

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(93.5541, -18.1837,  
-2.6206)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(93.5541, -18.1837,  
-2.6206) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(93.5564,  
-18.1805, -2.6256)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CAF9FF
RGB	202, 249, 255
RGB Percent	79%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.2078, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.21, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	187°, 100%, 90%
HSV	187°, 21%, 100%
XYZ	76.2829, 87.5280, 107.4819
YIQ	235.6310, -29.9380, -8.0980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

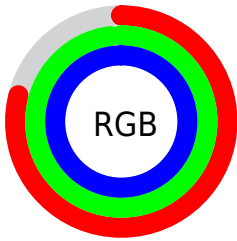
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	202, 227, 255
Decimal	13302271
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.96, -13.63, -7.82
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 15.714, 209.856
Yxy	87.5315, 0.2812, 0.3226
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291492351 (0xFFCAF9FF)
YUV	235.6310, 9.5489, -29.4944
Hunter-Lab	93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256

# Details

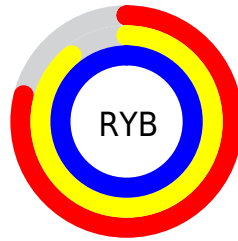
The HunterLab color  $93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.0447, 11.0574, 12.5613$ , and the grayscale version is  $91.3943, -4.8766, 4.9656$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $69.5846, -15.8406, -2.9216$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $90.8261, -23.2206, -6.1986$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $96.5320, -12.3780, 1.1578$ .

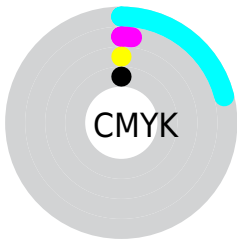
# Distribution



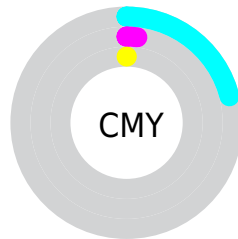
- Red (79%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (79%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (21%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256 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 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.5564, -18.1805,  
-2.6256

93.5564, -18.1805,  
-2.6256

228.0280,  
-30.1530, 2.2149

81.2004, -16.8783,  
-2.9695

119.9603,  
-20.7945, -1.8011

69.4404, -15.5715,  
-3.2683

133.9591,  
-22.1072, -1.3304

58.3103, -14.2575,  
-3.5158

148.4636,  
-23.4263, -0.8226

47.8480, -12.9298,  
-3.7072

163.4569,  
-24.7531, -0.2797

38.0992, -11.5793,  
-3.8365

178.9235,  
-26.0885, 0.2968

29.1205, -10.1919,  
-3.8961

194.8493,

20.9848, -8.7447,

-27.4333, 0.9056

-3.8762

211.2214,  
-28.7879, 1.5453

■ 13.7906, -7.1969,  
-3.7645

■ 7.4126, -8.4071,  
-4.0633

■ 93.5564, -18.1805,  
-2.6256

■ 93.5564, -18.1805,  
-2.6256

■ 90.8261, -23.2206,  
-6.1986

■ 96.5320, -12.3780,  
1.1578

■ 88.3415, -27.4344,  
-9.5403

■ 99.7392, -5.8728,  
5.1165

■ 86.1076, -30.7770,  
-12.6225

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 84.1241, -33.2190,  
-15.4235

■ 82.3855, -34.7552,  
-17.9288

■ 80.8804, -35.4113,  
-20.1348

■ 79.5887, -35.2539,  
-22.0536

■ 78.5474, -34.5393,  
-23.6170

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.5582, -20.1332, 5.1299



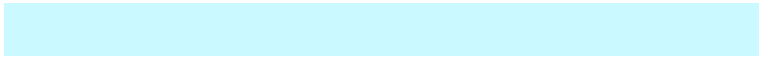
93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256



93.5582, -12.7244, -8.7128

# Triad

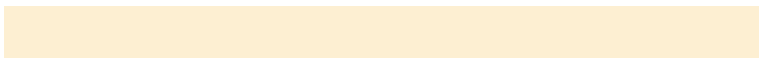
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



93.5582, -18.1823, -2.6232



93.5582, 8.9199, -2.6933



93.5582, -4.9578, 18.7860

# Complementary

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



93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256



84.0447, 11.0574, 12.5613

# 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.



93.5582, 2.9895, 17.0699



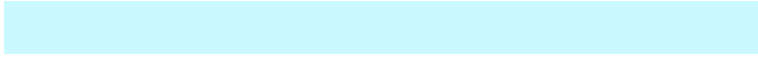
93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256



93.5582, 11.1671, 5.0553

# Square

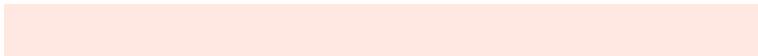
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



93.5582, -18.1823, -2.6232



93.5582, 2.9193, -8.7556



93.5582, 8.9614, 12.2026

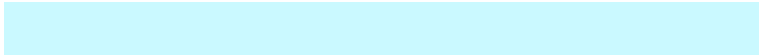


93.5582, -12.6587, 17.1021

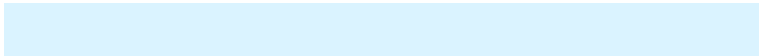


# Rectangle

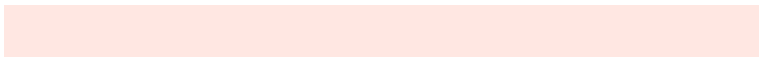
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256



93.5582, -7.7364, -10.7734



93.5582, 8.9614, 12.2026



93.5582, -2.2258, 18.5898

# Sweetspot

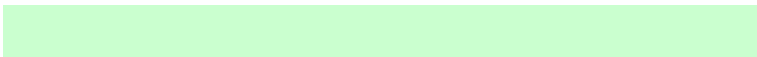
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.5582, -18.1823, -2.6232



98.0375, -9.3498, 3.0308



94.1259, -29.2844, 20.1809



45.2601, -4.5212, 1.2828

0.0000, NaN, NaN

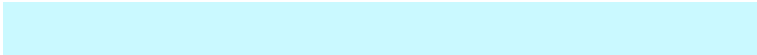


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

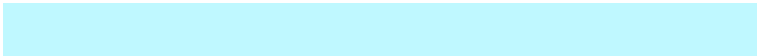


# Same Dimension

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



93.5582, -18.1823, -2.6232



92.3763, -20.4038, -4.1576



85.2410, -4.9963, -13.3675



44.8439, -5.3592, 0.7655



56.9019, -25.1243, -16.8864



18.0227, -8.1783, -4.8721



# Inverse Universe

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



83.8703, 22.3424, -11.2876



80.8671, 28.0842, -14.6637



91.7916, -2.6010, 20.4227



42.7351, 3.3171, -1.0210



37.4120, 71.7878, -35.6585

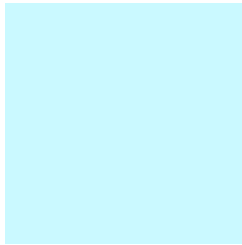


11.7152, 22.5449, -11.6730



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

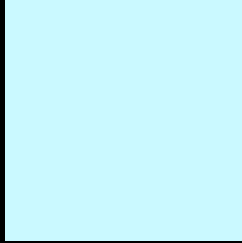
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

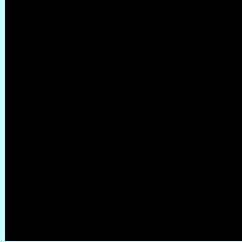
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256.



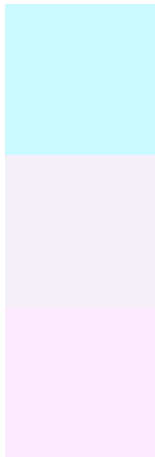
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.5564,

-18.1805,-2.6256.

# 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

93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256

### Protanopia

93.5146, -2.1985, 0.7624

### Deuteranopia

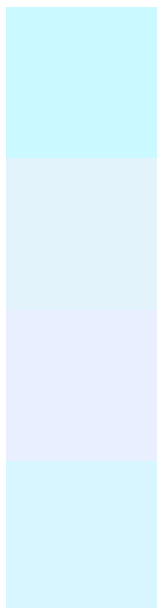
93.1456, 4.9017, -2.7390



## Tritanopia

93.5152, -9.9473, -2.5332

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256

## Protanomaly

93.4864, -8.6718, -0.4282

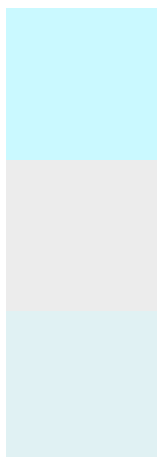
## Deuteranomaly

92.9760, -3.6520, -3.1031

## Tritanomaly

93.5834, -13.0299, -2.5014

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256

## Achromatopsia

91.5860, -4.8868, 4.9760

## Achromatomaly

92.3195, -10.0240, 2.2545

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256 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(202, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(202, 249, 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(202, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(202, 249, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256 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(202, 249, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(202, 249, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(202, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(202, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(202, 249,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.5564, -18.1805, -2.6256 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(202, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(202,  
249, 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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