

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(98.2454, -33.8139,  
16.4708)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(98.2454, -33.8139,  
16.4708) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(94.1345,  
-28.2204, 12.1930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C3FFE2
RGB	195, 255, 226
RGB Percent	76%, 100%, 89%
CMY	0.2353, 0.0000, 0.1137
CMYK	0.24, 0.00, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	151°, 100%, 88%
HSV	151°, 24%, 100%
XYZ	71.9931, 88.6130, 85.2611
YIQ	233.7540, -26.4510, -21.7390

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

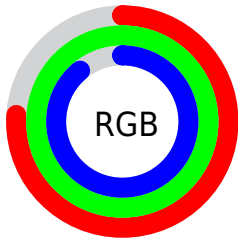
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	195, 235, 255
Decimal	12845026
CIELab	95.42, -24.47, 7.76
CIELCh	95, 25.672, 162.413
Yxy	88.6135, 0.2928, 0.3604
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291035106 (0xFFC3FFE2)
YUV	233.7540, -3.8227, -33.9873
Hunter-Lab	94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930

# Details

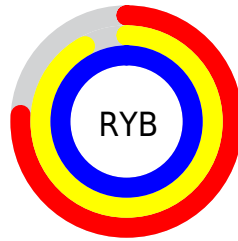
The HunterLab color **94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **81.0388, 21.6408, -1.2803**, and the grayscale version is **90.6245, -4.8355, 4.9238**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.7173, -6.3204, 5.0828**, and **69.9313, -24.4658, 9.9977** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **92.1136, -36.5454, 15.3104**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **96.4398, -19.0173, 9.2085**.

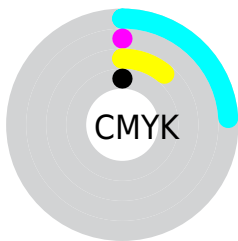
# Distribution



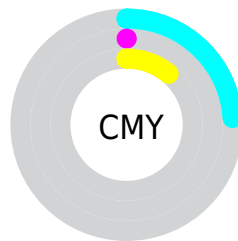
- Red (76%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (76%)
- Yellow (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930 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 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



94.1345, -28.2204,  
12.1930

94.1345, -28.2204,  
12.1930

228.8034,  
-44.1303, 22.1329

81.7504, -26.3800,  
11.1664

120.5865,  
-31.8272, 14.2884

69.9625, -24.5069,  
10.1537

134.6087,  
-33.6060, 15.3598

58.8029, -22.5897,  
9.1525

149.1359,  
-35.3734, 16.4473

48.3093, -20.6144,  
8.1600

164.1510,  
-37.1326, 17.5513

38.5268, -18.5606,  
7.1722

179.6388,  
-38.8859, 18.6718

29.5117, -16.3979,  
6.1826

195.5852,

21.3357, -14.0780,

-40.6356, 19.8089

5.1799

211.9773,  
-42.3832, 20.9626

■ 14.0959, -11.5160,  
4.1434

■ 7.7452, -13.5541,  
4.5731

■ 94.1345, -28.2204,  
12.1930

■ 94.1345, -28.2204,  
12.1930

■ 92.1136, -36.5454,  
15.3104

■ 96.4398, -19.0173,  
9.2085

■ 90.3787, -43.9154,  
18.5288

■ 99.0234, -9.0296,  
6.3864

■ 88.9281, -50.2684,  
21.8078

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 87.7552, -55.5688,  
25.1033

■ 86.8477, -59.8136,  
28.3679

■ 86.1865, -63.0392,  
31.5526

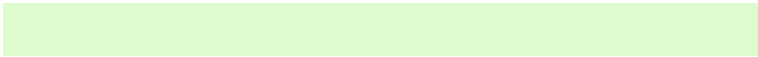
■ 85.7439, -65.3314,  
34.6071

■ 85.5449, -66.4304,  
36.4805

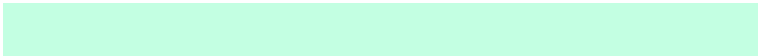
# Harmonies

## Analogous

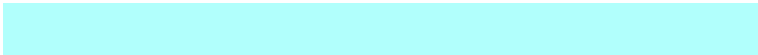
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



94.1347, -21.6869, 21.3955



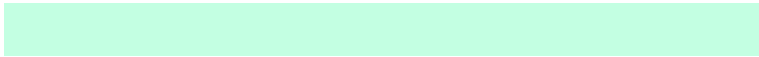
94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930



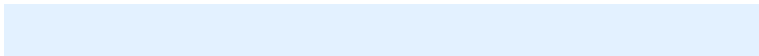
94.1347, -28.7578, -0.2650

# Triad

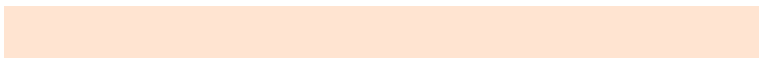
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



94.1347, -28.2196, 12.1924



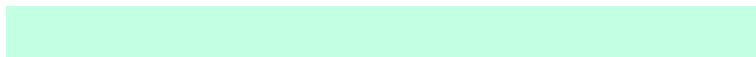
94.1347, 0.5411, -21.9109



94.1347, 14.6375, 20.1200

# Complementary

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



94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930



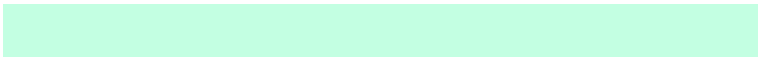
81.0388, 21.6408, -1.2803

# 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.



94.1347, 21.3138, 10.2122



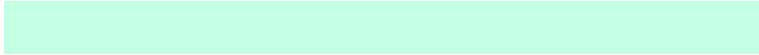
94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930



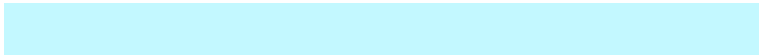
94.1347, 12.8768, -14.6970

# Square

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



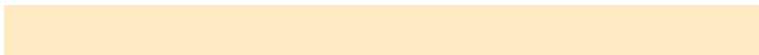
94.1347, -28.2196, 12.1924



94.1347, -12.6422, -21.1853



94.1347, 20.6521, -2.5389

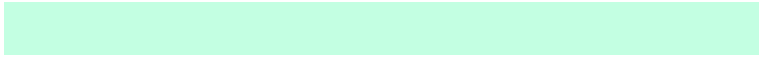


94.1347, 2.8366, 25.5160



# Rectangle

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



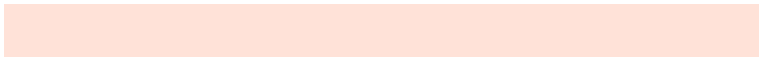
94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930



94.1347, -25.6884, -8.8932



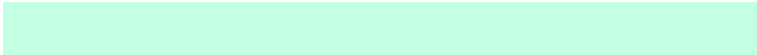
94.1347, 20.6521, -2.5389



94.1347, 17.5842, 17.2703

# Sweetspot

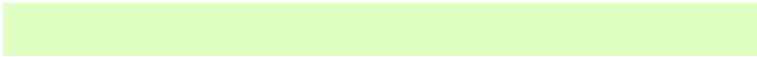
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



94.1347, -28.2196, 12.1924



98.0954, -12.5798, 7.3463



95.5551, -24.5945, 26.4140



45.3103, -6.1015, 3.4770

0.0000, NaN, NaN

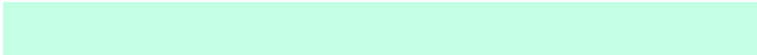


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

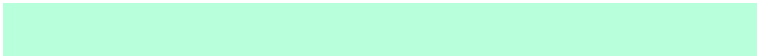


# Same Dimension

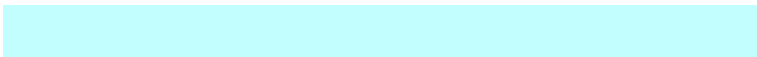
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



94.1347, -28.2196, 12.1924



93.1957, -32.0557, 13.5719



94.7133, -22.5196, -1.2563



45.0832, -6.9801, 3.7253



61.8612, -47.8675, 26.0111



19.3601, -14.5828, 7.2816



# Inverse Universe

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



81.0388, 21.6408, -1.2803



77.7449, 26.8838, -2.2648



80.4245, 16.4645, 11.7824



42.5833, 2.5038, 1.1366



34.4806, 61.3121, 4.7380

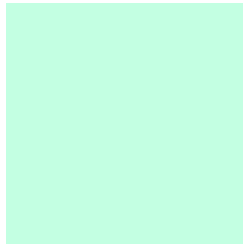


10.8608, 19.5011, 0.0279



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

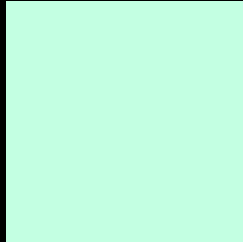
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

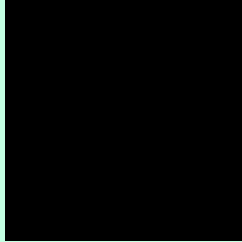
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

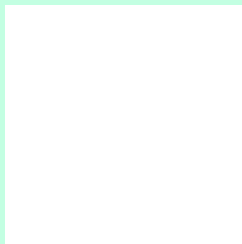
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930.



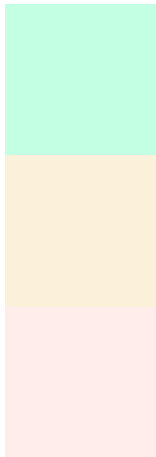
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 94.1345,

-28.2204, 12.1930.

# 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

94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930

### Protanopia

93.7504, -4.8920, 15.7344

### Deuteranopia

93.7467, 0.9582, 7.5939



## Tritanopia

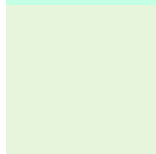
94.0064, -9.8670, -1.9157

# Trichromacy



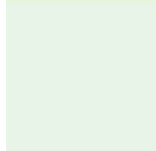
## Original Color

94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930



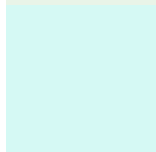
## Protanomaly

93.5490, -13.6232, 14.0509



## Deuteranomaly

93.7290, -10.6804, 9.2756



## Tritanomaly

94.0368, -17.1784, 3.6813

# Monochromacy



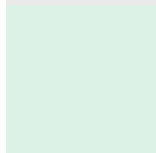
## Original Color

94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930



## Achromatopsia

90.7075, -4.8399, 4.9283



## Achromatomaly

91.9181, -13.8687, 7.6316

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930 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(195, 255, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(195, 255, 226)  
}
```

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(195, 255, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(195, 255, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930 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(195, 255, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(195, 255, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(195, 255, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 255, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 255, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(195, 255, 226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 94.1345, -28.2204, 12.1930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(195, 255, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(195,  
255, 226) }
```

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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