

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(93.2361, -12.4046,  
16.0981)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(93.2361, -12.4046,  
16.0981) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(93.1242,  
-12.1038, 15.8087)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EBF3D8
RGB	235, 243, 216
RGB Percent	92%, 95%, 85%
CMY	0.0784, 0.0470, 0.1529
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.11, 0.05
HSL	78°, 53%, 90%
HSV	78°, 11%, 95%
XYZ	78.7061, 86.7212, 77.5562
YIQ	237.5300, 3.8990, -10.0930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

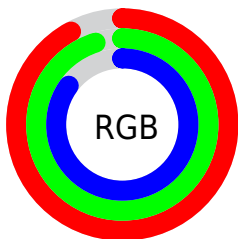
Format	Color
RYB	216, 243, 224
Decimal	15463384
CIELab	94.62, -7.29, 12.11
CIELCh	95, 14.134, 121.029
Yxy	86.7249, 0.3239, 0.3569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293653464 (0xFFEBF3D8)
YUV	237.5300, -10.6143, -2.2188
Hunter-Lab	93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087

# Details

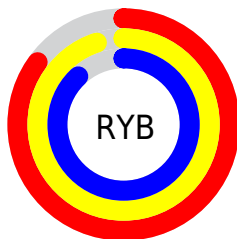
The HunterLab color  $93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.5177, 3.0531, -7.3542$ , and the grayscale version is  $92.3047, -4.9251, 5.0151$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $69.0634, -10.2571, 13.4304$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $91.8467, -17.9567, 24.2009$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $94.5131, -5.7834, 6.2744$ .

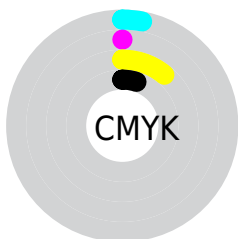
# Distribution



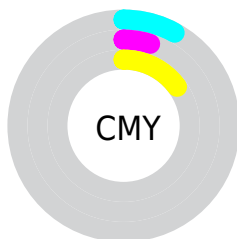
- Red (92%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087 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 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.1242, -12.1038,  
15.8087

93.1242, -12.1038,  
15.8087

227.4464,  
-21.8193, 27.2701

80.7884, -11.1068,  
14.5756

119.4909,  
-14.1505, 18.2920

69.0493, -10.1214,  
13.3417

133.4721,  
-15.1965, 19.5436

57.9414, -9.1487,  
12.1040

147.9596,  
-16.2590, 20.8042

47.5027, -8.1863,  
10.8565

162.9365,  
-17.3379, 22.0747

37.7792, -7.2310,  
9.5901

178.3871,  
-18.4334, 23.3561

28.8280, -6.2771,  
8.2913

194.2974,

20.7227, -5.3154,

-19.5455, 24.6488

6.9372

210.6545,  
-20.6741, 25.9533

■ 13.5629, -4.3283,  
5.4909

■ 7.1528, -4.8203,  
5.0069

■ 93.1242, -12.1038,  
15.8087

■ 93.1242, -12.1038,  
15.8087

■ 91.8467, -17.9567,  
24.2009

■ 94.5131, -5.7834,  
6.2744

■ 90.6742, -23.3199,  
31.4323

■ 95.6762, -0.8018,  
0.3133

■ 89.6078, -28.1853,  
37.5018

■ 96.2209, 1.0631,  
1.0135

■ 88.6456, -32.5481,  
42.4222

■ 87.7848, -36.4108,  
46.2234

■ 87.0214, -39.7844,  
48.9555

■ 86.3498, -42.6905,  
50.6935

■ 85.7626, -45.1644,  
51.5450

■ 85.2992, -47.0674,  
51.7369

# Harmonies

## Analogous

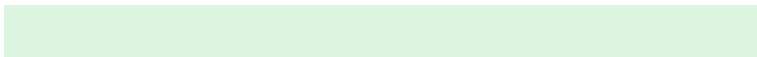
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



93.1262, -5.2261, 17.4665



93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087



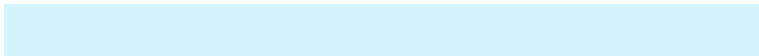
93.1262, -16.9496, 11.3132

# Triad

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



93.1262, -12.1061, 15.8100



93.1262, -11.6820, -7.3980



93.1262, 9.4940, 5.3088

# Complementary

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



93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087



84.5177, 3.0531, -7.3542

# Split Complementary

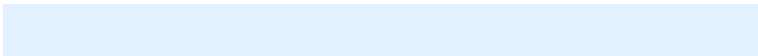
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



93.1262, 7.6392, -1.6397



93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087



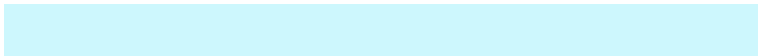
93.1262, -4.7216, -9.3085

# Square

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



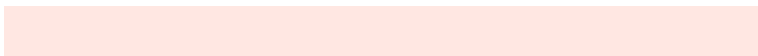
93.1262, -12.1061, 15.8100



93.1262, -16.7102, -2.0867



93.1262, 2.3795, -7.1263

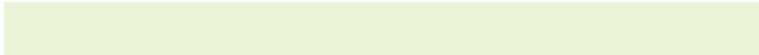


93.1262, 7.3738, 11.6986

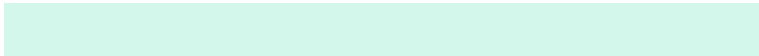


# Rectangle

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



93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087



93.1262, -18.4495, 7.1293



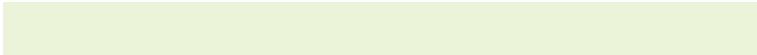
93.1262, 2.3795, -7.1263



93.1262, 9.3143, 2.9608

# Sweetspot

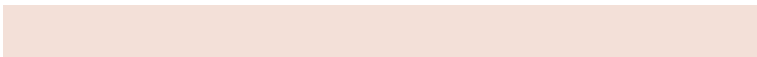
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.1262, -12.1061, 15.8100



99.5437, -7.4118, 8.6280



87.8286, 0.6004, 10.2732



45.9979, -3.6823, 4.3783

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

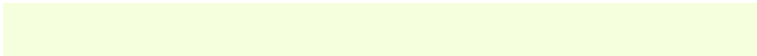


# Same Dimension

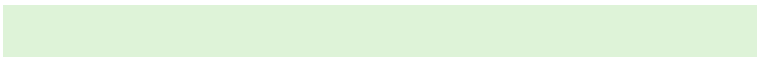
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



93.1262, -12.1061, 15.8100



98.0967, -14.0135, 18.4964



91.9614, -16.2745, 14.4953



43.6493, -5.1960, 6.7056



63.2487, -34.6384, 38.3671



18.8917, -9.7122, 11.4709



# Inverse Universe

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



84.5177, 3.0531, -7.3542



87.4555, 4.7359, -10.1663



85.7993, 7.3644, -5.6004



40.2054, 0.8660, -2.5548



20.9018, 52.7861, -118.2057

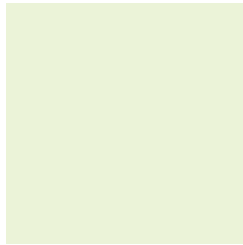


6.5947, 16.0268, -32.4293



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

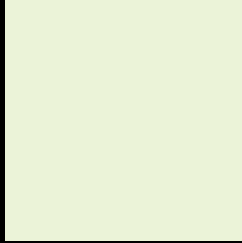
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

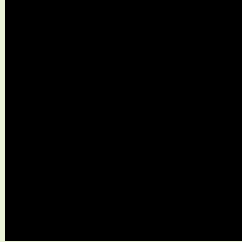
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

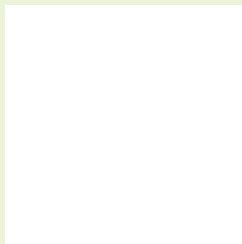
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087.



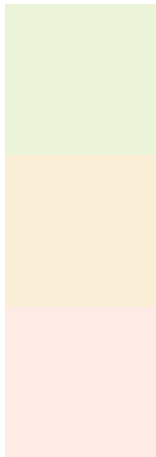
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.1242,

-12.1038,15.8087.

# 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**

93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087

**Protanopia**

93.2266, -5.3218, 16.8928

**Deuteranopia**

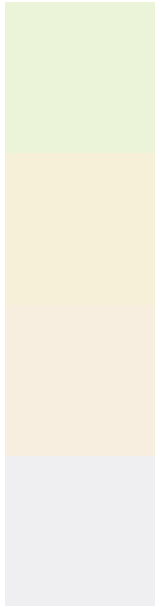
92.9160, 0.8649, 9.9677



## Tritanopia

92.9995, -0.3521, -3.0156

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087

## Protanomaly

93.0800, -7.3988, 16.2746

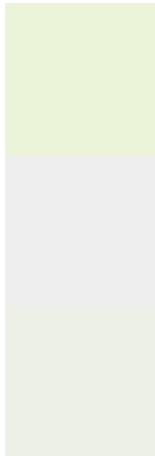
## Deuteranomaly

92.9986, -3.9367, 12.2766

## Tritanomaly

92.9702, -4.6070, 4.1357

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087

## Achromatopsia

92.4658, -4.9337, 5.0238

## Achromatomaly

92.7566, -7.6644, 9.1696

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087 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(235, 243, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 243, 216)  
}
```

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(235, 243, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 243, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087 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(235, 243, 216) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 243, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 243, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 243, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 243, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 243,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.1242, -12.1038, 15.8087 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 243, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
243, 216) }
```

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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