -2.5258, 3.4376

### Deuteranopia

95.2219, 2.3162, 0.8538



## Tritanopia

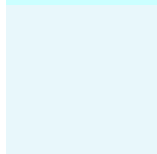
95.3401, -8.4730, -0.2348

# Trichromacy



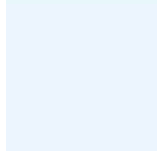
## Original Color

95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049



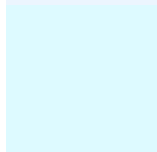
## Protanomaly

95.2063, -9.2113, 1.6677



## Deuteranomaly

95.0229, -6.3664, -0.0645



## Tritanomaly

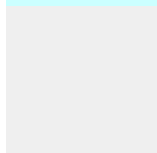
95.3747, -13.3356, -0.2772

# Monochromacy



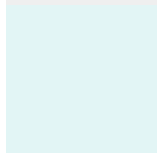
## Original Color

95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049



## Achromatopsia

92.9063, -4.9572, 5.0478



## Achromatomaly

93.8436, -11.1111, 3.0530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049 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(203, 255, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(203, 255, 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(203, 255, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(203, 255, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049 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(203, 255, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(203, 255, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(203, 255, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(203, 255, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 255, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(203, 255,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(203, 255, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(203,  
255, 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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