

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.2039, -19.3395,  
4.7897)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.2039, -19.3395,  
4.7897) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(96.1933,  
-19.3676, 4.6975)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	D6FFF7
RGB	214, 255, 247
RGB Percent	84%, 100%, 97%
CMY	0.1608, 0.0000, 0.0314
CMYK	0.16, 0.00, 0.03, 0.00
HSL	168°, 100%, 92%
HSV	168°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	80.2800, 92.5315, 101.6249
YIQ	241.8290, -21.8680, -11.1800

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

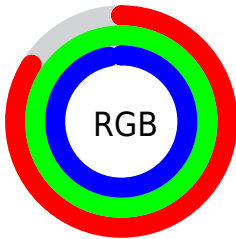
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	214, 237, 255
Decimal	14090231
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.04, -14.59, -0.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	97, 14.603, 182.207
Yxy	92.5320, 0.2925, 0.3372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4292280311 (0xFFD6FFF7)
YUV	241.8290, 2.5493, -24.4060
Hunter-Lab	96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975

# Details

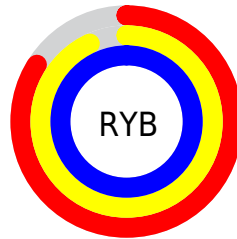
The HunterLab color  $96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $86.3876, 10.9659, 5.9934$ , and the grayscale version is  $94.1505, -5.0236, 5.1154$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $71.7779, -16.4488, 3.2265$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $94.1741, -27.0945, 4.6545$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $98.4810, -10.8571, 5.0595$ .

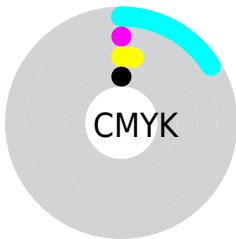
# Distribution



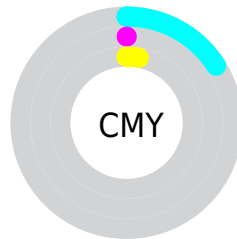
- Red (84%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975 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 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 96.1933, -19.3676,  
4.6975

 96.1933, -19.3676,  
4.6975


231.5671,  
-31.6949, 11.8831

 83.7153, -18.0164,  
4.0419


122.8212,  
-22.0667, 6.1008

 71.8289, -16.6615,  
3.4204


136.9264,  
-23.4212, 6.8471

 60.5652, -15.2974,  
2.8341


151.5337,  
-24.7809, 7.6215

 49.9609, -13.9175,  
2.2854

166.6263,  
-26.1471, 8.4230

 40.0599, -12.5125,  
1.7770

182.1893,  
-27.5209, 9.2506

 30.9162, -11.0681,  
1.3123

198.2086,

 22.5986, -9.5619,

-28.9030, 10.1037

0.8958

214.6718,  
-30.2942, 10.9814

■ 15.1992, -7.9546,  
0.5338

■ 8.8265, -7.6755,  
0.2163

■ 96.1933, -19.3676,  
4.6975

■ 96.1933, -19.3676,  
4.6975

■ 94.1741, -27.0945,  
4.6545

■ 98.4810, -10.8571,  
5.0595

■ 92.4252, -33.9731,  
4.9347

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 90.9459, -39.9492,  
5.5327

■ 89.7311, -44.9898,  
6.4361

■ 88.7711, -49.0871,  
7.6243

■ 88.0511, -52.2636,  
9.0681

■ 87.5492, -54.5785,  
10.7297

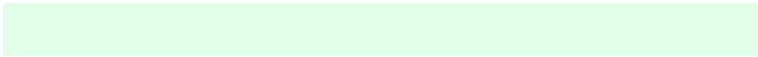
■ 87.2350, -56.1368,  
12.5609

■ 87.1436, -56.6183,  
13.3007

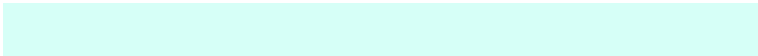
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.1935, -17.7783, 11.5203



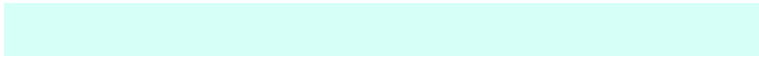
96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975



96.1935, -17.2421, -2.5052

# Triad

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



96.1935, -19.3666, 4.6969



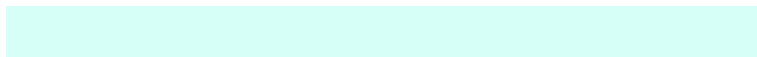
96.1935, 2.8091, -7.3401



96.1935, 1.8006, 16.7847

# Complementary

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



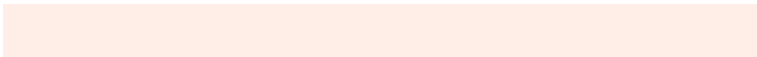
96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975



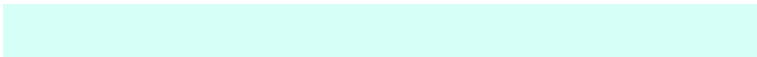
86.3876, 10.9659, 5.9934

# 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.



96.1935, 7.5962, 12.3830



96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975



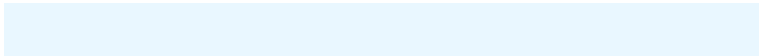
96.1935, 8.1911, -1.5029

# Square

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



96.1935, -19.3666, 4.6969



96.1935, -4.5720, -9.7835



96.1935, 9.9694, 5.7721



96.1935, -5.7023, 18.1668



# Rectangle

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



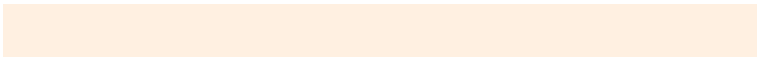
96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975



96.1935, -13.9663, -6.4612



96.1935, 9.9694, 5.7721



96.1935, 4.0210, 15.6270

# Sweetspot

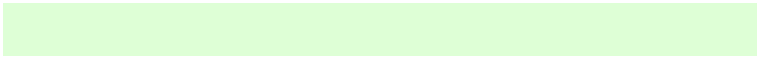
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.1935, -19.3666, 4.6969



98.7433, -9.8966, 5.1174



95.8836, -22.4328, 19.3508



45.6039, -4.8688, 2.3499

0.0000, NaN, NaN

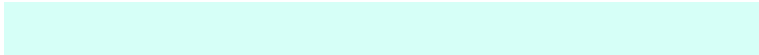


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

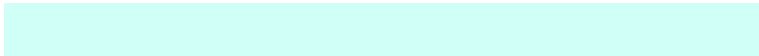


# Same Dimension

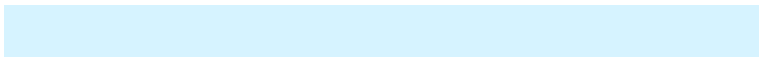
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.1935, -19.3666, 4.6969



95.5755, -21.7091, 4.6512



92.4330, -11.6256, -3.9317



45.1853, -6.4107, 2.2668



63.0094, -40.8231, 9.3690



19.6988, -12.5099, 2.3833



# Inverse Universe

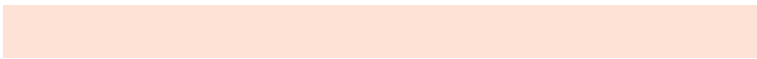
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



86.3876, 10.9659, 5.9934



84.0392, 14.0138, 6.1953



89.8176, 3.1124, 13.4033



42.4794, 1.9456, 2.6177



33.5326, 57.8297, 18.5349



10.5321, 18.2988, 4.7723



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

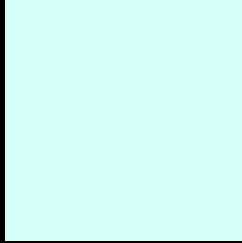
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

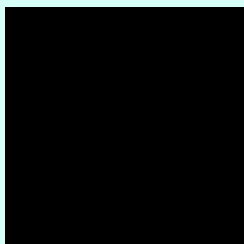
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

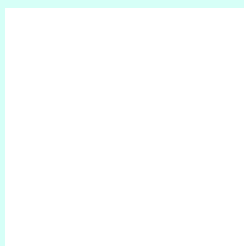
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975.



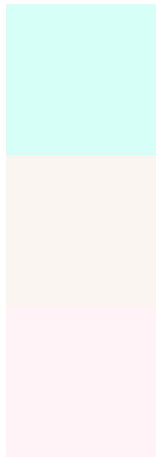
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1933,

-19.3676, 4.6975.

# 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

96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975

### Protanopia

96.0026, -3.8014, 7.6947

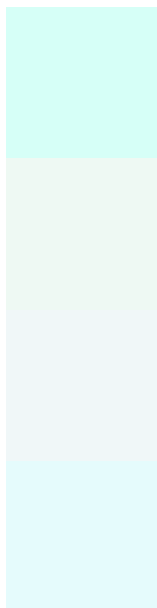
### Deuteranopia

95.9888, -0.1822, 4.2907

## **Tritanopia**

96.1038, -7.4404, 0.7214

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975

## Protanomaly

96.1247, -9.7947, 6.7589

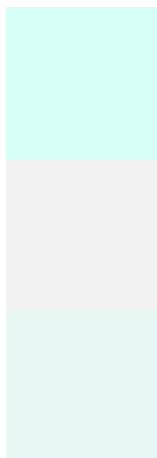
## Deuteranomaly

95.8249, -7.2358, 3.9724

## Tritanomaly

96.2708, -12.0193, 2.3926

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975

## Achromatopsia

94.2297, -5.0279, 5.1197

## Achromatomaly

94.9784, -10.4711, 4.9139

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975 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(214, 255, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(214, 255, 247)  
}
```

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(214, 255, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(214, 255, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975 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(214, 255, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(214, 255, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(214, 255, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(214, 255, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 255, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(214, 255,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.1933, -19.3676, 4.6975 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(214, 255, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(214,  
255, 247) }
```

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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