

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(93.3269, -29.7310,  
-0.4668)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(93.3269, -29.7310,  
-0.4668) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(93.3167,  
-29.7690, -0.4837)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABFFFA
RGB	171, 255, 250
RGB Percent	67%, 100%, 98%
CMY	0.3294, 0.0000, 0.0196
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	176°, 100%, 84%
HSV	176°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	69.8099, 87.0801, 103.5713
YIQ	229.3140, -48.4590, -19.3630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

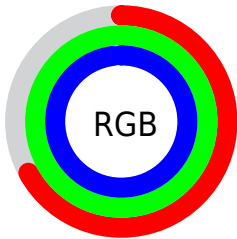
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	171, 214, 255
Decimal	11272186
CIELab	94.77, -26.34, -5.71
CIELCh	95, 26.952, 192.226
Yxy	87.0806, 0.2680, 0.3343
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289462266 (0xFFABFFFA)
YUV	229.3140, 10.1982, -51.1414
Hunter-Lab	93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837

# Details

The HunterLab color **93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **73.1586, 27.2485, 12.2684**, and the grayscale version is **88.6275, -4.7289, 4.8153**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.6719, -13.5318, 2.5181**, and **69.2301, -25.7484, -1.5023** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **91.8657, -35.3514, -1.5823**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **95.0375, -23.2888, 0.9482**.

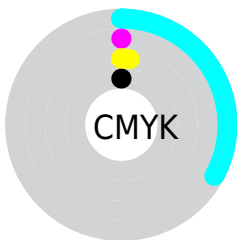
# Distribution



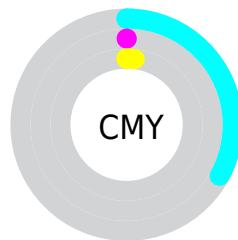
- Red (67%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837 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 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.3167, -29.7690,  
-0.4837

93.3167, -29.7690,  
-0.4837

227.7032,  
-46.3752, 5.0030

80.9703, -27.8317,  
-0.9149

119.6981,  
-33.5535, 0.4976

69.2220, -25.8557,  
-1.3015

133.6871,  
-35.4151, 1.0443

58.1042, -23.8281,  
-1.6406

148.1822,  
-37.2619, 1.6257

47.6551, -21.7330,  
-1.9280

163.1663,  
-39.0973, 2.2402

37.9204, -19.5473,  
-2.1581

178.6239,  
-40.9242, 2.8864

28.9571, -17.2367,  
-2.3238

194.5411,

20.8383, -14.7463,

-42.7449, 3.5630

-2.4155

210.9048,  
-44.5613, 4.2688

■ 13.6633, -11.9792,  
-2.4200

■ 7.2687, -12.7202,  
-2.8594

■ 93.3167, -29.7690,  
-0.4837

■ 93.3167, -29.7690,  
-0.4837

■ 91.8657, -35.3514,  
-1.5823

■ 95.0375, -23.2888,  
0.9482

■ 90.6789, -40.0090,  
-2.3427

■ 97.0280, -15.9641,  
2.7051

■ 89.7477, -43.7342,  
-2.7710

■ 99.2860, -7.8573,  
4.7703

■ 89.0578, -46.5490,  
-2.8821

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 88.5891, -48.5083,  
-2.7016

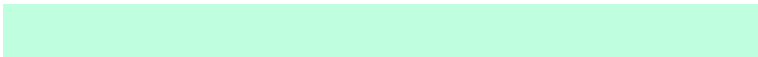
■ 88.3139, -49.7068,  
-2.2674

■ 88.2049, -50.2141,  
-1.8505

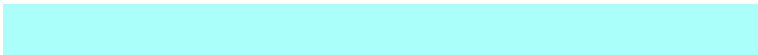
# Harmonies

## Analogous

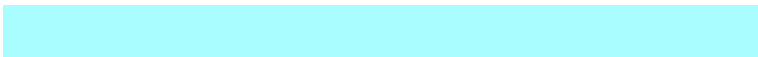
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.3170, -29.1672, 12.5346



93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837



93.3170, -24.0193, -13.7376

# Triad

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



93.3170, -29.7678, -0.4843



93.3170, 13.7261, -15.8489



93.3170, 3.3422, 26.2487

# Complementary

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



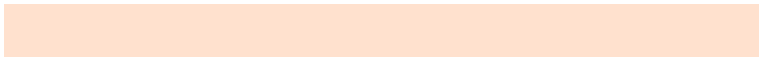
93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837



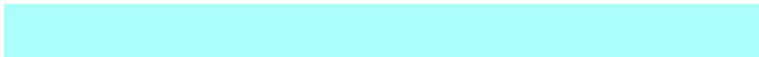
73.1586, 27.2485, 12.2684

# 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.



93.3170, 15.7107, 20.6455



93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837



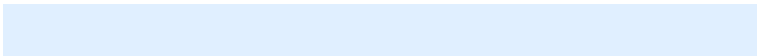
93.3170, 21.9437, -3.0464

# Square

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



93.3170, -29.7678, -0.4843



93.3170, 0.7614, -23.4422



93.3170, 22.6906, 10.3205

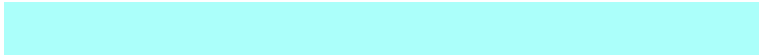


93.3170, -10.5940, 26.7256



# Rectangle

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



93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837



93.3170, -17.1520, -20.4212



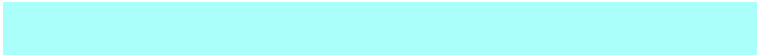
93.3170, 22.6906, 10.3205



93.3170, 7.8409, 24.9450

# Sweetspot

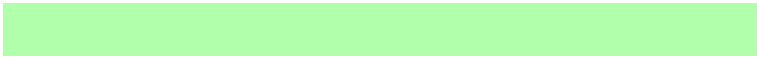
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.3170, -29.7678, -0.4843



97.6642, -13.6588, 3.2811



91.5210, -40.8923, 30.7182



45.0419, -6.8329, 1.3891

0.0000, NaN, NaN

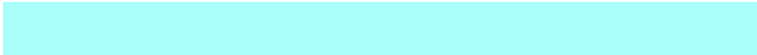


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

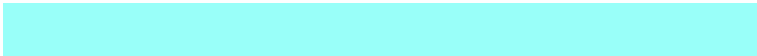


# Same Dimension

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



93.3170, -29.7678, -0.4843



92.2646, -33.8051, -1.2945



81.4455, -10.8706, -18.8757



45.2346, -6.1364, 1.5641



63.7658, -36.2598, -1.4272



19.9109, -11.2323, -0.6396



# Inverse Universe

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



73.1586, 27.2485, 12.2684



68.2262, 34.6919, 14.1158



83.0789, 7.1625, 23.8211



42.4318, 1.6896, 3.2971



33.3674, 57.2178, 20.9792

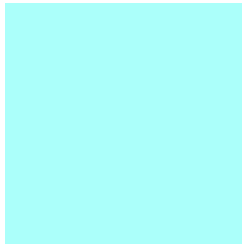


10.4400, 17.9585, 6.1288



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

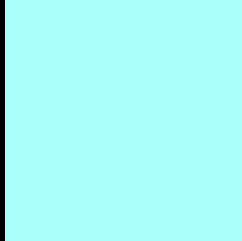
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

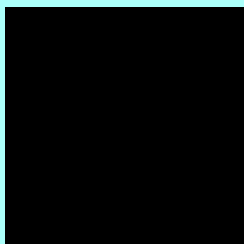
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

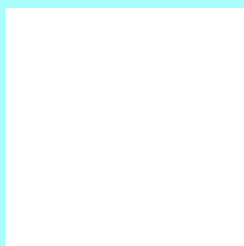
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837.



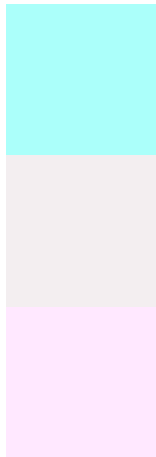
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.3167,

-29.7690,-0.4837.

# 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

93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837

### Protanopia

93.0027, -2.9446, 4.7013

### Deuteranopia

92.8403, 7.0051, -3.0883



## Tritanopia

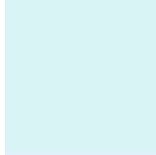
93.0171, -13.3785, -3.2214

# Trichromacy



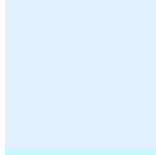
## Original Color

93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837



## Protanomaly

92.7280, -13.4820, 2.1778



## Deuteranomaly

92.3360, -7.6503, -2.9074



## Tritanomaly

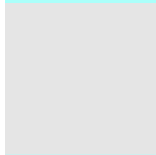
93.1201, -19.9010, -2.1362

# Monochromacy



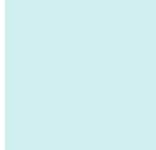
## Original Color

93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837



## Achromatopsia

88.5177, -4.7231, 4.8093



## Achromatomaly

89.8184, -14.3457, 2.2060

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837 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(171, 255, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 255, 250)  
}
```

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(171, 255, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 255, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837 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(171, 255, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 255, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 255, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 255, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 255, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 255,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.3167, -29.7690, -0.4837 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 255, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
255, 250) }
```

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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