

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(93.9162, -11.1239,  
0.0579)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(93.9162, -11.1239,  
0.0579) contains.

<b>HunterLab(93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(93.7858,  
-10.9186, -0.0983)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	DFF5FB
RGB	223, 245, 251
RGB Percent	87%, 96%, 98%
CMY	0.1255, 0.0392, 0.0157
CMYK	0.11, 0.02, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	193°, 78%, 93%
HSV	193°, 11%, 98%
XYZ	80.4964, 87.9578, 104.0017
YIQ	239.1060, -15.0380, -2.7980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

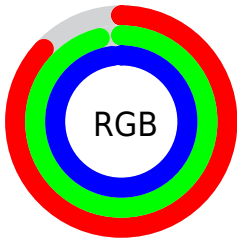
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	223, 235, 251
Decimal	14677499
CIE Lab	95.14, -6.01, -5.34
CIE LCh	95, 8.036, 221.623
Yxy	87.9614, 0.2954, 0.3228
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292867579 (0xFFDFF5FB)
YUV	239.1060, 5.8637, -14.1250
Hunter-Lab	93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983

# Details

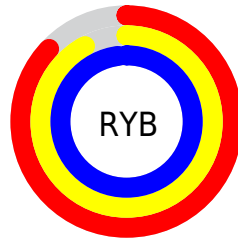
The HunterLab color  $93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $90.4849, 1.6827, 10.0407$ , and the grayscale version is  $92.9344, -4.9587, 5.0493$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $69.7568, -8.9808, -1.0562$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $90.0333, -15.3526, -4.8938$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.7488, -5.8624, 4.7706$ .

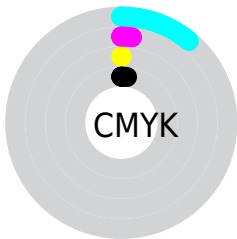
# Distribution



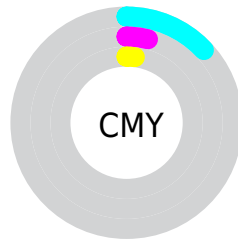
- Red (87%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983 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 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.7858, -10.9186,  
-0.0983

93.7858, -10.9186,  
-0.0983

228.3368,  
-20.1926, 5.5171

81.4194, -9.9806,  
-0.5441

120.2096,  
-12.8538, 0.9165

69.6482, -9.0581,  
-0.9481

134.2177,  
-13.8478, 1.4781

58.5064, -8.1521,  
-1.3056

148.7313,  
-14.8601, 2.0739

48.0316, -7.2613,  
-1.6123

163.7333,  
-15.8906, 2.7023

38.2694, -6.3833,  
-1.8629

179.2083,  
-16.9392, 3.3620

29.2762, -5.5145,  
-2.0506

195.1423,

21.1244, -4.6483,

-18.0059, 4.0517

-2.1661

211.5224,  
-19.0904, 4.7704

■ 13.9120, -3.7720,  
-2.1962

■ 7.5469, -3.8717,  
-2.5234

■ 93.7858, -10.9186,  
-0.0983

■ 93.7858, -10.9186,  
-0.0983

■ 90.0333, -15.3526,  
-4.8938

■ 97.7488, -5.8624,  
4.7706

■ 86.4970, -19.0939,  
-9.5956

■ 99.8725, -6.0348,  
7.2533

■ 83.1895, -22.0802,  
-14.1734

■ 80.1196, -24.2535,  
-18.5954

■ 77.2938, -25.5673,  
-22.8288

■ 74.7144, -25.9946,  
-26.8427

■ 72.3777, -25.5372,  
-30.6129

■ 70.2708, -24.2397,  
-34.1301

■ 68.5638, -22.5272,  
-37.0690

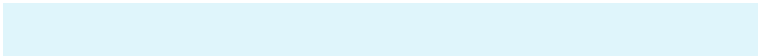
# Harmonies

## Analogous

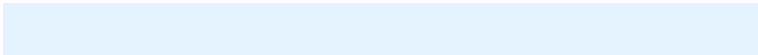
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.7878, -12.7244, 3.5574



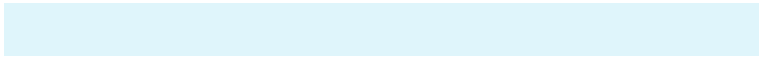
93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983



93.7878, -7.5204, -2.4153

# Triad

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



93.7878, -10.9204, -0.0968



93.7878, 2.7115, 2.6718



93.7878, -6.6172, 12.2640

# Complementary

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



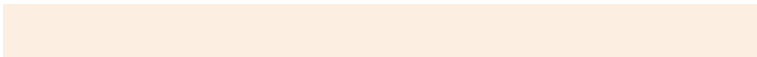
93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983



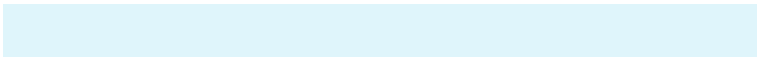
90.4849, 1.6827, 10.0407

# 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.



93.7878, -2.4715, 12.0501



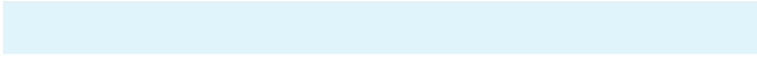
93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983



93.7878, 2.9636, 6.6269

# Square

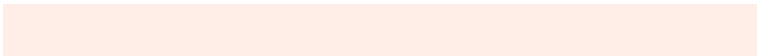
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



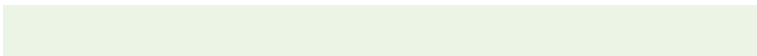
93.7878, -10.9204, -0.0968



93.7878, 0.3690, -0.7694



93.7878, 1.0519, 10.0251

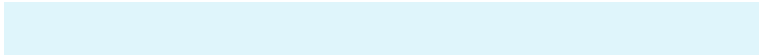


93.7878, -10.2691, 10.6226

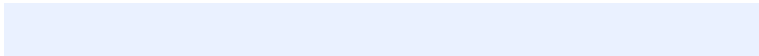


# Rectangle

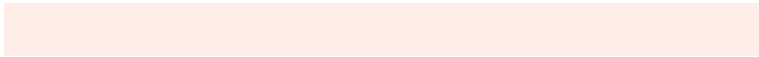
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



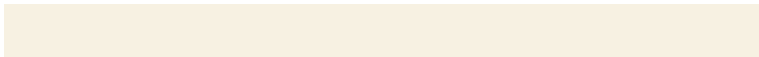
93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983



93.7878, -4.7823, -2.8328



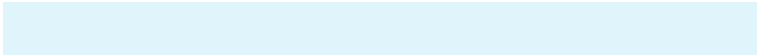
93.7878, 1.0519, 10.0251



93.7878, -5.2360, 12.4047

# Sweetspot

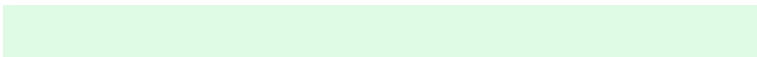
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.7878, -10.9204, -0.0968



98.7608, -6.9650, 3.9373



95.0361, -17.9007, 12.1825



45.5395, -3.4197, 1.6370

0.0000, NaN, NaN

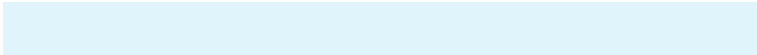


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

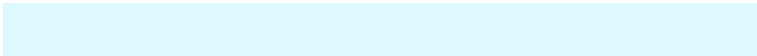


# Same Dimension

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



93.7878, -10.9204, -0.0968



94.7627, -12.0059, -1.0109



89.4598, -3.8467, -5.4312



43.5207, -4.6646, 0.3262



49.9313, -16.6399, -26.4891



15.6864, -5.7341, -7.2284



# Inverse Universe

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



89.3750, 8.6721, -2.0858



89.5511, 11.2175, -3.3664



94.7103, -5.4774, 14.5600



41.7818, 3.0318, -0.4556



35.9552, 67.5462, -23.0594

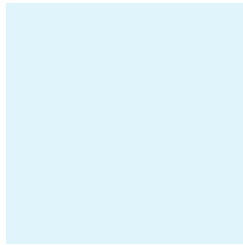


11.0120, 20.8032, -7.9605



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

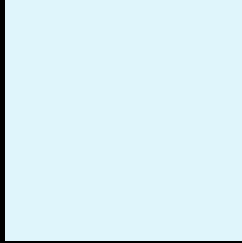
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

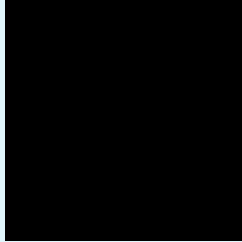
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

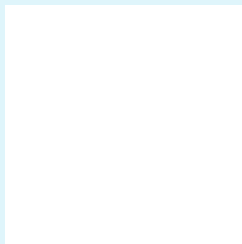
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983.



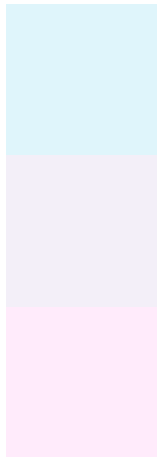
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.7858,

-10.9186,-0.0983.

# 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

93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983

### Protanopia

93.5762, -2.0527, 1.3571

### Deuteranopia

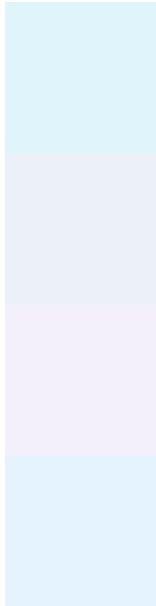
93.6171, 4.6479, -0.0336



## Tritanopia

93.6553, -6.1679, -2.2910

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983

## Protanomaly

93.5858, -5.1869, 0.7972

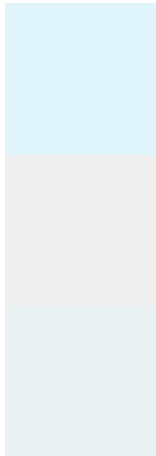
## Deuteranomaly

93.6764, -1.5070, -0.0683

## Tritanomaly

93.6755, -7.8039, -1.7615

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983

## Achromatopsia

92.9063, -4.9572, 5.0478

## Achromatomaly

93.1157, -7.2231, 3.2597

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983 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(223, 245, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(223, 245, 251)  
}
```

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(223, 245, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(223, 245, 251) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983 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(223, 245, 251) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(223, 245, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(223, 245, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(223, 245, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 245, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(223, 245,  
251) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.7858, -10.9186, -0.0983 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(223, 245, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(223,  
245, 251) }
```

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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