

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.3090, -19.6122,  
7.1023)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(95.3090, -19.6122,  
7.1023) contains.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>HunterLab(95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023)</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(95.3090,  
-19.6122, 7.1023)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | D6FDF0                       |
| RGB         | 214, 253, 240                |
| RGB Percent | 84%, 99%, 94%                |
| CMY         | 0.1608, 0.0078, 0.0588       |
| CMYK        | 0.15, 0.00, 0.05, 0.01       |
| HSL         | 160°, 91%, 92%               |
| HSV         | 160°, 15%, 99%               |
| XYZ         | 78.5851, 90.8381, 95.8298    |
| YIQ         | 239.8570, -19.0710, -12.3110 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

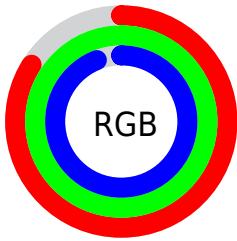
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>               | 214, 237, 253                 |
| Decimal                             | 14089712                      |
| CIE <sub>Lab</sub>                  | 96.34, -14.95, 2.03           |
| CIE <sub>LCh</sub>                  | 96, 15.092, 172.264           |
| Yxy                                 | 90.8419, 0.2963,<br>0.3425    |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4292279792<br>(0xFFD6FDF0)    |
| YUV                                 | 239.8570, 0.0705,<br>-22.6766 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 95.3090, -19.6122,<br>7.1023  |

# Details

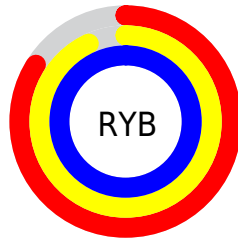
The HunterLab color  $95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $86.3274, 11.0829, 3.4737$ , and the grayscale version is  $93.2915, -4.9778, 5.0687$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $70.9306, -16.6979, 5.5094$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $93.1860, -27.9480, 8.5623$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.7046, -10.5104, 5.9145$ .

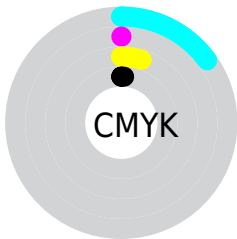
# Distribution



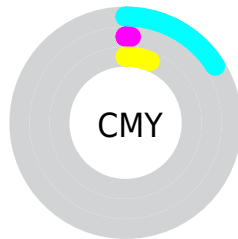
- Red (84%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023 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 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 95.3090, -19.6122,  
7.1023

 95.3090, -19.6122,  
7.1023


230.3835,  
-32.0678, 15.1233

 82.8728, -18.2460,  
6.3375


121.8635,  
-22.3464, 8.7159

 71.0284, -16.8722,  
5.5991


135.9333,  
-23.7159, 9.5603

 59.8092, -15.4876,  
4.8893


150.5064,  
-25.0899, 10.4294

 49.2521, -14.0852,  
4.2092

165.5659,  
-26.4699, 11.3225

 39.4016, -12.6551,  
3.5598

181.0967,  
-27.8569, 12.2390

 30.3127, -11.1822,  
2.9419

197.0849,

 22.0554, -9.6425,

-29.2517, 13.1783

2.3563

213.5178,  
-30.6552, 14.1399

■ 14.7239, -7.9935,  
1.8028

■ 8.3810, -8.2228,  
1.4609

■ 95.3090, -19.6122,  
7.1023

■ 95.3090, -19.6122,  
7.1023

■ 93.1860, -27.9480,  
8.5623

■ 97.7046, -10.5104,  
5.9145

■ 91.3333, -35.4359,  
10.2790

■ 99.3650, -4.2773,  
4.7019

■ 89.7533, -42.0138,  
12.2356

■ 88.4423, -47.6369,  
14.4067

■ 87.3920, -52.2859,  
16.7599

■ 86.5885, -55.9723,  
19.2568

■ 86.0115, -58.7454,  
21.8529

■ 85.6317, -60.7018,  
24.4974

■ 85.5018, -61.4113,  
25.6994

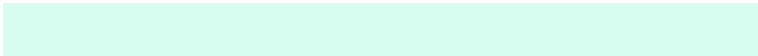
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.3110, -16.7550, 13.5771



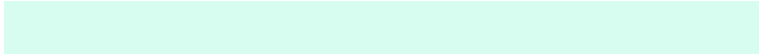
95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023



95.3110, -18.6826, -0.4235

# Triad

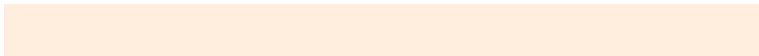
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



95.3110, -19.6140, 7.1037



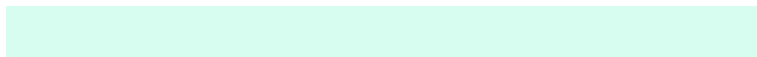
95.3110, 0.7054, -9.1046



95.3110, 4.3399, 15.8755

# Complementary

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



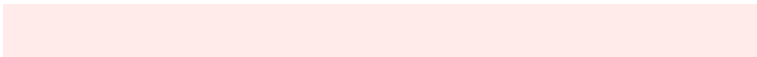
95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023



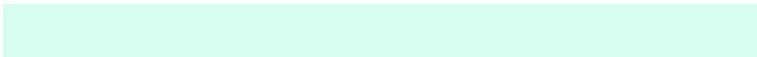
86.3274, 11.0829, 3.4737

# 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.



95.3110, 9.3084, 10.4778



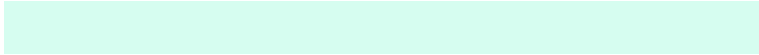
95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023



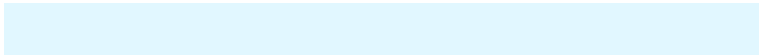
95.3110, 7.1630, -4.0405

# Square

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



95.3110, -19.6140, 7.1037



95.3110, -7.1172, -10.1917



95.3110, 10.3579, 3.2318



95.3110, -3.0471, 18.3673



# Rectangle

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



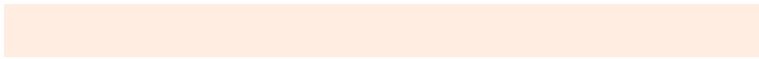
95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023



95.3110, -16.0232, -5.0004



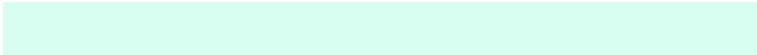
95.3110, 10.3579, 3.2318



95.3110, 6.3580, 14.3627

# Sweetspot

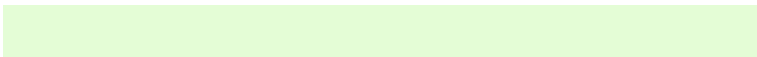
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



95.3110, -19.6140, 7.1037



98.6867, -10.2090, 5.9239



95.6799, -19.7782, 19.1880



45.5741, -5.0338, 2.7751

0.0000, NaN, NaN

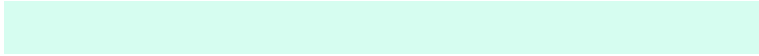


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

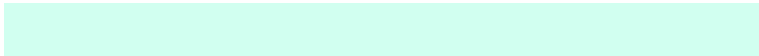


# Same Dimension

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



95.3110, -19.6140, 7.1037



95.5841, -22.0468, 7.5230



93.8110, -14.2870, -1.1794



45.1358, -6.6863, 2.9726



62.3825, -44.6509, 18.4158



19.5177, -13.6133, 4.9919



# Inverse Universe

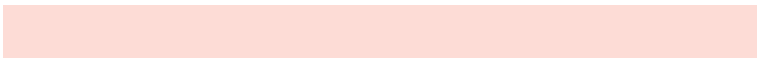
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.3274, 11.0829, 3.4737



85.0375, 14.0186, 3.2764



87.6629, 5.8263, 11.0908



42.5288, 2.2111, 1.9132



33.8766, 59.0994, 13.4822



10.6617, 18.7752, 2.8840



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

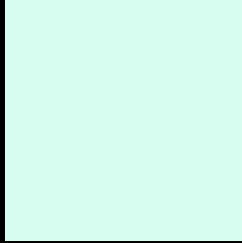
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

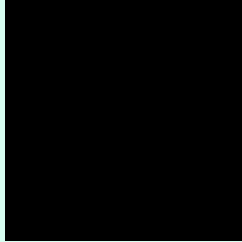
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

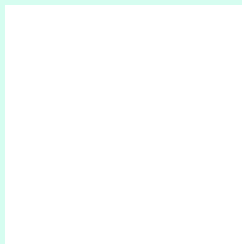
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023.



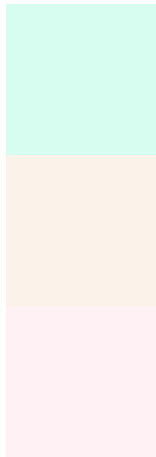
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.3090,

-19.6122, 7.1023.

# 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

95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023

### Protanopia

95.1583, -3.9202, 10.0667

### Deuteranopia

95.2377, 0.1887, 5.4058



## Tritanopia

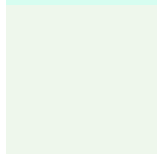
95.1966, -7.3307, -0.3919

# Trichromacy



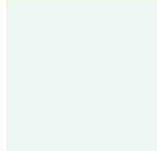
## Original Color

95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023



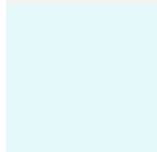
## Protanomaly

95.2653, -9.9575, 9.1386



## Deuteranomaly

95.0269, -7.0728, 5.5259



## Tritanomaly

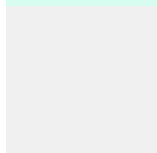
95.3857, -11.9595, 2.3495

# Monochromacy



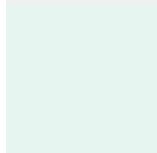
## Original Color

95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023



## Achromatopsia

93.3470, -4.9808, 5.0717



## Achromatomaly

94.1196, -10.4545, 5.8817

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023 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(214, 253, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 253, 240)  
}
```

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(214, 253, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 253, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023 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".

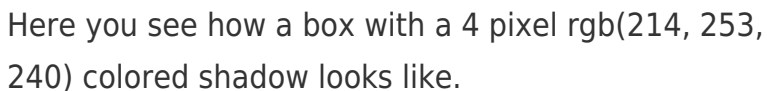
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(214, 253, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 253, 240) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 253, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 253, 240); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 253, 240); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 253, 240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.3090, -19.6122, 7.1023 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 253, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
253, 240) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor