

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.6504, -16.2138,  
-7.7799)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(95.6504, -16.2138,  
-7.7799) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(95.1800,  
-19.1050, -0.6185)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEFDFF
RGB	206, 253, 255
RGB Percent	81%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.1921, 0.0078, 0.0000
CMYK	0.19, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	182°, 100%, 90%
HSV	182°, 19%, 100%
XYZ	78.6288, 90.5923, 107.9496
YIQ	239.1750, -28.6540, -9.3420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

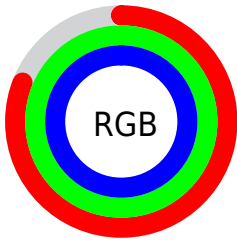
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 230, 255
Decimal	13565439
CIE Lab	96.24, -14.43, -5.90
CIE LCh	96, 15.592, 202.251
Yxy	90.5959, 0.2837, 0.3269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291755519 (0xFFCEFDFF)
YUV	239.1750, 7.8017, -29.0945
Hunter-Lab	95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185

# Details

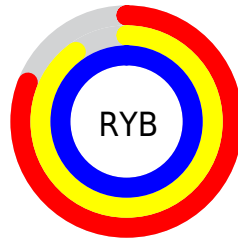
The HunterLab color  $95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.1587, 11.6613, 10.9235$ , and the grayscale version is  $92.9608, -4.9602, 5.0507$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $70.8070, -16.2798, -1.3901$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $93.0504, -25.1230, -3.3850$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $97.5724, -12.2827, 2.4201$ .

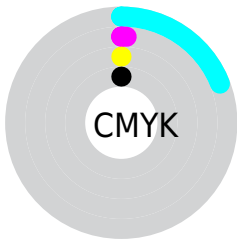
# Distribution



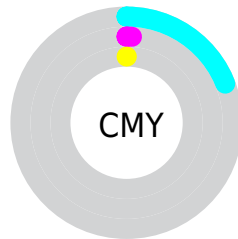
- Red (81%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185 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 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.1800, -19.1050,  
-0.6185

95.1800, -19.1050,  
-0.6185

230.2102,  
-31.3727, 4.8533

82.7496, -17.7642,  
-1.0450

121.7234,  
-21.7920, 0.3619

70.9114, -16.4171,  
-1.4300

135.7880,  
-23.1393, 0.9067

59.6987, -15.0608,  
-1.7677

150.3560,  
-24.4920, 1.4861

49.1485, -13.6887,  
-2.0538

165.4107,  
-25.8513, 2.0986

39.3055, -12.2913,  
-2.2831

180.9368,  
-27.2183, 2.7427

30.2246, -10.8543,  
-2.4486

196.9204,

21.9762, -9.3544,

-28.5938, 3.4173

-2.5412

213.3488,  
-29.9784, 4.1212

■ 14.6546, -7.7510,  
-2.5480

■ 8.3138, -8.0075,  
-2.5931

■ 95.1800, -19.1050,  
-0.6185

■ 95.1800, -19.1050,  
-0.6185

■ 93.0504, -25.1230,  
-3.3850

■ 97.5724, -12.2827,  
2.4201

■ 91.1804, -30.2761,  
-5.8638

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 89.5710, -34.5262,  
-8.0352

■ 88.2175, -37.8540,  
-9.8883

■ 87.1100, -40.2658,  
-11.4214

■ 86.2330, -41.7985,  
-12.6434

■ 85.5639, -42.5263,  
-13.5772

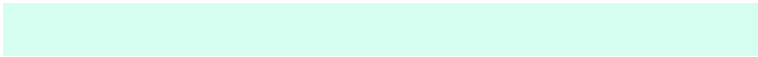
■ 85.0623, -42.6001,  
-14.2742

■ 85.0257, -42.5947,  
-14.3250

# Harmonies

## Analogous

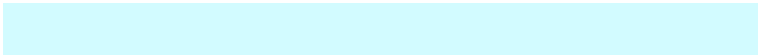
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.1819, -20.0649, 7.1617



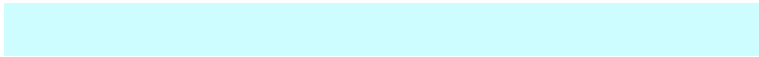
95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185



95.1819, -14.4543, -7.3263

# Triad

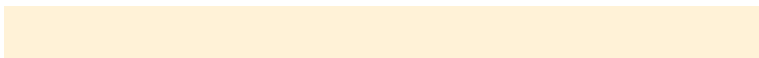
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



95.1819, -19.1068, -0.6162



95.1819, 7.5783, -4.3670



95.1819, -2.9696, 18.7535

# Complementary

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



95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185



84.1587, 11.6613, 10.9235

# 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.



95.1819, 4.6639, 16.1921



95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185



95.1819, 10.8853, 3.1568

# Square

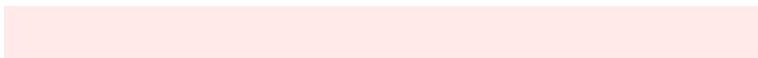
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



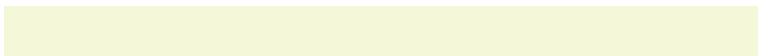
95.1819, -19.1068, -0.6162



95.1819, 0.9006, -9.6151



95.1819, 9.8013, 10.6351



95.1819, -10.9239, 17.9272

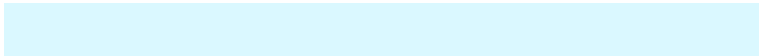


# Rectangle

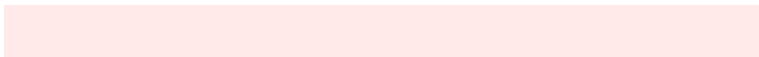
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185



95.1819, -9.7965, -10.0769



95.1819, 9.8013, 10.6351



95.1819, -0.2776, 18.2682

# Sweetspot

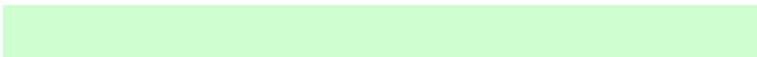
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



95.1819, -19.1068, -0.6162



98.3951, -9.9280, 3.4490



94.4343, -28.1169, 20.3788



45.4438, -4.8173, 1.4980

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

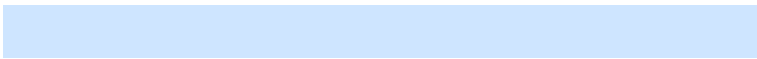
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



95.1819, -19.1068, -0.6162



94.3444, -21.4824, -1.6970



87.3543, -6.7932, -10.5047



45.1078, -5.7790, 1.0773



61.5069, -30.8451, -10.2925



19.2907, -9.7440, -3.0773



# Inverse Universe

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



85.1446, 20.8969, -11.8817



82.4409, 26.1866, -15.3415



91.3813, -1.1576, 18.4012



42.7631, 3.4669, -1.4184



38.1406, 74.3312, -45.2321



11.9173, 23.2498, -14.3229



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

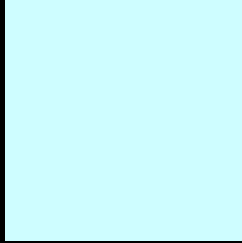
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

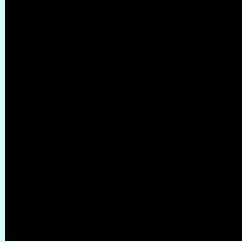
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185.



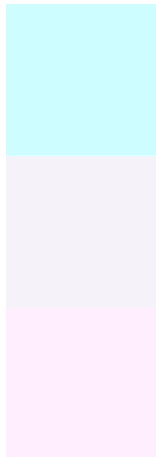
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.1800,

-19.1050,-0.6185.

# 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

95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185

### Protanopia

94.8349, -2.4772, 2.3622

### Deuteranopia

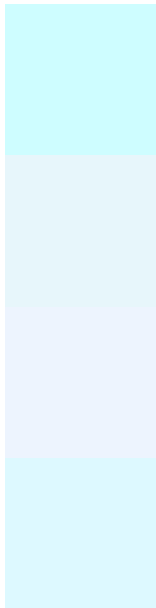
94.9467, 3.0357, 0.0062



## Tritanopia

94.8444, -8.5667, -0.8494

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185

## Protanomaly

94.7974, -9.0007, 1.1743

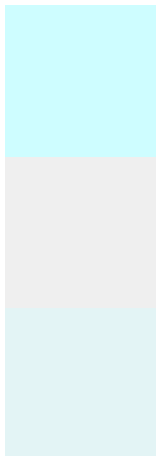
## Deuteranomaly

94.7954, -5.5257, -0.3304

## Tritanomaly

95.0492, -12.8221, -0.6702

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185

## Achromatopsia

92.9063, -4.9572, 5.0478

## Achromatomaly

93.6081, -10.2896, 2.7850

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185 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(206, 253, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 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(206, 253, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 253, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185 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(206, 253, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 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(206, 253, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(206, 253, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 253, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 253,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.1800, -19.1050, -0.6185 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 253, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
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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