

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.4458, -11.6250,  
1.0658)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.4458, -11.6250,  
1.0658) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.3703,  
-11.4673, 0.9766)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5FBFF
RGB	229, 251, 255
RGB Percent	90%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0157, 0.0000
CMYK	0.10, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	189°, 100%, 95%
HSV	189°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	84.8602, 92.8723, 108.0612
YIQ	244.8780, -14.3960, -3.4200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

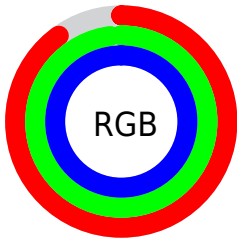
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	229, 241, 255
Decimal	15072255
CIE Lab	97.18, -6.37, -4.36
CIE LCh	97, 7.721, 214.405
Yxy	92.8761, 0.2969, 0.3250
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293262335 (0xFFE5FBFF)
YUV	244.8780, 4.9901, -13.9250
Hunter-Lab	96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766

# Details

The HunterLab color  $96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $92.3002, 1.9308, 9.2903$ , and the grayscale version is  $95.4871, -5.0950, 5.1880$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $71.7949, -9.4874, -0.0470$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $93.0388, -16.8099, -3.2541$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.9284, -5.4593, 5.3467$ .

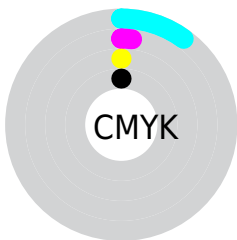
# Distribution



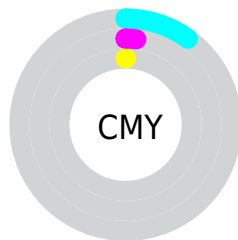
- Red (90%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766 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 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.3703, -11.4673,  
0.9766

96.3703, -11.4673,  
0.9766

231.8066,  
-20.9011, 6.9569

83.8860, -10.5091,  
0.4833

123.0151,  
-13.4419, 2.0829

71.9910, -9.5654,  
0.0286

137.1274,  
-14.4545, 2.6873

60.7184, -8.6373,  
-0.3822

151.7416,  
-15.4849, 3.3244

50.1046, -7.7234,  
-0.7454

166.8410,  
-16.5330, 3.9929

40.1934, -6.8214,  
-1.0564

182.4104,  
-17.5987, 4.6915

31.0386, -5.9276,  
-1.3091

198.4360,

22.7089, -5.0354,

-18.6821, 5.4190

-1.4953

214.9053,  
-19.7829, 6.1744

■ 15.2959, -4.1328,  
-1.6034

■ 8.9139, -3.5902,  
-1.6432

■ 96.3703, -11.4673,  
0.9766

■ 96.3703, -11.4673,  
0.9766

■ 93.0388, -16.8099,  
-3.2541

99.9284, -5.4593,  
5.3467

■ 89.9377, -21.4148,  
-7.3244

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 87.0771, -25.2226,  
-11.2026

■ 84.4629, -28.1805,  
-14.8590

■ 82.0977, -30.2507,  
-18.2660

■ 79.9795, -31.4173,  
-21.4012

■ 78.1002, -31.6942,  
-24.2517

■ 76.4431, -31.1366,  
-26.8199

■ 74.9929, -29.9360,  
-29.1114

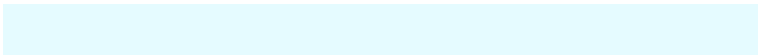
# Harmonies

## Analogous

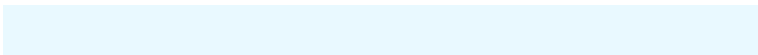
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.3723, -12.7664, 4.6769



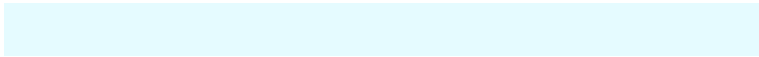
96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766



96.3723, -8.4784, -1.6552

# Triad

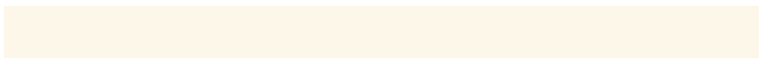
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



96.3723, -11.4695, 0.9789



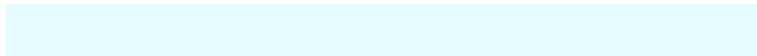
96.3723, 1.9547, 2.0005



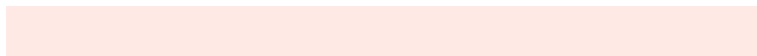
96.3723, -5.7429, 12.3225

# Complementary

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



96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766



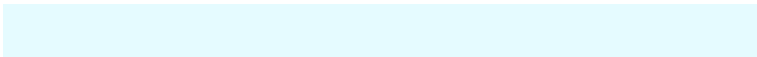
92.3002, 1.9308, 9.2903

# Split Complementary

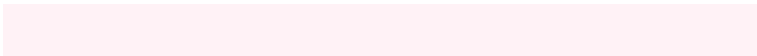
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.3723, -1.7704, 11.6714



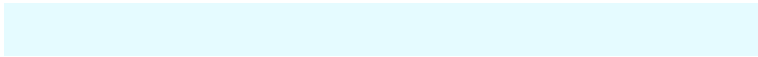
96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766



96.3723, 2.7160, 5.8113

# Square

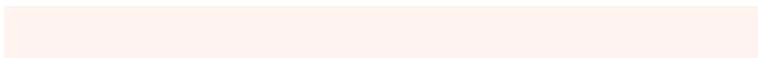
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



96.3723, -11.4695, 0.9789



96.3723, -0.7213, -1.0486



96.3723, 1.3421, 9.3261

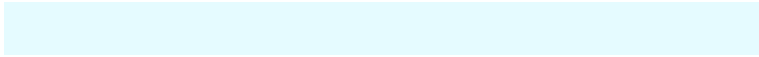


96.3723, -9.4949, 11.1423

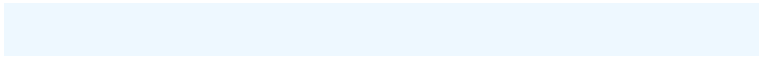


# Rectangle

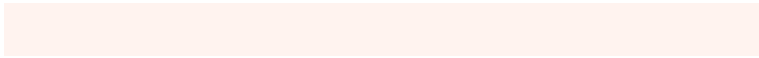
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766



96.3723, -5.9031, -2.3975



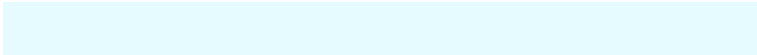
96.3723, 1.3421, 9.3261



96.3723, -4.3892, 12.3102

# Sweetspot

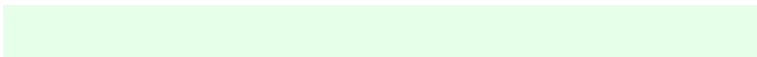
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.3723, -11.4695, 0.9789



98.9091, -7.2087, 4.1096



96.9824, -17.3820, 12.3715



45.6265, -3.5623, 1.7384

0.0000, NaN, NaN

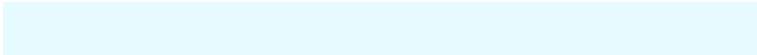


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

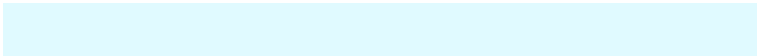


# Same Dimension

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



96.3723, -11.4695, 0.9789



95.7539, -12.4848, 0.2042



92.2423, -4.7416, -4.0541



44.6966, -5.1238, 0.5906



54.3743, -21.8565, -20.7812



17.3247, -7.2867, -5.9245



# Inverse Universe

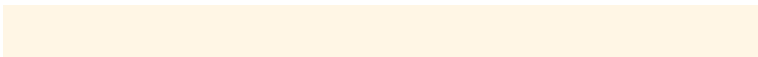
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91.7961, 7.8956, -2.2485



90.3922, 10.2688, -3.6050



96.3164, -4.8939, 13.6312



42.7195, 3.2337, -0.7999



37.0306, 70.4473, -30.5775

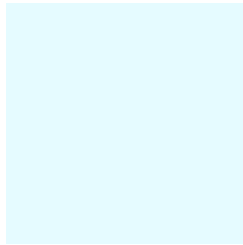


11.6084, 22.1704, -10.2559



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

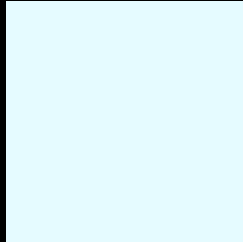
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

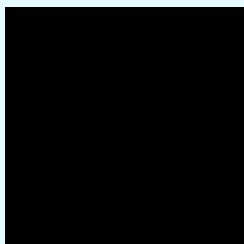
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

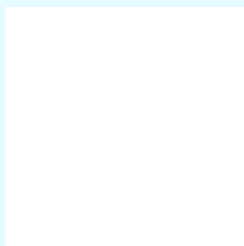
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766.



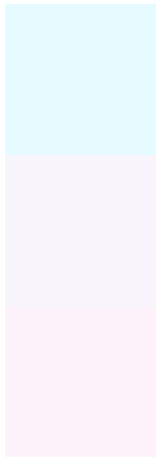
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3703,

-11.4673 0.9766.

# 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

96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766

### Protanopia

96.1628, -2.5423, 2.4283

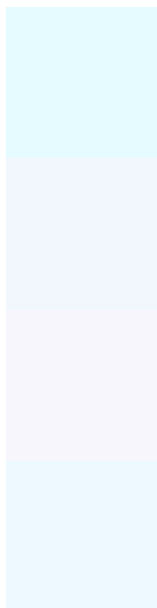
### Deuteranopia

96.0865, 0.3479, 2.8982

## Tritanopia

96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766

## Protanomaly

96.1720, -5.6957, 1.8707

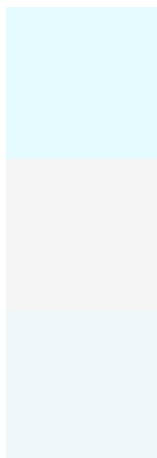
## Deuteranomaly

96.1939, -4.0560, 2.4393

## Tritanomaly

96.1038, -7.4404, 0.7214

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766

## Achromatopsia

95.5562, -5.0986, 5.1917

## Achromatomaly

95.7663, -7.3760, 3.3953

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766 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, 251, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 251, 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(229, 251, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 251, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766 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, 251, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 251, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(229, 251, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 251, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 251, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 251,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.3703, -11.4673, 0.9766 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(229, 251, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
251, 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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