

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(93.2217, -10.6405,  
-2.9151)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(93.2217, -10.6405,  
-2.9151) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(93.2638,  
-10.8363, -2.8653)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DBF4FF
RGB	219, 244, 255
RGB Percent	86%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.1412, 0.0431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.14, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	198°, 100%, 93%
HSV	198°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	79.6140, 86.9814, 107.2006
YIQ	237.7790, -18.4310, -1.8790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

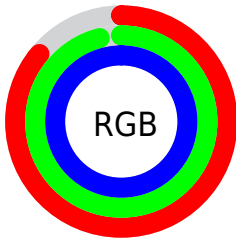
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	219, 234, 255
Decimal	14415103
CIE Lab	94.73, -5.96, -8.05
CIE LCh	95, 10.016, 233.464
Yxy	86.9849, 0.2908, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292605183 (0xFFDBF4FF)
YUV	237.7790, 8.4900, -16.4692
Hunter-Lab	93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653

# Details

The HunterLab color  $93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $91.0860, 1.9257, 12.5360$ , and the grayscale version is  $92.3398, -4.9270, 5.0170$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $69.2360, -9.0496, -3.2468$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $88.7352, -14.0147, -8.7810$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.9971, -7.0545, 3.0225$ .

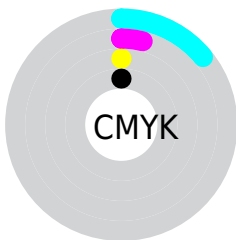
# Distribution



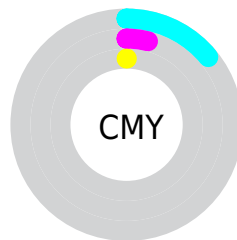
- Red (86%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (14%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653 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 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.2638, -10.8363,  
-2.8653

93.2638, -10.8363,  
-2.8653

227.6342,  
-20.0882, 1.8987

80.9214, -9.9013,  
-3.1993

119.6424,  
-12.7663, -2.0598

69.1756, -8.9817,  
-3.4877

133.6293,  
-13.7577, -1.5980

58.0605, -8.0787,  
-3.7243

148.1223,  
-14.7674, -1.0989

47.6141, -7.1910,  
-3.9042

163.1045,  
-15.7955, -0.5644

37.8824, -6.3162,  
-4.0214

178.5603,  
-16.8417, 0.0040

28.9224, -5.4506,  
-4.0683

194.4756,

20.8072, -4.5875,

-17.9060, 0.6048

-4.0349

210.8375,  
-18.9883, 1.2368

■ 13.6363, -3.7141,  
-3.9092

■ 7.2377, -3.9766,  
-4.2974

■ 93.2638, -10.8363,  
-2.8653

■ 93.2638, -10.8363,  
-2.8653

■ 88.7352, -14.0147,  
-8.7810

■ 97.9971, -7.0545,  
3.0225

■ 84.4202, -16.5138,  
-14.7147

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 80.3356, -18.2632,  
-20.6406

■ 76.4955, -19.1929,  
-26.5282

■ 72.9125, -19.2413,  
-32.3404

■ 69.5955, -18.3647,  
-38.0355

■ 66.5475, -16.5508,  
-43.5736

■ 63.7601, -13.8392,  
-48.9286

■ 62.2171, -11.9229,  
-52.0277

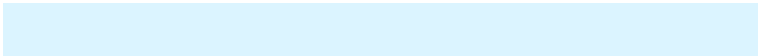
# Harmonies

## Analogous

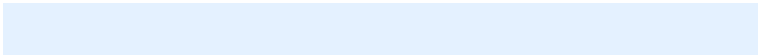
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.2657, -13.9448, 1.2240



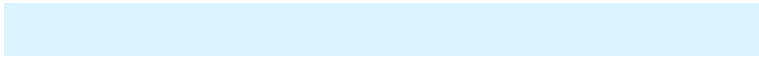
93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653



93.2657, -6.1127, -4.8375

# Triad

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



93.2657, -10.8383, -2.8630



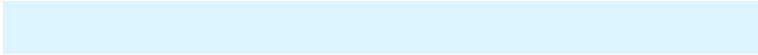
93.2657, 5.1236, 3.9916



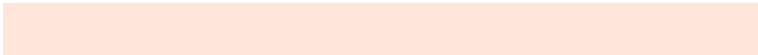
93.2657, -8.9150, 13.3580

# Complementary

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



93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653



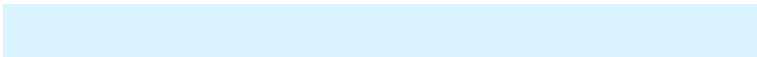
91.0860, 1.9257, 12.5360

# Split Complementary

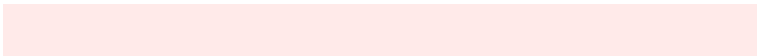
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



93.2657, -3.8448, 14.0094



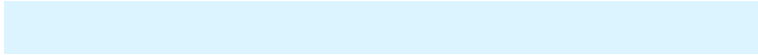
93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653



93.2657, 4.3338, 8.7717

# Square

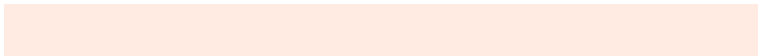
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



93.2657, -10.8383, -2.8630



93.2657, 3.1586, -0.7430



93.2657, 1.0236, 12.3745

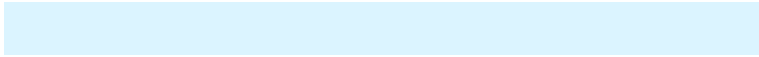


93.2657, -12.8515, 10.5440



# Rectangle

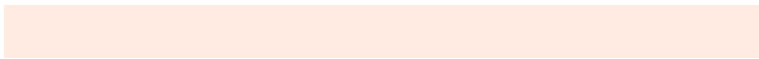
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653



93.2657, -2.6506, -4.6176



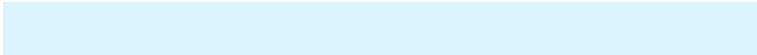
93.2657, 1.0236, 12.3745



93.2657, -7.2896, 13.8306

# Sweetspot

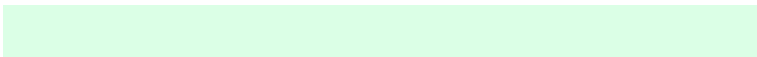
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.2657, -10.8383, -2.8630



98.0535, -7.0070, 3.0910



96.0638, -20.8926, 12.7134



45.1962, -3.3827, 1.2259

0.0000, NaN, NaN

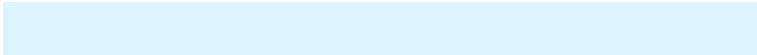


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

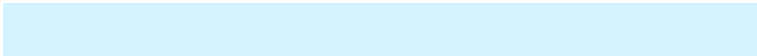


# Same Dimension

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



93.2657, -10.8383, -2.8630



91.9382, -11.8194, -4.5666



87.6259, -1.5523, -10.0466



44.1474, -4.2399, -0.0665



45.2800, -9.0834, -36.9877



14.7970, -3.8262, -10.2353



# Inverse Universe

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



88.5755, 12.0595, -2.5020



86.3531, 15.6698, -4.0628



96.6368, -7.4311, 18.2984



42.6618, 2.9249, 0.0194



35.7739, 65.9849, -13.4799

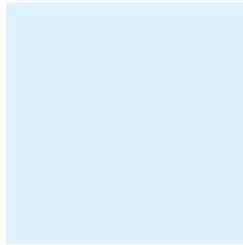


11.2498, 20.9007, -5.4058



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

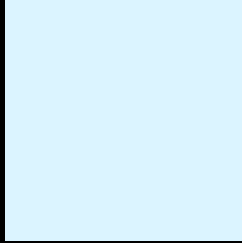
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

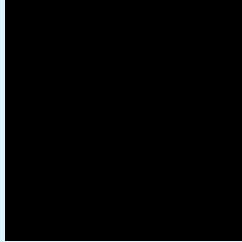
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

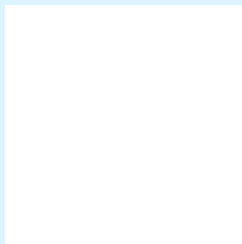
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.2638,

-10.8363,-2.8653.

# 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

93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653

### Protanopia

93.0803, -1.9527, -0.8134

### Deuteranopia

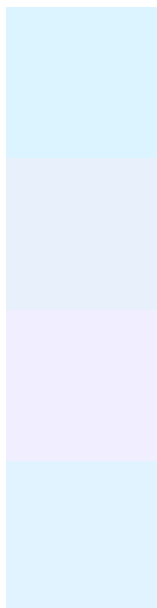
93.2461, 5.2402, -2.6063



## Tritanopia

93.3034, -7.3990, -2.7553

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653

## Protanomaly

93.0077, -5.3711, -1.4916

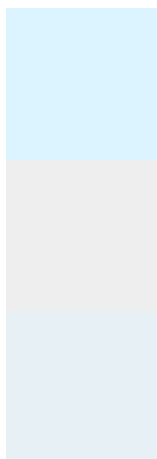
## Deuteranomaly

93.3112, -0.8846, -2.6314

## Tritanomaly

93.3641, -8.8295, -2.7039

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653

## Achromatopsia

92.4658, -4.9337, 5.0238

## Achromatomaly

92.6503, -7.1542, 2.1948

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653 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, 244, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(219, 244, 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, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(219, 244, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653 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, 244, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(219, 244, 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, 244, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(219, 244, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 244, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(219, 244,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(219, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(219,  
244, 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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