

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(93.3803, -20.6616,  
-1.8243)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(93.3803, -20.6616,  
-1.8243) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(93.3803,  
-20.6616, -1.8243)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4FAFD
RGB	196, 250, 253
RGB Percent	77%, 98%, 99%
CMY	0.2314, 0.0196, 0.0078
CMYK	0.23, 0.01, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	183°, 93%, 88%
HSV	183°, 23%, 99%
XYZ	74.6801, 87.1988, 105.8234
YIQ	234.1960, -33.1470, -10.5150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

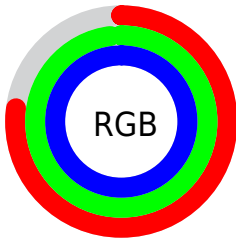
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	196, 224, 253
Decimal	12909309
CIE Lab	94.82, -16.30, -7.03
CIE LCh	95, 17.757, 203.336
Yxy	87.2024, 0.2790, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291099389 (0xFFC4FAFD)
YUV	234.1960, 9.2704, -33.4979
Hunter-Lab	93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243

# Details

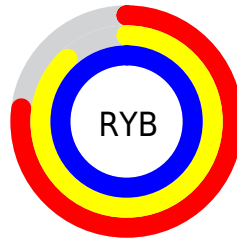
The HunterLab color  $93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $81.0649, 14.2451, 12.0035$ , and the grayscale version is  $90.7663, -4.8431, 4.9315$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.9054, -5.6651, 5.3160$ , and  $69.1290, -17.6434, -2.5035$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $91.2508, -26.2110, -4.6116$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $95.7683, -14.3039, 1.2288$ .

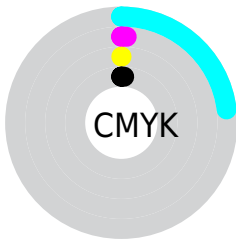
# Distribution



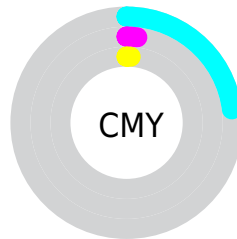
- Red (77%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (77%)
- Yellow (88%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243 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 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.3803, -20.6616,  
-1.8243

93.3803, -20.6616,  
-1.8243

227.7910,  
-33.5959, 3.2536

81.0325, -19.2283,  
-2.1999

119.7690,  
-23.5181, -0.9422

69.2810, -17.7833,  
-2.5308

133.7606,  
-24.9446, -0.4436

58.1599, -16.3222,  
-2.8117

148.2583,  
-26.3732, 0.0912

47.7072, -14.8365,  
-3.0380

163.2449,  
-27.8056, 0.6604

37.9687, -13.3144,  
-3.2038

178.7049,  
-29.2431, 1.2625

29.0013, -11.7377,  
-3.3017

194.6244,

20.8779, -10.0771,

-30.6868, 1.8962

-3.3217

210.9904,  
-32.1375, 2.5603

■ 13.6977, -8.2803,  
-3.2509

■ 7.3079, -10.1122,  
-3.6257

■ 93.3803, -20.6616,  
-1.8243

■ 93.3803, -20.6616,  
-1.8243

■ 91.2508, -26.2110,  
-4.6116

■ 95.7683, -14.3039,  
1.2288

■ 89.3761, -30.8970,  
-7.1153

■ 98.4040, -7.1963,  
4.5183

■ 87.7569, -34.6856,  
-9.3168

■ 99.6156, -5.1547,  
5.9817

■ 86.3876, -37.5633,  
-11.2060

■ 99.9360, -5.6867,  
6.3471

■ 85.2578, -39.5430,  
-12.7821

■ 84.3507, -40.6701,  
-14.0557

■ 83.6415, -41.0302,  
-15.0530

■ 83.2080, -40.9232,  
-15.6614

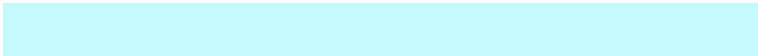
# Harmonies

## Analogous

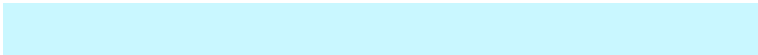
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.3822, -21.8964, 7.0124



93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243



93.3822, -15.3051, -9.4289

# Triad

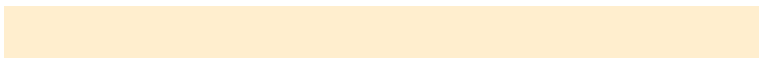
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



93.3822, -20.6630, -1.8229



93.3822, 9.6117, -5.5200



93.3822, -2.9286, 20.2832

# Complementary

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



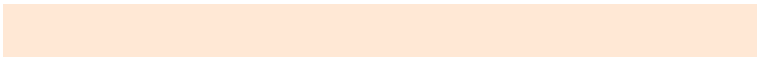
93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243



81.0649, 14.2451, 12.0035

# 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.



93.3822, 5.7981, 17.5849



93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243



93.3822, 13.2170, 3.1116

# Square

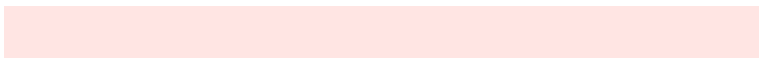
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



93.3822, -20.6630, -1.8229



93.3822, 2.1148, -11.7035



93.3822, 11.7951, 11.4988



93.3822, -11.8839, 19.2359

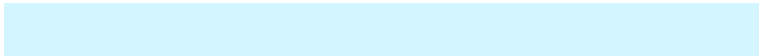


# Rectangle

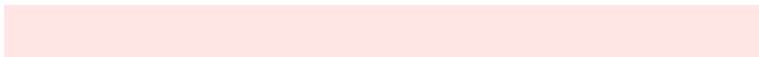
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243



93.3822, -10.0002, -12.4943



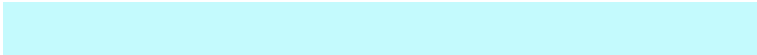
93.3822, 11.7951, 11.4988



93.3822, 0.1329, 19.7934

# Sweetspot

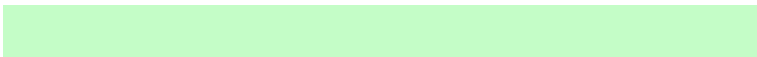
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.3822, -20.6630, -1.8229



98.0679, -10.5584, 3.0460



92.7925, -31.2264, 22.1644



45.2962, -5.0857, 1.3163

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



93.3822, -20.6630, -1.8229



93.2256, -23.4623, -3.1346



84.1939, -6.3001, -13.6724



45.0645, -5.7103, 1.0263



60.7452, -29.9173, -11.3432



19.0812, -9.4897, -3.3643



# Inverse Universe

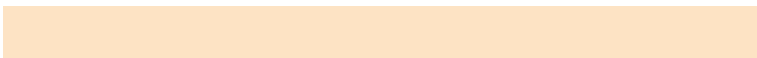
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



82.0162, 25.1542, -14.4060



79.6430, 31.6392, -18.5479



89.4425, -0.7838, 20.4804



42.7585, 3.4423, -1.3531



38.0171, 73.9018, -43.6219

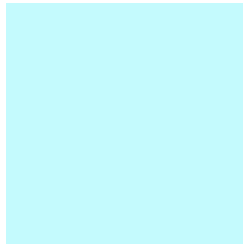


11.8832, 23.1312, -13.8787



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

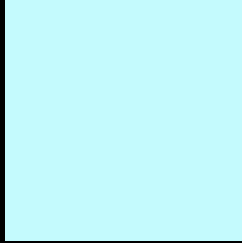
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

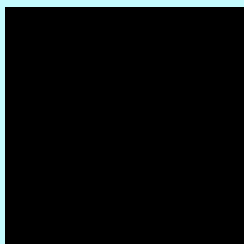
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243.



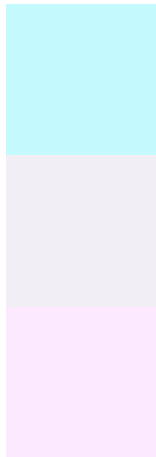
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.3803,

-20.6616, -1.8243.

# 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

93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243

### Protanopia

93.1022, -2.2115, 1.8062

### Deuteranopia

92.9411, 5.7813, -2.9821



## Tritanopia

93.2638, -10.8363, -2.8653

# Trichromacy



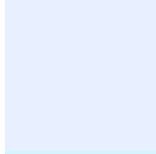
## Original Color

93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243



## Protanomaly

92.9254, -9.1355, -0.0823



## Deuteranomaly

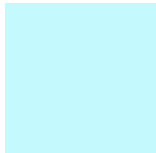
92.7602, -4.4698, -2.8527



## Tritanomaly

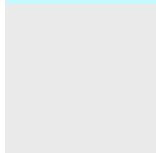
93.2288, -14.3652, -2.4359

# Monochromacy



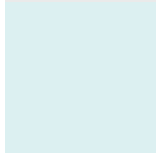
## Original Color

93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243



## Achromatopsia

90.7075, -4.8399, 4.9283



## Achromatomaly

91.5897, -11.0881, 2.3717

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243 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(196, 250, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 250, 253)  
}
```

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(196, 250, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 250, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243 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".

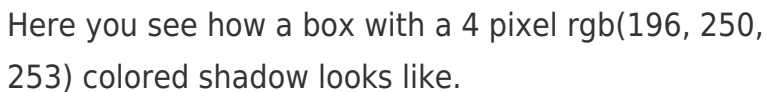
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(196, 250, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 250, 253) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 250, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 250, 253); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 250, 253); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 250, 253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.3803, -20.6616, -1.8243 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 250, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
250, 253) }
```

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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