

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(93.0355, -15.9735,  
17.3528)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(93.0355, -15.9735,  
17.3528) contains.

<b>HunterLab(93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(93.0335,  
-15.9713, 17.3516)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E4F5D4
RGB	228, 245, 212
RGB Percent	89%, 96%, 83%
CMY	0.1059, 0.0392, 0.1686
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.13, 0.04
HSL	91°, 62%, 90%
HSV	91°, 13%, 96%
XYZ	76.5310, 86.5523, 74.9601
YIQ	236.1550, 0.4610, -13.8670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

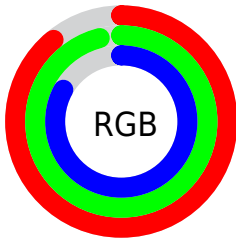
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	212, 245, 229
Decimal	15005140
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	94.55, -11.34, 14.00
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 18.020, 129.005
Yxy	86.5561, 0.3215, 0.3636
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293195220 (0xFFE4F5D4)
YUV	236.1550, -11.9084, -7.1519
Hunter-Lab	93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516

# Details

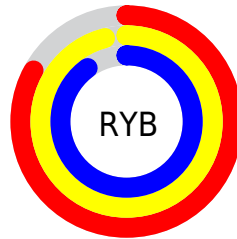
The HunterLab color  $93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $83.8689, 7.1953, -9.2672$ , and the grayscale version is  $91.7064, -4.8932, 4.9826$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $68.9929, -13.8938, 14.8576$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $91.3357, -23.3998, 25.1693$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.8833, -7.9915, 8.4993$ .

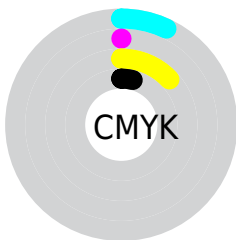
# Distribution



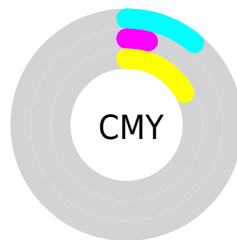
- Red (89%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (83%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (11%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516 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 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.0335, -15.9713,  
17.3516

93.0335, -15.9713,  
17.3516

227.3242,  
-27.1235, 29.4909

80.7019, -14.7802,  
16.0250

119.3923,  
-18.3793, 20.0075

68.9672, -13.5903,  
14.6919

133.3698,  
-19.5951, 21.3396

57.8639, -12.4002,  
13.3481

147.8538,  
-20.8209, 22.6774

47.4302, -11.2052,  
11.9858

162.8272,  
-22.0576, 24.0222

37.7120, -9.9981,  
10.5941

178.2744,  
-23.3058, 25.3752

28.7667, -8.7679,  
9.1559

194.1815,

20.6677, -7.4964,

-24.5659, 26.7372

7.6435

210.5354,  
-25.8384, 28.1089

■ 13.5152, -6.1509,  
6.0615

■ 7.0970, -7.3426,  
4.9679

■ 93.0335, -15.9713,  
17.3516

■ 93.0335, -15.9713,  
17.3516

■ 91.3357, -23.3998,  
25.1693

■ 94.8833, -7.9915,  
8.4993

■ 89.7857, -30.2330,  
31.9146

■ 96.6735, -0.5955,  
1.5362

■ 88.3866, -36.4410,  
37.5684

■ 96.8444, -0.0095,  
1.7542

■ 87.1378, -41.9990,  
42.1268

■ 86.0377, -46.8920,  
45.6062

■ 85.0826, -51.1171,  
48.0478

■ 84.2668, -54.6869,  
49.5235

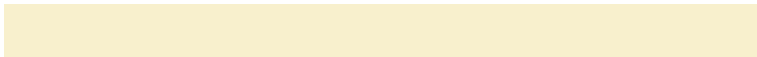
■ 83.5816, -57.6343,  
50.1459

■ 83.1950, -59.2742,  
50.2267

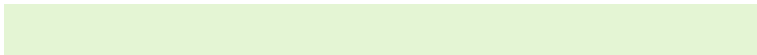
# Harmonies

## Analogous

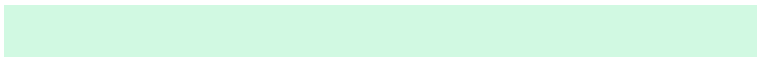
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.0355, -7.7554, 20.3666



93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516



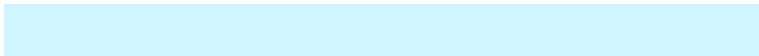
93.0355, -21.1041, 10.9630

# Triad

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



93.0355, -15.9735, 17.3528



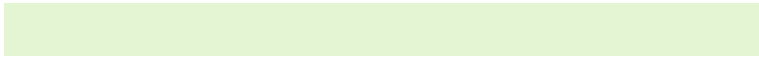
93.0355, -11.2984, -12.2845



93.0355, 13.3861, 7.6912

# Complementary

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



93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516



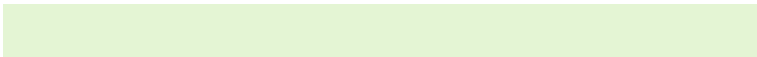
83.8689, 7.1953, -9.2672

# Split Complementary

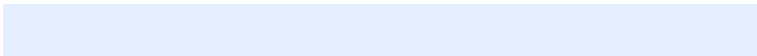
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



93.0355, 12.3463, -1.2481



93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516



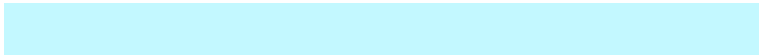
93.0355, -2.1497, -13.3803

# Square

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



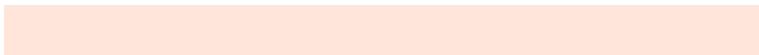
93.0355, -15.9735, 17.3528



93.0355, -18.4796, -6.3078



93.0355, 6.5718, -9.1695

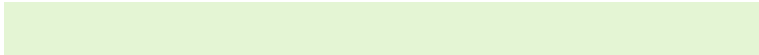


93.0355, 9.3592, 15.1602

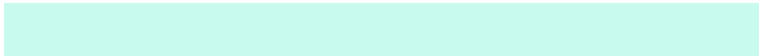


# Rectangle

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



93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516



93.0355, -22.2051, 5.3595



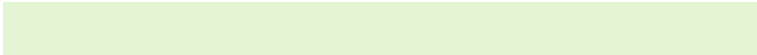
93.0355, 6.5718, -9.1695



93.0355, 13.6208, 4.7679

# Sweetspot

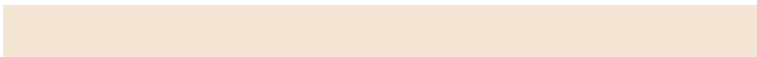
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.0355, -15.9735, 17.3528



99.1853, -8.8264, 9.4195



89.4045, -1.8766, 13.7500



45.8180, -4.3827, 4.6961

0.0000, NaN, NaN

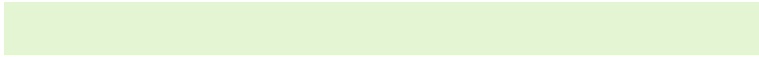


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

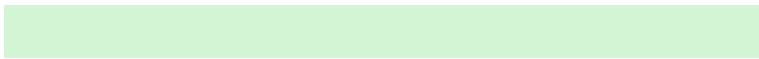
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



93.0355, -15.9735, 17.3528



96.8886, -18.7651, 20.3612



91.6838, -20.8728, 15.8489



43.4352, -5.9565, 6.4613



61.1283, -43.2282, 36.9102



18.2895, -12.1281, 11.0576



# Inverse Universe

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



83.8689, 7.1953, -9.2672



85.5069, 10.0215, -12.7361



85.4953, 12.5757, -7.0091



40.4309, 1.6313, -2.2500



24.5632, 56.5236, -96.2072

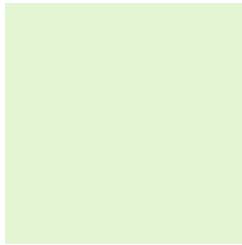


7.6907, 17.2291, -26.4925



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516 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 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

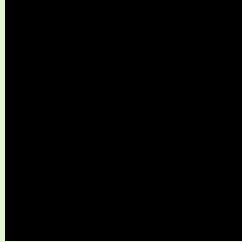
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

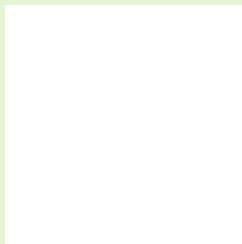
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516.



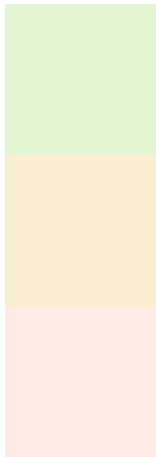
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516.

-15.9713,17.3516.

# 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

93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516

### Protanopia

92.7774, -5.5434, 18.5231

### Deuteranopia

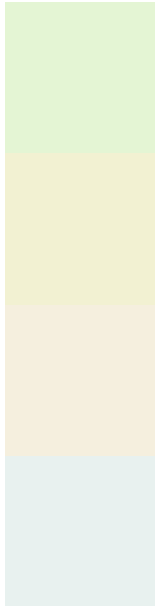
92.8860, 0.7025, 10.3971



## Tritanopia

93.0673, -3.3361, -2.9822

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516

## Protanomaly

92.9736, -9.6762, 18.2377

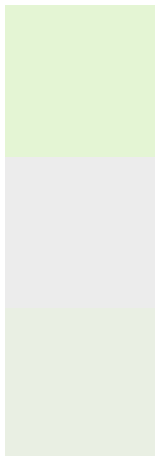
## Deuteranomaly

92.9620, -5.7938, 13.1056

## Tritanomaly

92.8969, -8.2475, 4.9792

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516

## Achromatopsia

91.5860, -4.8868, 4.9760

## Achromatomaly

91.9797, -8.9423, 9.6760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516 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(228, 245, 212)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(228, 245, 212)  
}
```

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(228, 245, 212) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(228, 245, 212) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516 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(228, 245, 212) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(228, 245, 212) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(228, 245, 212)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(228, 245, 212); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 245, 212);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(228, 245,  
212) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.0335, -15.9713, 17.3516 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(228, 245, 212) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(228,  
245, 212) }
```

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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