

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.8796, -20.1862,  
1.8187)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(95.8796, -20.1862,  
1.8187) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(95.8948,  
-20.1255, 1.7967)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D0FFFC
RGB	208, 255, 252
RGB Percent	82%, 100%, 99%
CMY	0.1843, 0.0000, 0.0118
CMYK	0.18, 0.00, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	176°, 100%, 91%
HSV	176°, 18%, 100%
XYZ	79.3431, 91.9581, 105.6633
YIQ	240.6050, -27.0490, -10.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

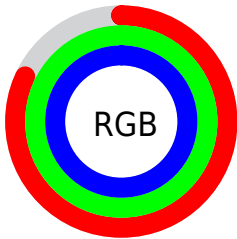
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	208, 232, 255
Decimal	13697020
CIE Lab	96.80, -15.43, -3.52
CIE LCh	97, 15.827, 192.855
Yxy	91.9587, 0.2865, 0.3320
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291887100 (0xFFD0FFFC)
YUV	240.6050, 5.6177, -28.5946
Hunter-Lab	95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967

# Details

The HunterLab color  $95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.3067, 12.4325, 8.8258$ , and the grayscale version is  $93.5989, -4.9942, 5.0854$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $71.4847, -17.2729, 0.9240$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $94.0490, -27.0139, 0.2687$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $98.0104, -12.4176, 3.6422$ .

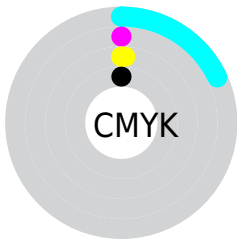
# Distribution



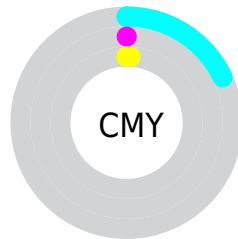
- Red (82%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (82%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (18%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967 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 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.8948, -20.1255,  
1.7967

95.8948, -20.1255,  
1.7967

231.1670,  
-32.7507, 8.0290

83.4304, -18.7337,  
1.2672

122.4974,  
-22.8999, 2.9631

71.5581, -17.3360,  
0.7777

136.5906,  
-24.2896, 3.5974

60.3094, -15.9262,  
0.3303

151.1863,  
-25.6832, 4.2635

49.7211, -14.4972,  
-0.0713

166.2678,  
-27.0821, 4.9600

39.8371, -13.0387,  
-0.4229

181.8199,  
-28.4875, 5.6859

30.7118, -11.5354,  
-0.7189

197.8288,

22.4146, -9.9626,

-29.9002, 6.4399

-0.9516

214.2817,  
-31.3211, 7.2213

■ 15.0380, -8.2775,  
-1.1099

■ 8.6786, -8.2108,  
-1.2342

■ 95.8948, -20.1255,  
1.7967

■ 95.8948, -20.1255,  
1.7967

■ 94.0490, -27.0139,  
0.2687

■ 98.0104, -12.4176,  
3.6422

■ 92.4728, -33.0288,  
-0.9274

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 91.1638, -38.1294,  
-1.7862

■ 90.1150, -42.2974,  
-2.3094

■ 89.3146, -45.5411,  
-2.5081

■ 88.7455, -47.8996,  
-2.4033

■ 88.3835, -49.4484,  
-2.0271

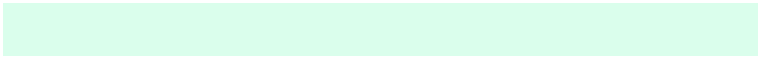
■ 88.1913, -50.3246,  
-1.4312

■ 88.1681, -50.4345,  
-1.3290

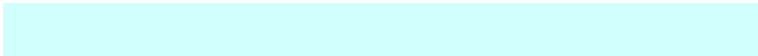
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.8951, -19.8358, 9.5690



95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967



95.8951, -16.4927, -5.6387

# Triad

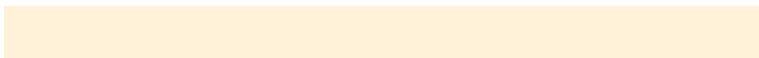
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



95.8951, -20.1245, 1.7961



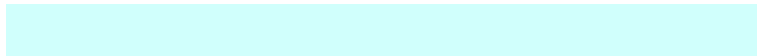
95.8951, 5.9247, -6.5332



95.8951, -0.3934, 18.5674

# Complementary

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



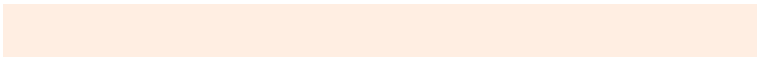
95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967



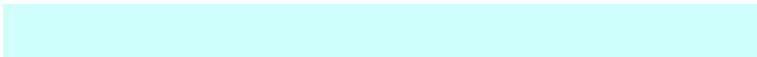
84.3067, 12.4325, 8.8258

# 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.



95.8951, 6.8048, 14.9405



95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967



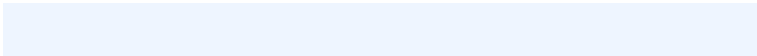
95.8951, 10.5364, 0.6569

# Square

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



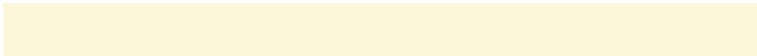
95.8951, -20.1245, 1.7961



95.8951, -1.5615, -10.7143



95.8951, 10.8639, 8.5218



95.8951, -8.6310, 18.8160

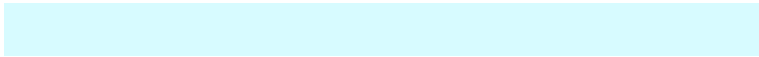


# Rectangle

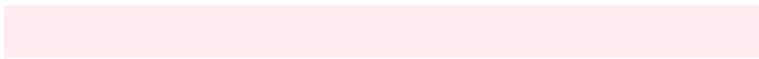
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



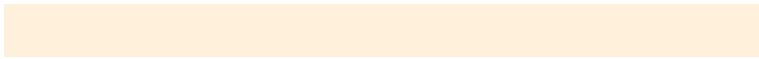
95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967



95.8951, -12.2631, -9.2259



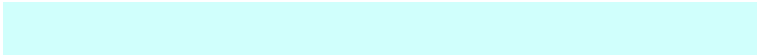
95.8951, 10.8639, 8.5218



95.8951, 2.2347, 17.7179

# Sweetspot

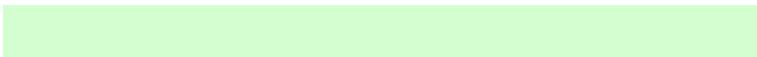
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



95.8951, -20.1245, 1.7961



98.5647, -10.4287, 4.1371



94.8384, -26.5970, 20.6656



45.5309, -5.0741, 1.8517

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

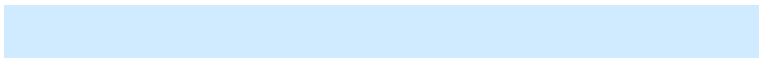
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



95.8951, -20.1245, 1.7961



95.2051, -22.6808, 1.2135



89.3520, -9.2004, -7.8802



45.2330, -6.1452, 1.5865



63.7396, -36.4165, -1.0562



19.9037, -11.2757, -0.5368



# Inverse Universe

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



84.3067, 12.4325, 8.8258



81.4542, 16.0215, 9.5828



90.2794, 1.1164, 16.4577



42.4333, 1.6976, 3.2758



33.3704, 57.2289, 20.9351

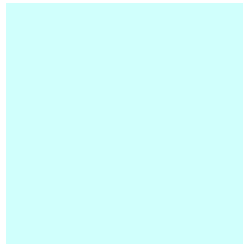


10.4429, 17.9691, 6.0864



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967 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 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

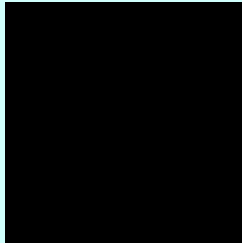
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

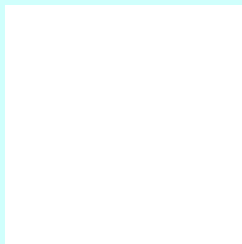
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967.



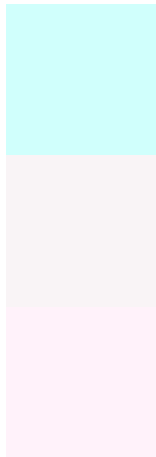
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967.

-20.1255, 1.7967.

# 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

95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967

### Protanopia

95.6530, -3.0768, 4.8435

### Deuteranopia

95.7426, 0.7056, 3.0006



## Tritanopia

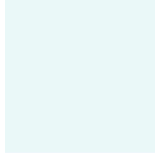
95.8370, -8.3762, 0.3781

# Trichromacy



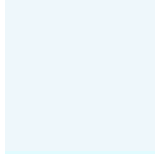
## Original Color

95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967



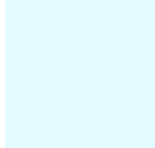
## Protanomaly

95.6057, -9.6525, 3.6691



## Deuteranomaly

95.7412, -7.3329, 2.3477



## Tritanomaly

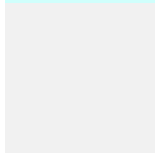
95.9988, -12.8535, 1.0180

# Monochromacy



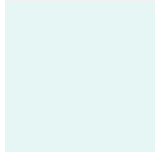
## Original Color

95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967



## Achromatopsia

93.7882, -5.0043, 5.0957



## Achromatomaly

94.4257, -10.7062, 3.7552

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967 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(208, 255, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(208, 255, 252)  
}
```

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(208, 255, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(208, 255, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967 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(208, 255, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(208, 255, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(208, 255, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(208, 255, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 255, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(208, 255,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.8948, -20.1255, 1.7967 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(208, 255, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(208,  
255, 252) }
```

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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