

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.4808, -18.9587,  
20.4337)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.4808, -18.9587,  
20.4337) contains.

<b>HunterLab(96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(96.4424,  
-18.7514, 20.3987)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	E9FED5
RGB	233, 254, 213
RGB Percent	91%, 100%, 84%
CMY	0.0863, 0.0039, 0.1647
CMYK	0.08, 0.00, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	91°, 95%, 92%
HSV	91°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	81.0564, 93.0114, 76.6317
YIQ	243.0470, 0.6450, -17.2030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

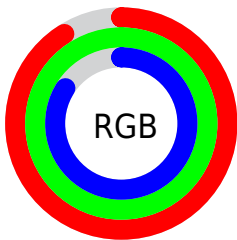
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 254, 234
Decimal	15335125
CIE Lab	97.23, -13.92, 17.33
CIE LCh	97, 22.225, 128.772
Yxy	93.0154, 0.3233, 0.3710
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293525205 (0xFFE9FED5)
YUV	243.0470, -14.8132, -8.8112
Hunter-Lab	96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987

# Details

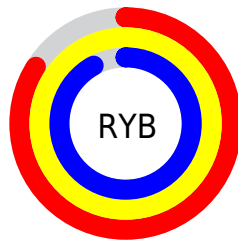
The HunterLab color  $96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.9937, 10.0728, -12.8637$ , and the grayscale version is  $94.7573, -5.0560, 5.1483$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $71.9362, -16.0403, 17.3849$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $94.7180, -26.3196, 28.2634$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $98.3256, -10.5973, 11.4392$ .

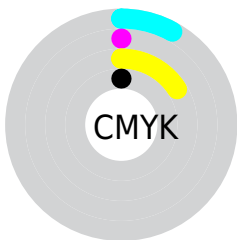
# Distribution



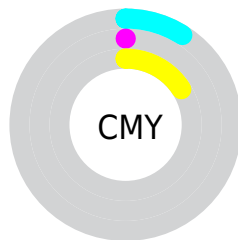
- Red (91%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987 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 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.4424, -18.7514,  
20.3987

96.4424, -18.7514,  
20.3987

231.9034,  
-30.8429, 33.7527

83.9549, -17.4359,  
18.9080

123.0934,  
-21.3934, 23.3606

72.0565, -16.1155,  
17.4019

137.2087,  
-22.7195, 24.8362

60.7803, -14.7880,  
15.8746

151.8256,  
-24.0521, 26.3122

50.1627, -13.4474,  
14.3168

166.9277,  
-25.3921, 27.7905

40.2474, -12.0850,  
12.7147

182.4997,  
-26.7405, 29.2725

31.0881, -10.6878,  
11.0481

198.5279,

22.7535, -9.2348,

-28.0981, 30.7595

9.2855

214.9997,  
-29.4654, 32.2526

■ 15.3350, -7.6895,  
7.3865

■ 8.9489, -7.2550,  
6.2642

■ 96.4424, -18.7514,  
20.3987

■ 96.4424, -18.7514,  
20.3987

■ 94.7180, -26.3196,  
28.2634

■ 98.3256, -10.5973,  
11.4392

■ 93.1479, -33.2576,  
34.9978

99.6832, -4.8085,  
5.0689

■ 91.7347, -39.5363,  
40.5864

■ 90.4777, -45.1326,  
45.0310

■ 89.3743, -50.0343,  
48.3557

■ 88.4204, -54.2428,  
50.6121

■ 87.6090, -57.7766,  
51.8862

■ 86.9302, -60.6781,  
52.3118

■ 86.6972, -61.6651,  
52.3429

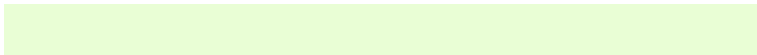
# Harmonies

## Analogous

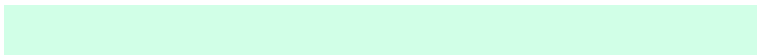
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.4445, -8.5365, 23.9890



96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987



96.4445, -25.1154, 12.6359

# Triad

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



96.4445, -18.7537, 20.3999



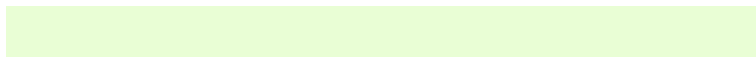
96.4445, -13.1120, -16.7488



96.4445, 17.9493, 8.4365

# Complementary

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



96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987



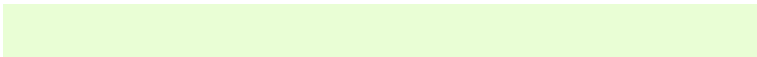
84.9937, 10.0728, -12.8637

# Split Complementary

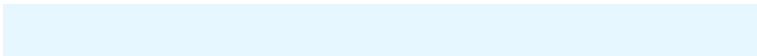
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.4445, 16.5819, -2.7711



96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987



96.4445, -1.7186, -18.2182

# Square

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



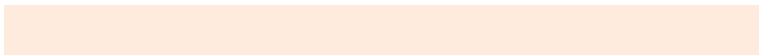
96.4445, -18.7537, 20.3999



96.4445, -21.9671, -9.0379



96.4445, 9.2496, -12.8433

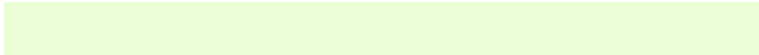


96.4445, 12.9021, 17.6388

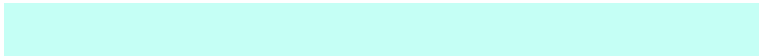


# Rectangle

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



96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987



96.4445, -26.4970, 5.7043



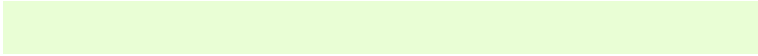
96.4445, 9.2496, -12.8433



96.4445, 18.2293, 4.7929

# Sweetspot

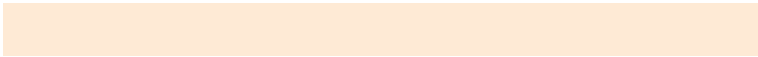
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.4445, -18.7537, 20.3999



98.9889, -9.6732, 10.3942



91.8911, -1.1977, 15.9838



45.7325, -4.7523, 5.1217

0.0000, NaN, NaN

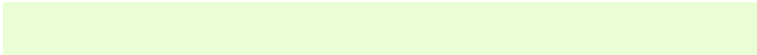


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

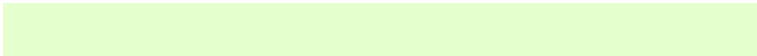


# Same Dimension

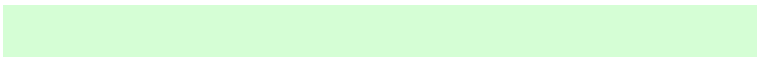
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.4445, -18.7537, 20.3999



96.3618, -21.0738, 22.8648



94.7829, -24.8233, 18.5914



45.3905, -6.2290, 6.7723



63.0179, -44.4875, 38.0525



19.8278, -13.2077, 11.9866



# Inverse Universe

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



84.9937, 10.0728, -12.8637



82.8724, 12.9161, -16.3942



87.0733, 16.8700, -9.9010



42.2318, 1.7112, -2.3763



25.2342, 58.1642, -99.5836

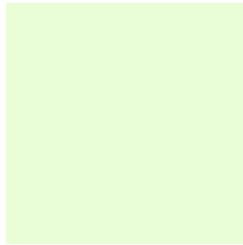


8.2766, 18.6119, -29.0543



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

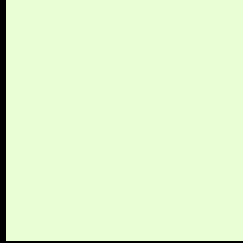
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

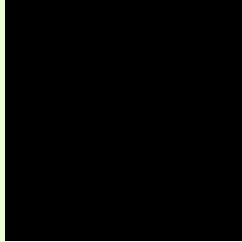
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

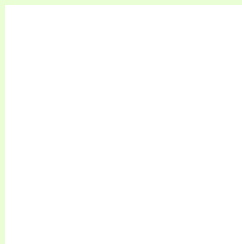
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987.



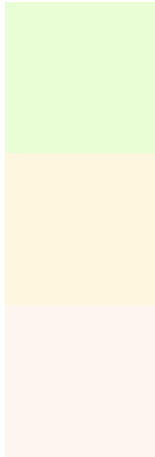
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.4424,

-18.7514,20.3987.

# 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

96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987

### Protanopia

96.2047, -5.7300, 15.7191

### Deuteranopia

96.3619, -2.6208, 8.6089

## **Tritanopia**

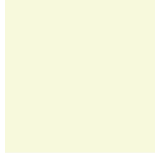
96.4234, -4.6884, 1.1599

# Trichromacy



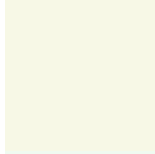
## Original Color

96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987



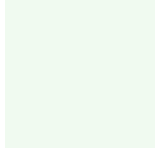
## Protanomaly

96.2771, -10.6117, 17.4420



## Deuteranomaly

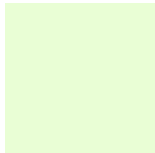
96.2404, -8.5279, 13.0334



## Tritanomaly

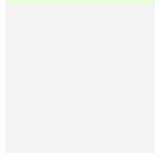
96.5338, -10.1914, 8.6727

# Monochromacy



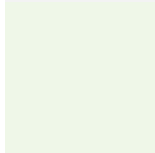
## Original Color

96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987



## Achromatopsia

94.6715, -5.0514, 5.1437



## Achromatomaly

95.2357, -10.3034, 10.9747

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987 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(233, 254, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(233, 254, 213)  
}
```

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(233, 254, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(233, 254, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987 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(233, 254, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(233, 254, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(233, 254, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(233, 254, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 254, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(233, 254,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.4424, -18.7514, 20.3987 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(233, 254, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(233,  
254, 213) }
```

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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