

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.1255, -9.2460,  
-0.5132)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(95.1255, -9.2460,  
-0.5132) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(95.1654, -9.0874,  
-0.4612)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6F7FF
RGB	230, 247, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	199°, 100%, 95%
HSV	199°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	83.9439, 90.5645, 107.6642
YIQ	242.8290, -12.7000, -1.1160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

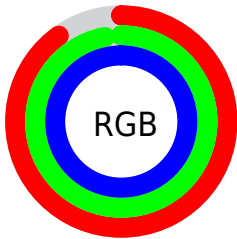
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	230, 240, 255
Decimal	15136767
CIE Lab	96.23, -4.04, -5.75
CIE LCh	96, 7.023, 234.931
Yxy	90.5682, 0.2975, 0.3210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293326847 (0xFFE6F7FF)
YUV	242.8290, 6.0003, -11.2510
Hunter-Lab	95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612

# Details

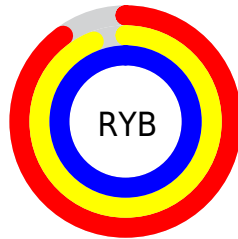
The HunterLab color  $95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $93.8725, -0.5624, 10.5494$ , and the grayscale version is  $94.5760, -5.0463, 5.1385$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $70.9489, -7.7265, -1.0635$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $90.4289, -12.3529, -6.5243$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

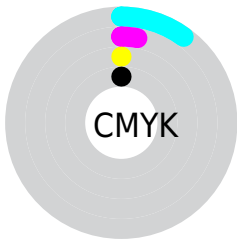
# Distribution



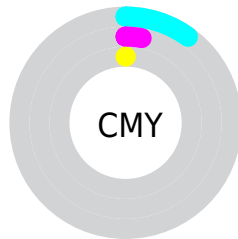
- Red (90%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612 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 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.1654, -9.0874,  
-0.4612

95.1654, -9.0874,  
-0.4612

230.1907,  
-17.6931, 5.0590

82.7357, -8.2398,  
-0.8939

121.7076,  
-10.8550, 0.5312

70.8982, -7.4123,  
-1.2855

135.7716,  
-11.7701, 1.0816

59.6862, -6.6070,  
-1.6300

150.3391,  
-12.7063, 1.6665

49.1368, -5.8239,  
-1.9233

165.3932,  
-13.6634, 2.2843

39.2946, -5.0623,  
-2.1602

180.9188,  
-14.6409, 2.9336

30.2147, -4.3209,  
-2.3337

196.9019,

21.9672, -3.5971,

-15.6386, 3.6132

-2.4347

213.3298,  
-16.6561, 4.3220

■ 14.6468, -2.8852,  
-2.4506

■ 8.3061, -2.5605,  
-2.5061

■ 95.1654, -9.0874,  
-0.4612

■ 95.1654, -9.0874,  
-0.4612

■ 90.4289, -12.3529,  
-6.5243

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 85.8984, -14.9763,  
-12.6335

■ 81.5912, -16.8873,  
-18.7683

■ 77.5226, -18.0121,  
-24.9031

■ 73.7072, -18.2819,  
-31.0043

■ 70.1571, -17.6400,  
-37.0316

■ 66.8797, -16.0545,  
-42.9414

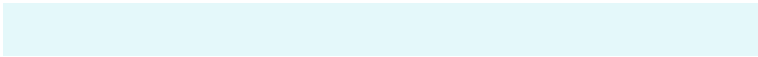
■ 63.8742, -13.5350,  
-48.6958

■ 61.1102, -10.2099,  
-54.3126

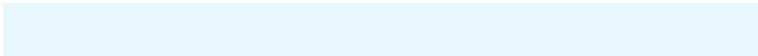
# Harmonies

## Analogous

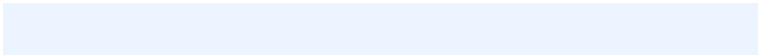
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.1673, -11.3760, 2.3172



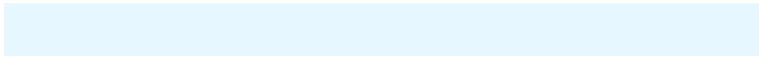
95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612



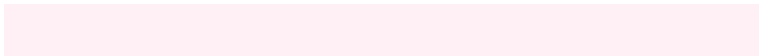
95.1673, -5.7035, -1.7266

# Triad

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



95.1673, -9.0896, -0.4588



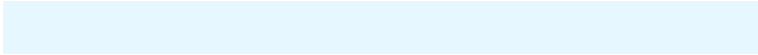
95.1673, 2.0231, 4.5873



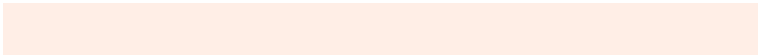
95.1673, -8.0290, 11.0486

# Complementary

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



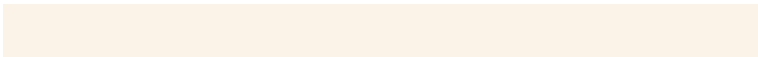
95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612



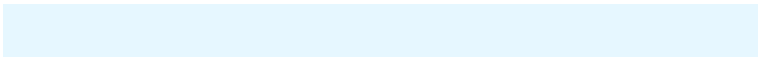
93.8725, -0.5624, 10.5494

# Split Complementary

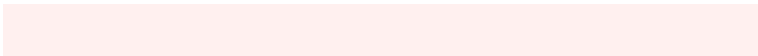
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



95.1673, -4.4609, 11.6052



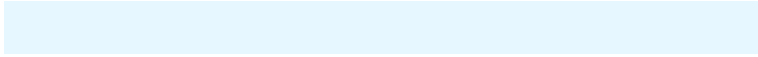
95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612



95.1673, 1.3779, 7.9569

# Square

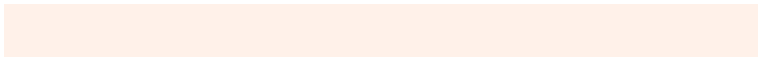
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



95.1673, -9.0896, -0.4588



95.1673, 0.7409, 1.2562



95.1673, -1.0090, 10.4940

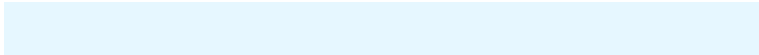


95.1673, -10.7701, 8.9440



# Rectangle

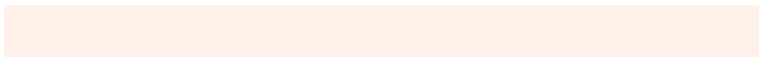
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



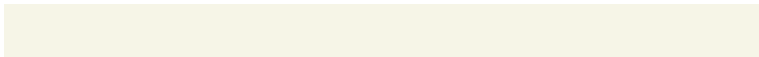
95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612



95.1673, -3.2644, -1.5124



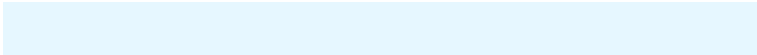
95.1673, -1.0090, 10.4940



95.1673, -6.8880, 11.4195

# Sweetspot

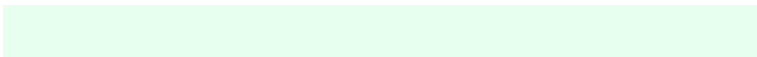
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



95.1673, -9.0896, -0.4588



98.5022, -6.5391, 3.6362



97.2171, -16.2385, 10.3270



45.3877, -3.1704, 1.4597

0.0000, NaN, NaN

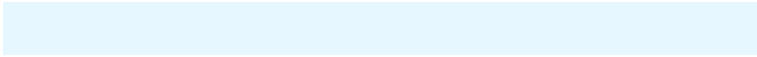


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

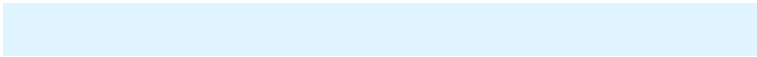


# Same Dimension

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



95.1673, -9.0896, -0.4588



94.1093, -9.8578, -1.7869



91.2265, -2.5777, -5.3194



44.0956, -4.1560, -0.1289



44.4532, -7.8212, -38.6790



14.5655, -3.4868, -10.6787



# Inverse Universe

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



91.9623, 6.6275, 0.0472



90.2176, 9.3409, -1.1294



97.7773, -7.1030, 14.7294



42.6564, 2.8960, 0.0963



35.6691, 65.6093, -12.0276

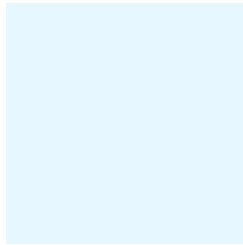


11.2192, 20.7917, -4.9858



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

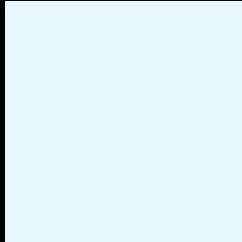
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

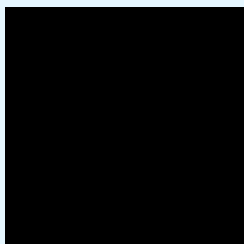
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

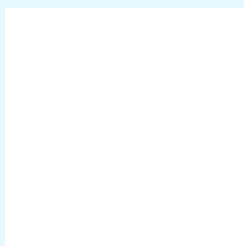
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612.



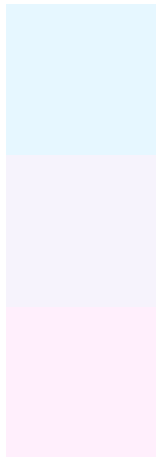
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.1654, -9.0874,

-0.4612.

# 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

95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612

### Protanopia

95.2482, -2.4664, 1.3209

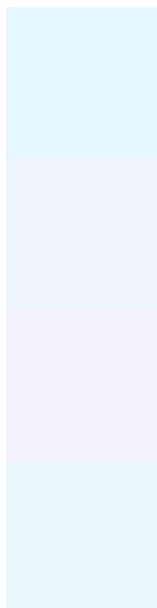
### Deuteranopia

94.8795, 2.6734, 0.9609

## **Tritanopia**

95.2376, -5.5500, -0.3101

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612

## Protanomaly

95.0360, -4.7558, 0.5023

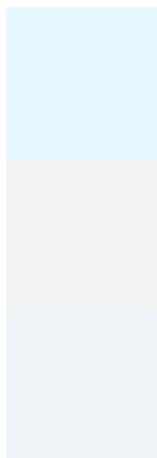
## Deuteranomaly

94.9679, -1.7532, 0.4713

## Tritanomaly

95.2857, -7.0188, -0.2764

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612

## Achromatopsia

94.6715, -5.0514, 5.1437

## Achromatomaly

94.6541, -6.4836, 3.0926

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612 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(230, 247, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 247, 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(230, 247, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 247, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612 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(230, 247, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 247, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(230, 247, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 247, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 247, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 247,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.1654, -9.0874, -0.4612 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 247, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
247, 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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