

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.4450, -8.4554,  
1.1203)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.4450, -8.4554, 1.1203)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.3350, -8.2766,  
0.9893)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECF9FF
RGB	236, 249, 255
RGB Percent	93%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0235, 0.0000
CMYK	0.07, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	199°, 100%, 96%
HSV	199°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	86.5178, 92.8043, 107.9608
YIQ	245.7970, -9.6740, -0.8900

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

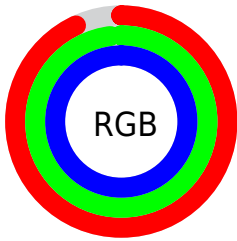
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 244, 255
Decimal	15530495
CIE Lab	97.15, -3.14, -4.35
CIE LCh	97, 5.362, 234.195
Yxy	92.8081, 0.3012, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293720575 (0xFFE9CF9F)
YUV	245.7970, 4.5371, -8.5920
Hunter-Lab	96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893

# Details

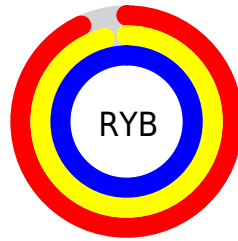
The HunterLab color  $96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $95.2986, -1.6968, 9.3201$ , and the grayscale version is  $95.8945, -5.1167, 5.2101$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $72.0558, -6.9784, 0.3175$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $91.5873, -11.7378, -5.0151$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

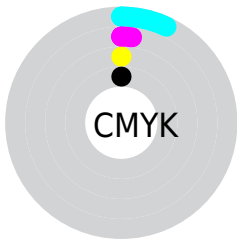
# Distribution



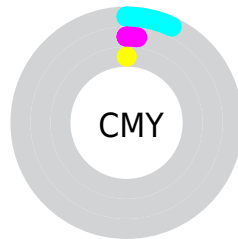
- Red (93%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893 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 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.3350, -8.2766,  
0.9893

96.3350, -8.2766,  
0.9893

231.7593,  
-16.5891, 6.9733

83.8523, -7.4686,  
0.4957

122.9768, -9.9707,  
2.0966

71.9590, -6.6825,  
0.0404

137.0877,  
-10.8512, 2.7014

60.6881, -5.9213,  
-0.3709

151.7005,  
-11.7541, 3.3390

50.0762, -5.1852,  
-0.7347

166.7986,  
-12.6789, 4.0079

40.1670, -4.4743,  
-1.0462

182.3667,  
-13.6253, 4.7068

31.0144, -3.7885,  
-1.2995

198.3911,

22.6871, -3.1266,

-14.5927, 5.4347

-1.4863

214.8592,  
-15.5808, 6.1905

■ 15.2768, -2.4857,  
-1.5951

■ 8.8967, -2.0116,  
-1.6375

■ 96.3350, -8.2766,  
0.9893

■ 96.3350, -8.2766,  
0.9893

■ 91.5873, -11.7378,  
-5.0151

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 87.0424, -14.5714,  
-11.0632

■ 82.7174, -16.7080,  
-17.1352

■ 78.6275, -18.0744,  
-23.2067

■ 74.7871, -18.6005,  
-29.2456

■ 71.2089, -18.2272,  
-35.2129

■ 67.9011, -16.9164,  
-41.0656

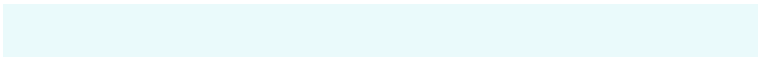
■ 64.8647, -14.6675,  
-46.7643

■ 62.0853, -11.5484,  
-52.2936

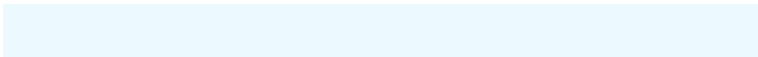
# Harmonies

## Analogous

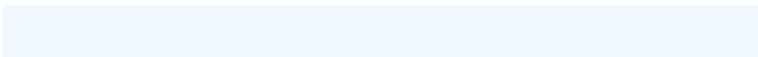
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.3370, -10.0134, 3.1185



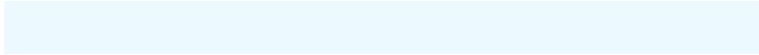
96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893



96.3370, -5.6901, 0.0015

# Triad

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



96.3370, -8.2789, 0.9917



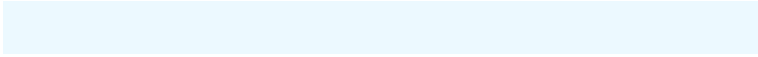
96.3370, 0.2764, 4.7237



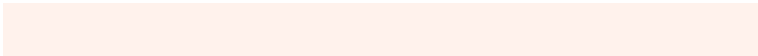
96.3370, -7.3448, 9.8051

# Complementary

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



96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893



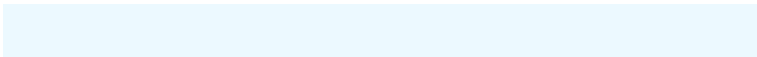
95.2986, -1.6968, 9.3201

# Split Complementary

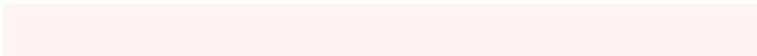
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.3370, -4.5996, 10.2073



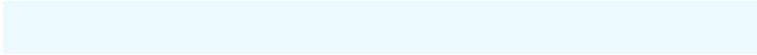
96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893



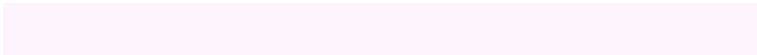
96.3370, -0.1789, 7.3219

# Square

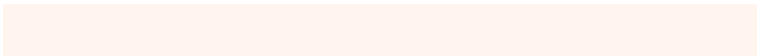
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



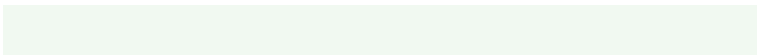
96.3370, -8.2789, 0.9917



96.3370, -0.7345, 2.1954



96.3370, -1.9714, 9.3107

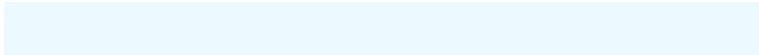


96.3370, -9.4784, 8.1959



# Rectangle

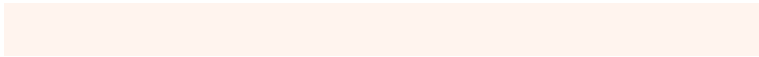
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893



96.3370, -3.8200, 0.1389



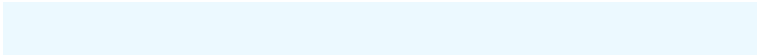
96.3370, -1.9714, 9.3107



96.3370, -6.4638, 10.0840

# Sweetspot

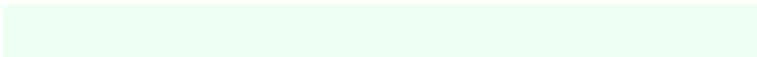
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.3370, -8.2789, 0.9917



99.0066, -6.1547, 4.2439



97.8499, -13.7433, 9.2958



45.8277, -2.8289, 1.9907

0.0000, NaN, NaN

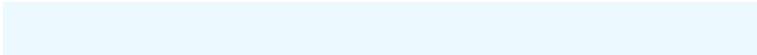


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

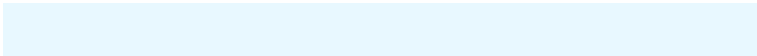


# Same Dimension

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



96.3370, -8.2789, 0.9917



95.5880, -8.8532, 0.0640



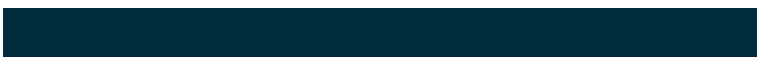
93.4113, -3.4421, -2.5501



44.1111, -4.1810, -0.1103



44.6991, -8.1987, -38.1714



14.6344, -3.5882, -10.5458



# Inverse Universe

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



93.8573, 3.7487, 1.2823



92.6087, 5.6561, 0.4336



98.2018, -6.5519, 12.4836



42.6580, 2.9046, 0.0734



35.7001, 65.7204, -12.4575

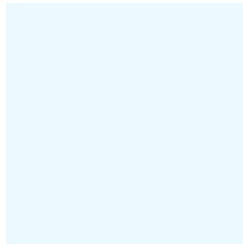


11.2283, 20.8240, -5.1103



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

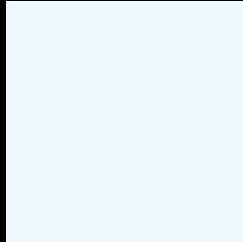
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

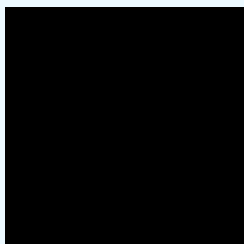
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

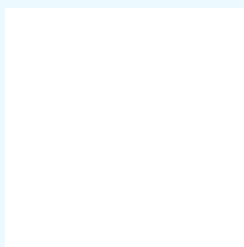
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893.



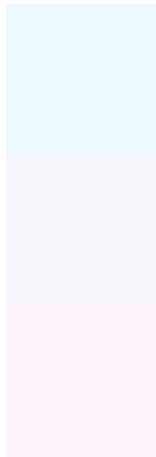
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3350, -8.2766,

0.9893.

# 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

96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893

### Protanopia

96.1958, -2.3622, 1.9579

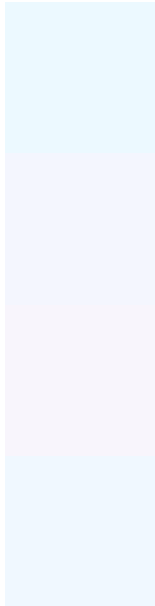
### Deuteranopia

96.0865, 0.3479, 2.8982

## **Tritanopia**

96.3308, -5.0101, 1.0414

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893

## Protanomaly

96.0731, -4.3424, 1.2576

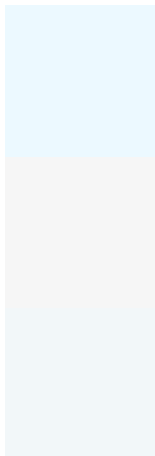
## Deuteranomaly

96.0674, -2.8716, 2.3074

## Tritanomaly

96.3743, -6.4942, 1.0685

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893

## Achromatopsia

95.9991, -5.1223, 5.2158

## Achromatomaly

96.0408, -6.4161, 3.7398

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893 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(236, 249, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 249, 255)  
}
```

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(236, 249, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 249, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893 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(236, 249, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 249, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(236, 249, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 249, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 249, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 249, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.3350, -8.2766, 0.9893 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 249, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
249, 255) }
```

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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