

Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.1443, -17.5526,
-9.4995)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(95.1443, -17.5526,
-9.4995) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(94.6640,
-20.9814, -1.2906)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C7FDFF
RGB	199, 253, 255
RGB Percent	78%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.2196, 0.0078, 0.0000
CMYK	0.22, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	182°, 100%, 89%
HSV	182°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	76.7285, 89.6127, 107.8608
YIQ	237.0820, -32.8260, -10.8260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

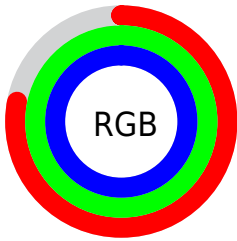
Format	Color
R_{YB}	199, 226, 255
Decimal	13106687
CIE Lab	95.84, -16.49, -6.55
CIE LCh	96, 17.745, 201.659
Yxy	89.6163, 0.2798, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291296767 (0xFFC7FDFF)
YUV	237.0820, 8.8336, -33.3979
Hunter-Lab	94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906

Details

The HunterLab color **94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **81.9488, 14.3676, 11.6539**, and the grayscale version is **92.0362, -4.9108, 5.0005**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **70.3465, -17.9688, -1.9963** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.6516, -26.8260, -3.9200**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.9415, -14.3123, 1.6217**.

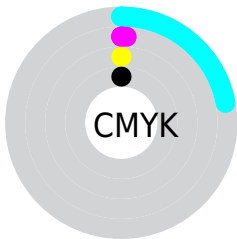
Distribution



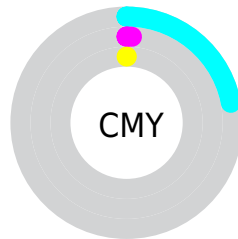
- Red (78%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (22%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906 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 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

94.6640, -20.9814,
-1.2906

94.6640, -20.9814,
-1.2906

229.5173,
-33.9870, 3.9690

82.2572, -19.5401,
-1.6893

121.1632,
-23.8549, -0.3627

70.4437, -18.0867,
-2.0453

135.2069,
-25.2895, 0.1572

59.2571, -16.6172,
-2.3525

149.7549,
-26.7261, 0.7126

48.7347, -15.1234,
-2.6067

164.7901,
-28.1664, 1.3017

38.9215, -13.5937,
-2.8022

180.2974,
-29.6117, 1.9231

29.8729, -12.0104,
-2.9318

196.2627,

21.6601, -10.3453,

-31.0630, 2.5756

-2.9861

212.6732,
-32.5211, 3.2579

■ 14.3787, -8.5486,
-2.9521

■ 8.0389, -9.3691,
-3.0409

■ 94.6640, -20.9814,
-1.2906

■ 94.6640, -20.9814,
-1.2906

■ 92.6516, -26.8260,
-3.9200

■ 96.9415, -14.3123,
1.6217

■ 90.9000, -31.7897,
-6.2528

■ 99.4741, -6.8765,
4.7856

■ 89.4089, -35.8403,
-8.2716

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

■ 88.1718, -38.9660,
-9.9689

■ 87.1770, -41.1821,
-11.3466

■ 86.4071, -42.5361,
-12.4180

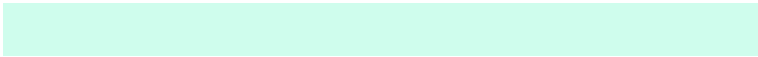
■ 85.8365, -43.1151,
-13.2113

■ 85.4868, -43.1537,
-13.6948

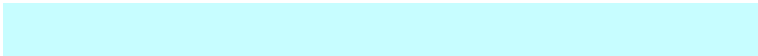
Harmonies

Analogous

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



94.6659, -21.9739, 7.5680



94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906



94.6659, -15.8097, -9.0589

Triad

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



94.6659, -20.9831, -1.2883



94.6659, 9.2608, -5.9227



94.6659, -2.4694, 20.3730

Complementary

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



94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906



81.9488, 14.3676, 11.6539

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.



94.6659, 6.1998, 17.4543



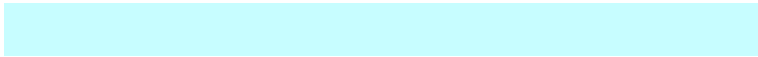
94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906



94.6659, 13.1398, 2.6725

Square

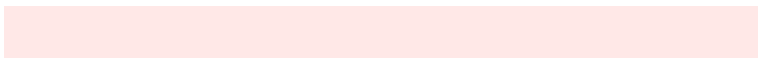
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



94.6659, -20.9831, -1.2883



94.6659, 1.5794, -11.9078



94.6659, 11.9987, 11.1711



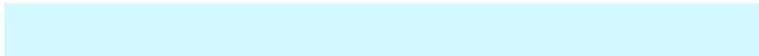
94.6659, -11.5139, 19.5312

Rectangle

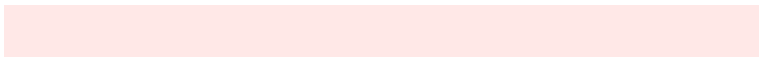
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906



94.6659, -10.5731, -12.3022



94.6659, 11.9987, 11.1711



94.6659, 0.5900, 19.8100

Sweetspot

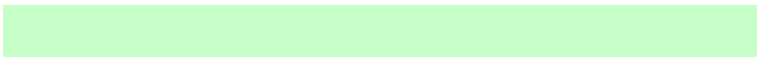
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



94.6659, -20.9831, -1.2883



98.1658, -10.7158, 3.1607



93.7408, -31.0557, 22.3196



45.3455, -5.1647, 1.3741

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



94.6659, -20.9831, -1.2883



93.8204, -23.4468, -2.3863



85.6072, -6.8460, -12.8927



45.1263, -5.8085, 1.0992



61.8346, -31.2422, -9.8450



19.3808, -9.8528, -2.9549

Inverse Universe

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



83.1868, 24.7858, -14.5430



80.3710, 30.4639, -18.2732



90.1939, -0.4398, 20.0490



42.7651, 3.4774, -1.4464



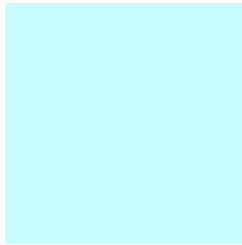
38.1940, 74.5170, -45.9279



11.9320, 23.3010, -14.5146

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

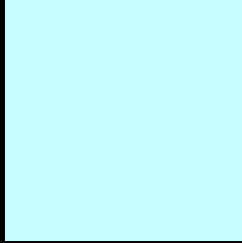
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

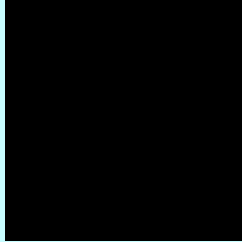
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906.



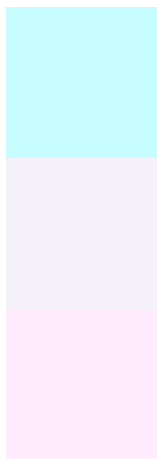
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 94.6640,

-20.9814, -1.2906.

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

94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906

Protanopia

94.3930, -2.4556, 2.3402

Deuteranopia

94.3654, 4.2974, -1.2195



Tritanopia

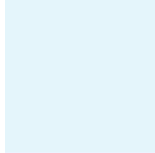
94.4988, -9.7836, -1.2999

Trichromacy



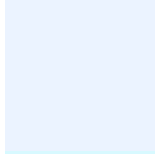
Original Color

94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906



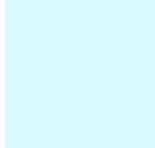
Protanomaly

94.2146, -9.4038, 0.4550



Deuteranomaly

94.3310, -5.4441, -1.4329



Tritanomaly

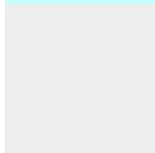
94.6416, -14.2764, -1.2010

Monochromacy



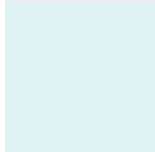
Original Color

94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906



Achromatopsia

92.0257, -4.9103, 4.9999



Achromatomaly

92.9090, -11.1760, 2.4364

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906 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(199, 253, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(199, 253, 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(199, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(199, 253, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906 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(199, 253, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(199, 253, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(199, 253, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(199, 253, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 253, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(199, 253,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 94.6640, -20.9814, -1.2906 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(199, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(199,  
253, 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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