

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(106.5347, -35.8529,  
27.4114)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(106.5347, -35.8529,  
27.4114) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(96.1949,  
-20.9711, 17.1744)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E0FFDC
RGB	224, 255, 220
RGB Percent	88%, 100%, 86%
CMY	0.1216, 0.0000, 0.1372
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.14, 0.00
HSL	113°, 100%, 93%
HSV	113°, 14%, 100%
XYZ	79.4187, 92.5346, 81.3852
YIQ	241.7410, -7.2410, -17.4570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

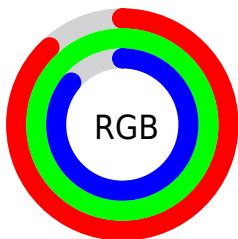
Format	Color
RYP	220, 255, 251
Decimal	14745564
CIELab	97.04, -16.29, 13.39
CIElCh	97, 21.088, 140.596
Yxy	92.5349, 0.3135, 0.3653
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292935644 (0xFFE0FFDC)
YUV	241.7410, -10.7183, -15.5589
Hunter-Lab	96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744

# Details

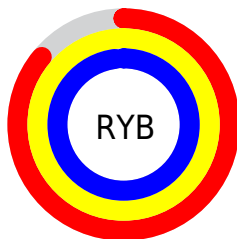
The HunterLab color **96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **88.8351, 12.1730, -8.1899**, and the grayscale version is **94.1637, -5.0243, 5.1161**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **71.7912, -17.8557, 14.5262** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.7618, -31.2896, 24.7663**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.9154, -9.7328, 8.7596**.

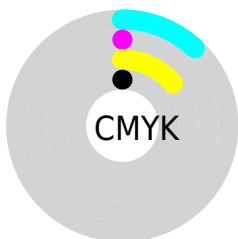
# Distribution



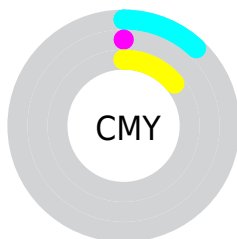
- Red (88%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (86%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744 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 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.1949, -20.9711,  
17.1744

96.1949, -20.9711,  
17.1744

231.5692,  
-33.9070, 29.1075

83.7168, -19.5378,  
15.8767

122.8229,  
-23.8237, 19.7735

71.8302, -18.0961,  
14.5773

136.9281,  
-25.2500, 21.0808

60.5665, -16.6397,  
13.2709

151.5354,  
-26.6790, 22.3952

49.9622, -15.1609,  
11.9510

166.6282,  
-28.1120, 23.7179

40.0610, -13.6488,  
10.6080

182.1911,  
-29.5504, 25.0497

30.9172, -12.0869,  
9.2277

198.2106,

22.5995, -10.4491,

-30.9952, 26.3916

7.7873

214.6738,  
-32.4471, 27.7440

■ 15.2000, -8.6898,  
6.2470

■ 8.8273, -8.5151,  
6.1791

■ 96.1949, -20.9711,  
17.1744

■ 96.1949, -20.9711,  
17.1744

■ 93.7618, -31.2896,  
24.7663

■ 98.9154, -9.7328,  
8.7596

■ 91.6232, -40.5798,  
31.4568

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 89.7834, -48.7418,  
37.1782

■ 88.2430, -55.6971,  
41.8835

■ 86.9975, -61.3961,  
45.5535

■ 86.0371, -65.8268,  
48.2036

■ 85.3454, -69.0219,  
49.8916

■ 84.8986, -71.0679,  
50.7276

■ 84.7250, -71.8531,  
50.9492

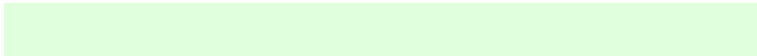
# Harmonies

## Analogous

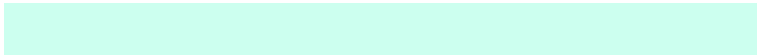
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.1951, -12.4793, 22.2594



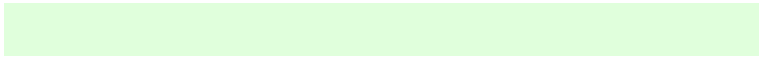
96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744



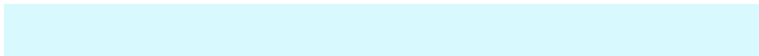
96.1951, -25.1641, 8.4722

# Triad

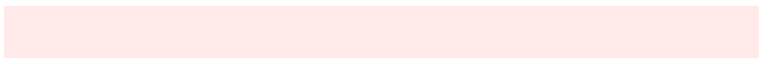
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



96.1951, -20.9704, 17.1737



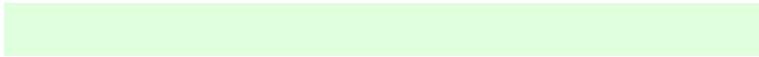
96.1951, -8.5761, -16.8499



96.1951, 15.5133, 12.0608

# Complementary

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



96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744



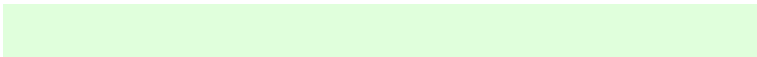
88.8351, 12.1730, -8.1899

# 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.



96.1951, 16.6737, 1.8836



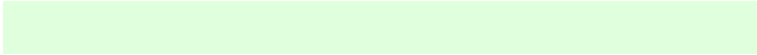
96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744



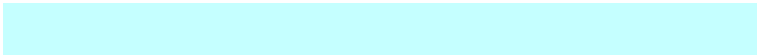
96.1951, 2.4305, -15.6097

# Square

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



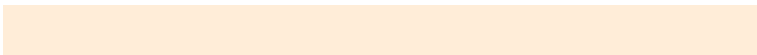
96.1951, -20.9704, 17.1737



96.1951, -18.2235, -11.6785



96.1951, 11.7898, -8.4593

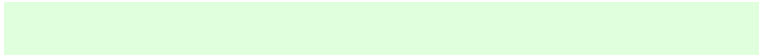


96.1951, 8.6870, 19.5463

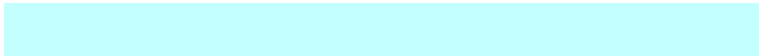


# Rectangle

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



96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744



96.1951, -25.0940, 1.4553



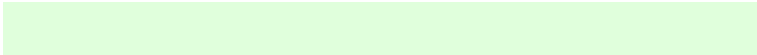
96.1951, 11.7898, -8.4593



96.1951, 16.5906, 8.8695

# Sweetspot

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



96.1951, -20.9704, 17.1737



98.8367, -10.0534, 9.0015



97.6575, -8.9017, 18.9111



45.6275, -5.0551, 4.4690

0.0000, NaN, NaN

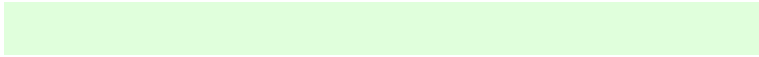


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

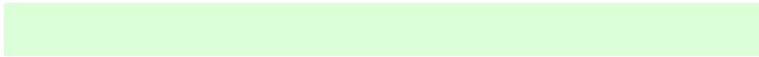


# Same Dimension

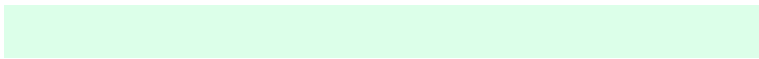
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.1951, -20.9704, 17.1737



95.6159, -23.4031, 18.9765



96.2513, -19.9972, 11.2792



45.0194, -7.5565, 6.3466



61.2696, -51.8301, 36.8467



19.1981, -15.8330, 11.5526



# Inverse Universe

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



88.8351, 12.1730, -8.1899



87.0637, 15.1267, -10.5144



88.7881, 11.0789, -0.9724



42.6483, 3.1143, -1.8174



35.0020, 70.7199, -60.9314

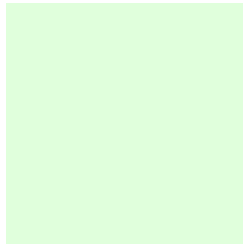


11.0523, 22.2509, -18.6208



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

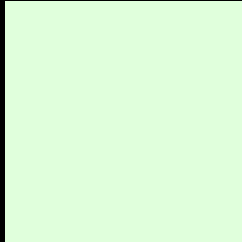
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

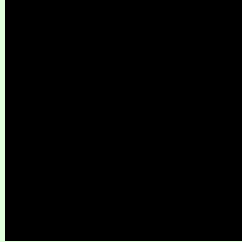
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

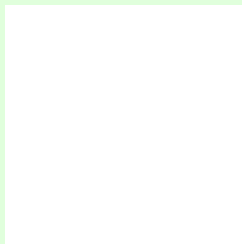
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744.



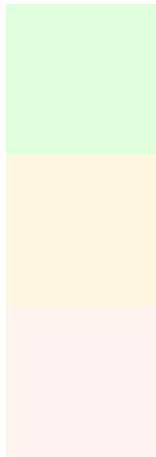
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1949,

-20.9711,17.1744.

# 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

96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744

### Protanopia

96.1765, -5.8843, 16.1234

### Deuteranopia

96.0482, -2.0906, 8.2593

## **Tritanopia**

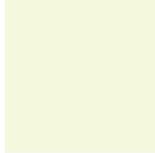
96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055

# Trichromacy



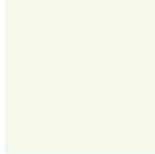
## Original Color

96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744



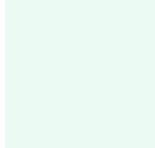
## Protanomaly

96.0512, -11.3002, 16.3303



## Deuteranomaly

96.0474, -9.0296, 11.4378



## Tritanomaly

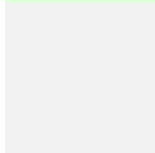
96.1479, -11.4324, 7.2441

# Monochromacy



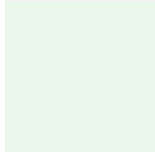
## Original Color

96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744



## Achromatopsia

94.2297, -5.0279, 5.1197



## Achromatomaly

94.9338, -11.2516, 9.6853

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744 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(224, 255, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(224, 255, 220)  
}
```

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(224, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(224, 255, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744 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(224, 255, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(224, 255, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(224, 255, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(224, 255, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 255, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(224, 255,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.1949, -20.9711, 17.1744 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(224, 255, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(224,  
255, 220) }
```

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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