

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.8877, -10.4708,  
0.4036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(95.8877, -10.4708,  
0.4036) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(95.8094,  
-10.1270, 0.3136)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6F9FF
RGB	230, 249, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	194°, 100%, 95%
HSV	194°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	84.5589, 91.7944, 107.8692
YIQ	244.0030, -13.2500, -2.1620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

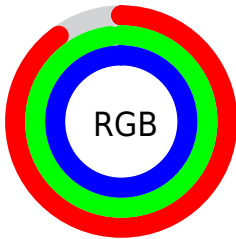
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	230, 241, 255
Decimal	15137279
CIE Lab	96.74, -5.05, -5.00
CIE LCh	97, 7.106, 224.748
Yxy	91.7982, 0.2975, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293327359 (0xFFE6F9FF)
YUV	244.0030, 5.4215, -12.2806
Hunter-Lab	95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136

# Details

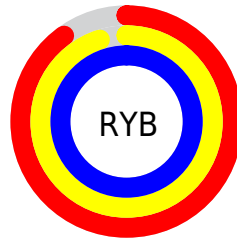
The HunterLab color  $95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $93.2536, 0.4988, 9.8728$ , and the grayscale version is  $95.0977, -5.0742, 5.1668$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $71.5652, -8.7124, -0.3165$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $91.7410, -14.4104, -4.8646$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

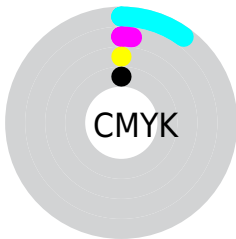
# Distribution



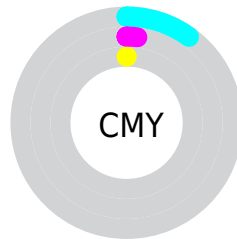
- Red (90%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136 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 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.8094, -10.1270,  
0.3136

95.8094, -10.1270,  
0.3136

231.0547,  
-19.0929, 6.0811

83.3505, -9.2314,  
-0.1516

122.4065,  
-11.9846, 1.3672

71.4822, -8.3533,  
-0.5770

136.4964,  
-12.9421, 1.9466

60.2377, -7.4947,  
-0.9571

151.0889,  
-13.9193, 2.5596

49.6538, -6.6547,  
-1.2880

166.1672,  
-14.9160, 3.2047

39.7746, -5.8322,  
-1.5646

181.7163,  
-15.9319, 3.8805

30.6546, -5.0247,  
-1.7805

197.7222,

22.3630, -4.2279,

-16.9669, 4.5858

-1.9270

214.1722,  
-18.0206, 5.3197

■ 14.9929, -3.4334,  
-1.9920

■ 8.6366, -3.0074,  
-2.0254

■ 95.8094, -10.1270,  
0.3136

■ 95.8094, -10.1270,  
0.3136

■ 91.7410, -14.4104,  
-4.8646

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 87.8877, -18.0104,  
-9.9827

■ 84.2635, -20.8620,  
-15.0109

■ 80.8793, -22.9017,  
-19.9174

■ 77.7437, -24.0755,  
-24.6673

■ 74.8619, -24.3465,  
-29.2253

■ 72.2332, -23.7056,  
-33.5605

■ 69.8485, -22.1850,  
-37.6547

■ 67.6713, -19.9267,  
-41.5405

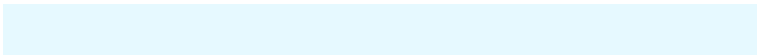
# Harmonies

## Analogous

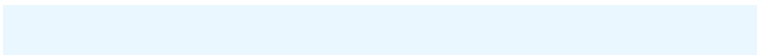
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.8114, -11.9161, 3.4723



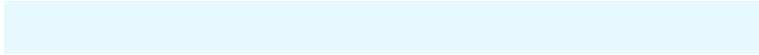
95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136



95.8114, -6.9860, -1.5625

# Triad

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



95.8114, -10.1292, 0.3160



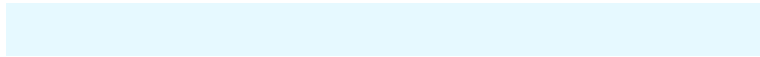
95.8114, 1.8596, 3.4137



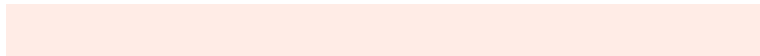
95.8114, -6.9259, 11.5458

# Complementary

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



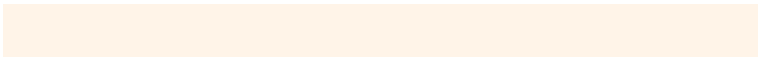
95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136



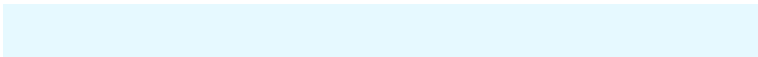
93.2536, 0.4988, 9.8728

# Split Complementary

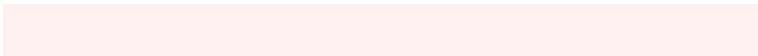
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



95.8114, -3.2344, 11.5315



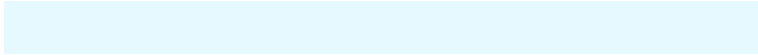
95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136



95.8114, 1.8763, 6.9261

# Square

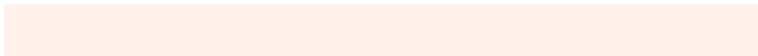
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



95.8114, -10.1292, 0.3160



95.8114, -0.0456, 0.2717



95.8114, -0.0004, 9.8688

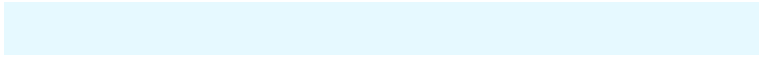


95.8114, -10.0858, 9.9087

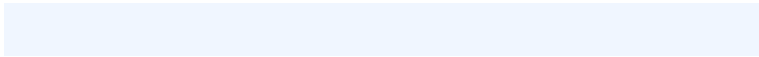


# Rectangle

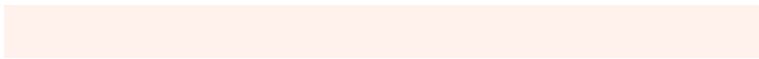
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136



95.8114, -4.5264, -1.7939



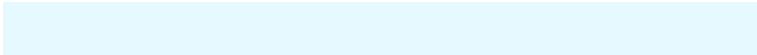
95.8114, -0.0004, 9.8688



95.8114, -5.7069, 11.7319

# Sweetspot

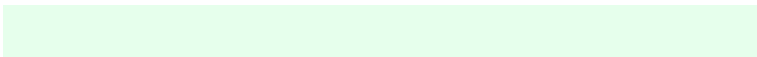
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



95.8114, -10.1292, 0.3160



98.6980, -6.8617, 3.8642



97.1545, -16.5886, 11.2236



45.5026, -3.3592, 1.5939

0.0000, NaN, NaN

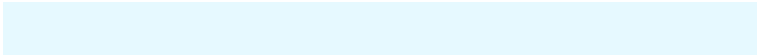


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

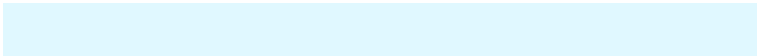


# Same Dimension

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



95.8114, -10.1292, 0.3160



94.8992, -11.1247, -0.8263



91.8803, -3.6766, -4.4982



44.3844, -4.6226, 0.2181



49.1347, -14.7223, -29.6330



15.8722, -5.3485, -8.2930



# Inverse Universe

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



92.0298, 6.9885, -0.9114



90.3011, 9.7850, -2.3142



97.1152, -6.0120, 14.0310



42.6866, 3.0578, -0.3332



36.2838, 67.8043, -20.4853

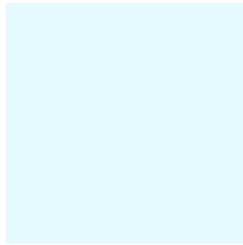


11.3968, 21.4234, -7.4115



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

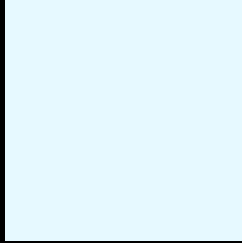
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

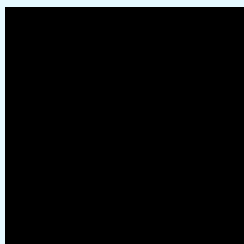
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

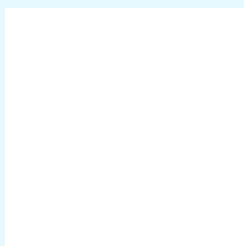
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136.



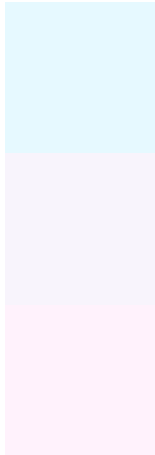
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.8094,

-10.1270 0.3136.

# 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

95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136

### Protanopia

95.7529, -2.3406, 1.9361

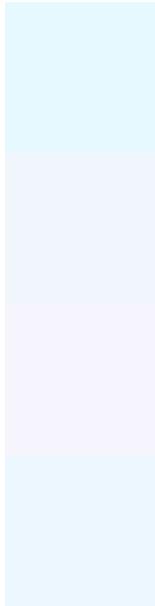
### Deuteranopia

95.8084, 1.0622, 2.0630

## **Tritanopia**

95.7376, -5.4418, 0.3075

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136

## Protanomaly

95.7623, -5.4895, 1.3767

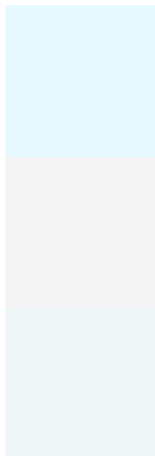
## Deuteranomaly

95.9112, -3.3457, 1.5952

## Tritanomaly

95.6945, -7.2299, 0.2233

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136

## Achromatopsia

95.1137, -5.0750, 5.1677

## Achromatomaly

95.4147, -7.0320, 3.4869

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136 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, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 249, 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, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 249, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136 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, 249, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 249, 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, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 249, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 249, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 249,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.8094, -10.1270, 0.3136 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
249, 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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