

Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.1669, -21.9128,
23.6518)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(96.1669, -21.9128,
23.6518) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(96.1965,
-21.8049, 23.6844)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5FFCC
RGB	229, 255, 204
RGB Percent	90%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0000, 0.2000
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	91°, 100%, 90%
HSV	91°, 20%, 100%
XYZ	78.9722, 92.5377, 70.8261
YIQ	241.4120, 0.8750, -21.3730

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

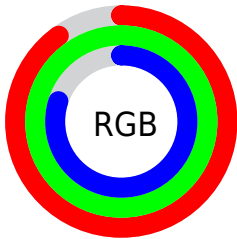
Format	Color
R_{YB}	204, 255, 230
Decimal	15073228
CIE _{Lab}	97.04, -17.18, 21.60
CIE _{LCh}	97, 27.605, 128.499
Yxy	92.5379, 0.3259, 0.3819
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293263308 (0xFFE5FFCC)
YUV	241.4120, -18.4441, -10.8853
Hunter-Lab	96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844

Details

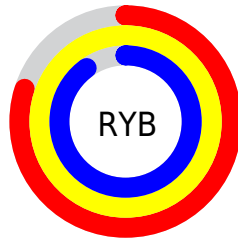
The HunterLab color $96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFFCC$. A complement of this color would be $81.9939, 13.8569, -17.6442$, and the grayscale version is $94.0489, -5.0182, 5.1099$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $71.7457, -18.7403, 20.0364$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $94.5270, -29.1486, 31.1522$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $98.0218, -13.8530, 15.0974$.

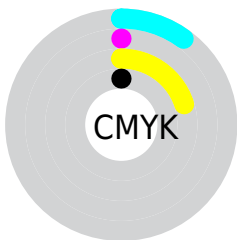
Distribution



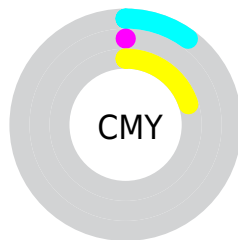
- Red (90%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (80%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844 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 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.1965, -21.8049,
23.6844

96.1965, -21.8049,
23.6844

231.5713,
-35.0601, 38.6104

83.7183, -20.3285,
21.9739

122.8245,
-24.7380, 27.0465

71.8317, -18.8411,
20.2362

136.9299,
-26.2021, 28.7093

60.5678, -17.3362,
18.4610

151.5373,
-27.6673, 30.3647

49.9634, -15.8054,
16.6353

166.6300,
-29.1354, 32.0153

40.0622, -14.2369,
14.7408

182.1931,
-30.6077, 33.6635

30.9183, -12.6131,
12.7506

198.2126,

22.6005, -10.9059,

-32.0853, 35.3111

10.6235

214.6758,
-33.5692, 36.9596

■ 15.2009, -9.0665,
8.5206

■ 8.8280, -8.9536,
6.1796

■ 96.1965, -21.8049,
23.6844

■ 96.1965, -21.8049,
23.6844

■ 94.5270, -29.1486,
31.1522

■ 98.0218, -13.8530,
15.0974

■ 93.0143, -35.8508,
37.4765

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

■ 91.6584, -41.8826,
42.6469

■ 90.4580, -47.2251,
46.6735

■ 89.4099, -51.8709,
49.5908

■ 88.5090, -55.8279,
51.4632

■ 87.7472, -59.1231,
52.3935

■ 87.1091, -61.8326,
52.5937

■ 87.1091, -61.8328,
52.5937

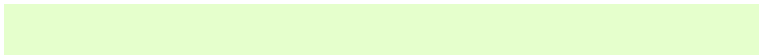
Harmonies

Analogous

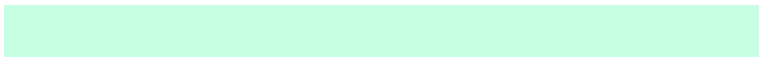
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.1966, -9.2034, 27.8496



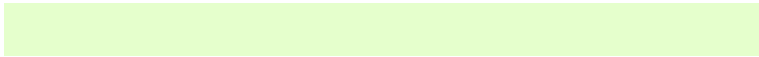
96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844



96.1966, -29.6111, 14.4148

Triad

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



96.1966, -21.8043, 23.6837



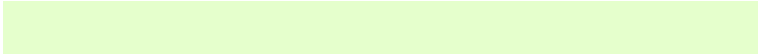
96.1966, -15.0957, -22.6936



96.1966, 23.8637, 9.0551

Complementary

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



96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844



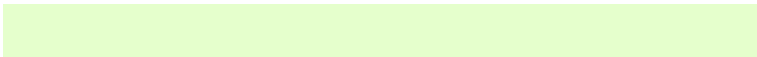
81.9939, 13.8569, -17.6442

Split Complementary

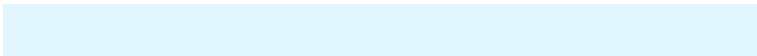
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.1966, 22.0562, -4.9465



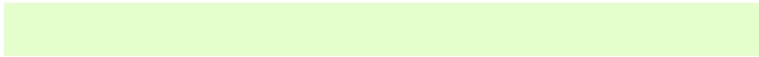
96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844



96.1966, -1.0039, -24.6893

Square

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



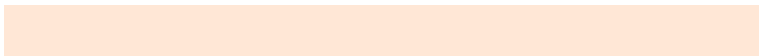
96.1966, -21.8043, 23.6837



96.1966, -25.8996, -12.6814



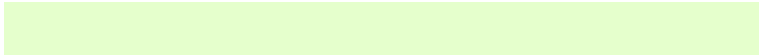
96.1966, 12.7464, -17.7899



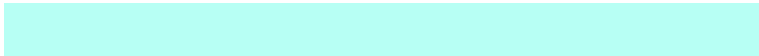
96.1966, 17.5490, 20.2572

Rectangle

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



96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844



96.1966, -31.3277, 5.9250



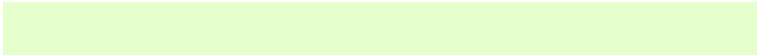
96.1966, 12.7464, -17.7899



96.1966, 24.1929, 4.5423

Sweetspot

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



96.1966, -21.8043, 23.6837



98.7947, -10.5122, 11.3591



90.5186, -0.0631, 18.3568



45.6478, -5.1187, 5.5431

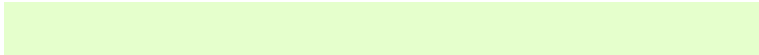
0.0000, NaN, NaN



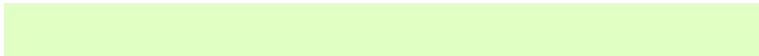
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

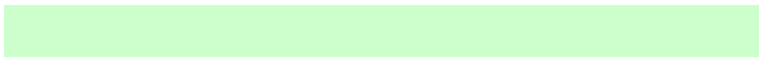
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.1966, -21.8043, 23.6837



95.5099, -24.8176, 26.8077



94.1899, -29.2151, 21.5673



45.3930, -6.2201, 6.7751



63.0374, -44.4067, 38.0660



19.8340, -13.1825, 11.9908

Inverse Universe

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



81.9939, 13.8569, -17.6442



78.5635, 17.8055, -22.6761



84.6563, 22.3964, -13.7028



42.2291, 1.7021, -2.3800



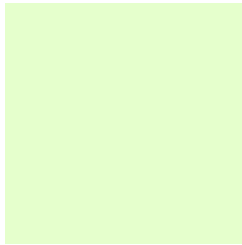
25.1825, 58.1064, -99.8546



8.2612, 18.5938, -29.1285

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844 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 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

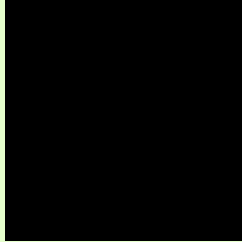
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

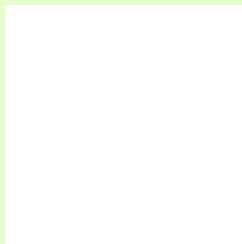
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844.



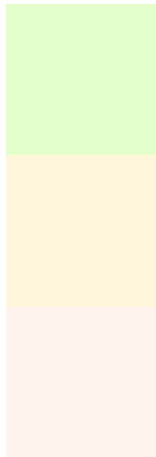
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1965,

-21.8049, 23.6844.

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

96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844

Protanopia

96.0931, -6.3422, 17.3235

Deuteranopia

95.9867, -2.4260, 9.1398

Tritanopia

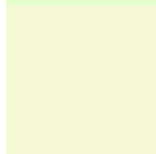
96.0137, -4.4818, 0.6629

Trichromacy



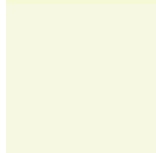
Original Color

96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844



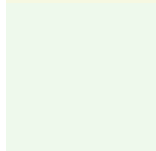
Protanomaly

96.0204, -11.8456, 19.6774



Deuteranomaly

96.0305, -9.4975, 14.5839



Tritanomaly

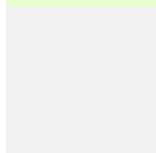
95.9086, -10.9903, 9.8482

Monochromacy



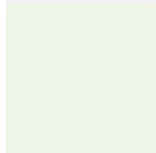
Original Color

96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844



Achromatopsia

93.7882, -5.0043, 5.0957



Achromatomaly

94.6137, -11.0892, 12.1108

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844 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(229, 255, 204)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 255, 204)  
}
```

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(229, 255, 204) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 255, 204) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844 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(229, 255, 204) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 255, 204) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 255, 204)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 255, 204); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 255, 204); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 255, 204) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.1965, -21.8049, 23.6844 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 255, 204) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
255, 204) }
```

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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