

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.1459, -9.6349,  
6.3205)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.1459, -9.6349, 6.3205)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.1562, -9.6206,  
6.3090)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	EEF9F4
RGB	238, 249, 244
RGB Percent	93%, 98%, 96%
CMY	0.0667, 0.0235, 0.0431
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.02, 0.02
HSL	153°, 48%, 95%
HSV	153°, 4%, 98%
XYZ	85.4647, 92.4601, 98.9300
YIQ	245.1410, -4.9510, -3.8870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

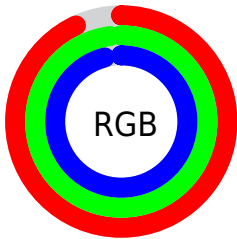
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	238, 245, 249
Decimal	15661556
CIE Lab	97.01, -4.51, 1.13
CIE LCh	97, 4.647, 165.893
Yxy	92.4641, 0.3087, 0.3340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293851636 (0xFFEEF9F4)
YUV	245.1410, -0.5625, -6.2627
Hunter-Lab	96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090

# Details

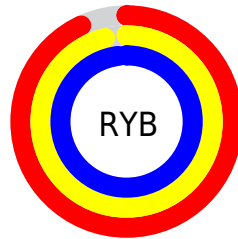
The HunterLab color **96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be **93.6815, -0.4171, 4.0507**, and the grayscale version is **95.6244, -5.1023, 5.1955**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **71.9137, -8.1001, 4.9458** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **93.6915, -19.1479, 8.7647**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.0994, -2.1480, 3.2311**.

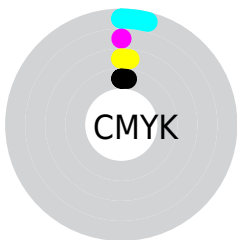
# Distribution



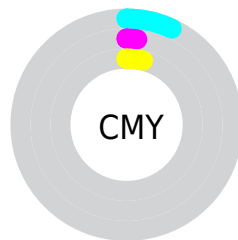
- Red (93%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090 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 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.1562, -9.6206,  
6.3090

96.1562, -9.6206,  
6.3090

231.5198,  
-18.4042, 14.0486

83.6816, -8.7494,  
5.5820

122.7829,  
-11.4324, 7.8521

71.7968, -7.8971,  
4.8833

136.8867,  
-12.3684, 8.6634

60.5350, -7.0658,  
4.2156

151.4926,  
-13.3249, 9.5005

49.9326, -6.2550,  
3.5803

166.5840,  
-14.3015, 10.3626

40.0335, -5.4639,  
2.9791

182.1456,  
-15.2980, 11.2491

30.8920, -4.6908,  
2.4139

198.1637,

22.5768, -3.9322,

-16.3142, 12.1593

1.8866

214.6257,  
-17.3496, 13.0927

■ 15.1801, -3.1816,  
1.3998

■ 8.8092, -2.7000,  
1.0125

■ 96.1562, -9.6206,  
6.3090

■ 96.1562, -9.6206,  
6.3090

■ 93.6915, -19.1479,  
8.7647

■ 98.0994, -2.1480,  
3.2311

■ 91.4938, -27.9090,  
11.3996

■ 89.5700, -35.8211,  
14.1915

■ 87.9217, -42.8106,  
17.1101

■ 86.5466, -48.8222,  
20.1193

■ 85.4377, -53.8257,  
23.1781

■ 84.5824, -57.8224,  
26.2418

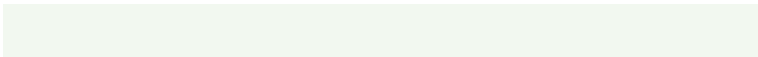
■ 83.9619, -60.8517,  
29.2632

■ 83.5483, -63.0012,  
32.1928

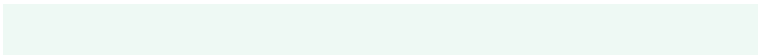
# Harmonies

## Analogous

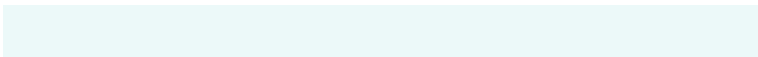
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.1583, -8.4658, 8.2746



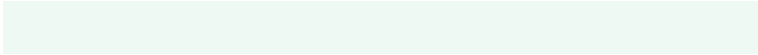
96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090



96.1583, -9.5857, 4.0098

# Triad

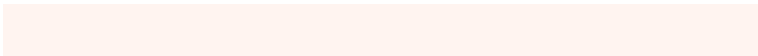
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



96.1583, -9.6227, 6.3105



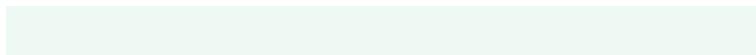
96.1583, -3.8539, 0.8633



96.1583, -1.8644, 8.3693

# Complementary

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



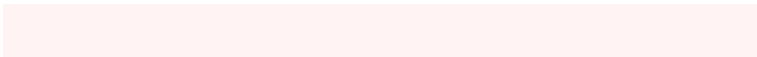
96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090



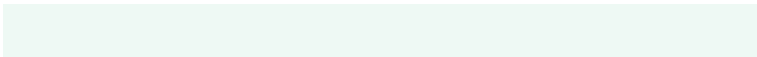
93.6815, -0.4171, 4.0507

# Split Complementary

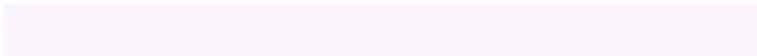
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.1583, -0.6037, 6.4426



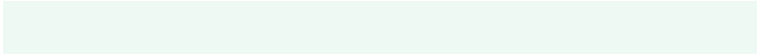
96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090



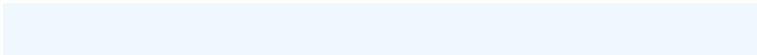
96.1583, -1.7601, 2.0910

# Square

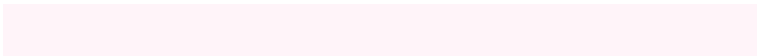
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



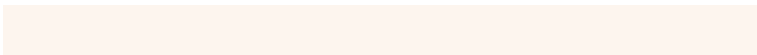
96.1583, -9.6227, 6.3105



96.1583, -6.2713, 0.8258



96.1583, -0.5653, 4.1452

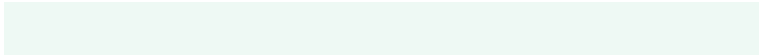


96.1583, -3.9952, 9.4432

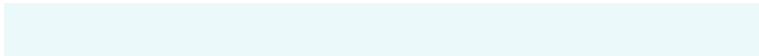


# Rectangle

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



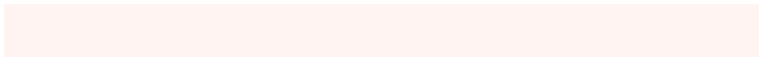
96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090



96.1583, -8.8895, 2.5934



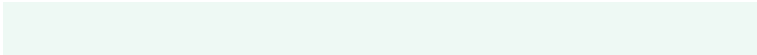
96.1583, -0.5653, 4.1452



96.1583, -1.3239, 7.8021

# Sweetspot

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



96.1583, -9.6227, 6.3105



99.7222, -6.3782, 5.6676



96.4402, -9.0022, 9.5383



46.1424, -2.9270, 2.6167

0.0000, NaN, NaN

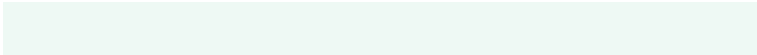


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

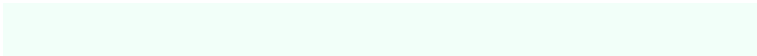


# Same Dimension

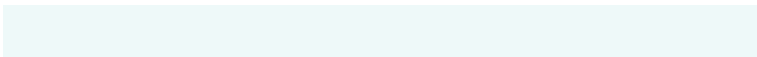
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.1583, -9.6227, 6.3105



98.6376, -10.4810, 6.6260



96.2007, -8.5477, 3.8901



44.5665, -5.0602, 3.0758



61.0273, -46.6153, 24.3501

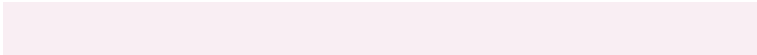


18.6300, -13.8311, 6.5716



# Inverse Universe

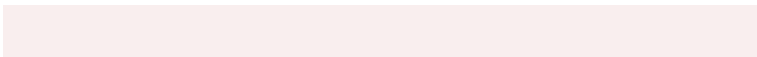
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



93.6815, -0.4171, 4.0507



95.7567, 0.2270, 3.9978



93.6364, -1.4771, 6.4533



43.0833, 0.4530, 1.7228



33.8368, 59.9232, 6.5425

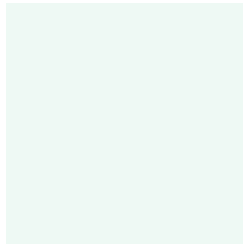


10.3995, 18.6078, 0.5309



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

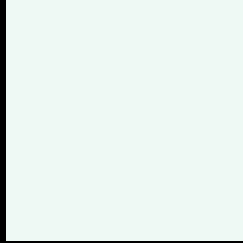
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

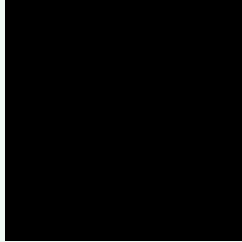
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

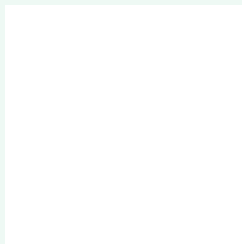
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090.



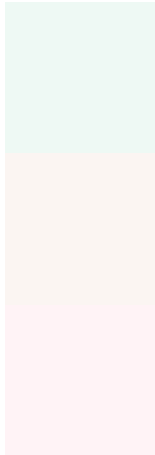
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1562, -9.6206,

6.3090.

# 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

96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090

### Protanopia

96.0338, -3.6309, 7.2488

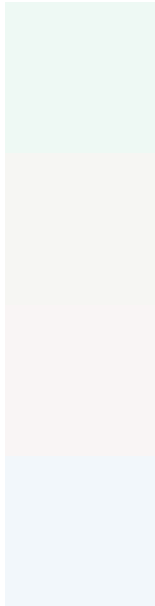
### Deuteranopia

95.9245, -0.5315, 5.2083

## **Tritanopia**

96.1065, -4.1596, 0.7822

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090

## Protanomaly

95.9038, -5.6443, 6.5750

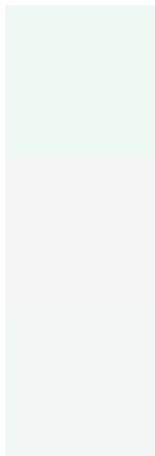
## Deuteranomaly

95.9360, -3.7802, 5.6610

## Tritanomaly

96.1061, -6.0576, 2.8096

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090

## Achromatopsia

95.5562, -5.0986, 5.1917

## Achromatomaly

95.5936, -6.5997, 5.2095

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090 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(238, 249, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(238, 249, 244)  
}
```

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(238, 249, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(238, 249, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090 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(238, 249, 244) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(238, 249, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(238, 249, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(238, 249, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 249, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(238, 249,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.1562, -9.6206, 6.3090 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(238, 249, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(238,  
249, 244) }
```

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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