

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.5171, -20.0097,  
19.1642)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.5171, -20.0097,  
19.1642) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(96.5069,  
-20.0533, 19.2037)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E5FFD8
RGB	229, 255, 216
RGB Percent	90%, 100%, 85%
CMY	0.1020, 0.0000, 0.1529
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.15, 0.00
HSL	100°, 100%, 92%
HSV	100°, 15%, 100%
XYZ	80.4677, 93.1358, 78.7016
YIQ	242.7800, -2.9770, -17.6410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

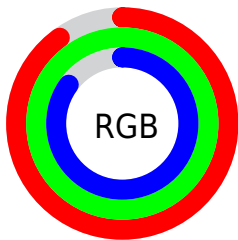
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	216, 255, 242
Decimal	15073240
CIE Lab	97.28, -15.28, 15.83
CIE LCh	97, 22.000, 134.002
Yxy	93.1362, 0.3189, 0.3691
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293263320 (0xFFE5FFD8)
YUV	242.7800, -13.2025, -12.0851
Hunter-Lab	96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037

# Details

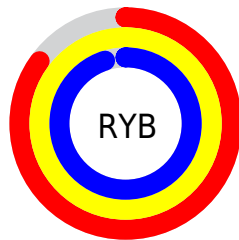
The HunterLab color  $96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $86.7238, 11.2982, -11.0434$ , and the grayscale version is  $94.6320, -5.0493, 5.1415$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $72.0039, -17.2748, 16.3015$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $94.4759, -28.8051, 26.9584$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $98.7390, -10.6001, 10.4499$ .

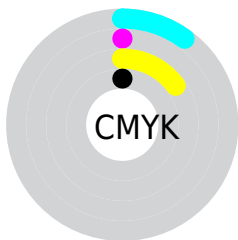
# Distribution



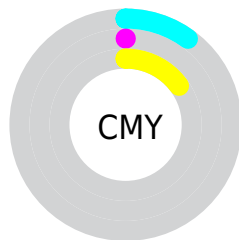
- Red (90%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (85%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037 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 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.5069, -20.0533,  
19.2037

96.5069, -20.0533,  
19.2037

231.9872,  
-32.6286, 32.0118

84.0147, -18.6692,  
17.7861

123.1613,  
-22.8148, 22.0250

72.1133, -17.2794,  
16.3596

137.2791,  
-24.1985, 23.4361

60.8340, -15.8782,  
14.9175

151.8984,  
-25.5864, 24.8501

50.2130, -14.4589,  
13.4515

167.0028,  
-26.9798, 26.2687

40.2941, -13.0113,  
11.9497

182.5771,  
-28.3800, 27.6932

31.1311, -11.5207,  
10.3941

198.6075,

22.7922, -9.9633,

-29.7877, 29.1247

8.7566

215.0814,  
-31.2037, 30.5640

■ 15.3689, -8.2980,  
6.9894

■ 8.9792, -7.8964,  
6.2854

■ 96.5069, -20.0533,  
19.2037

■ 96.5069, -20.0533,  
19.2037

■ 94.4759, -28.8051,  
26.9584

■ 98.7390, -10.6001,  
10.4499

■ 92.6493, -36.7949,  
33.6652

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 91.0296, -43.9670,  
39.2874

■ 89.6170, -50.2770,  
43.8087

■ 88.4094, -55.6959,  
47.2375

■ 87.4019, -60.2136,  
49.6122

■ 86.5862, -63.8443,  
51.0093

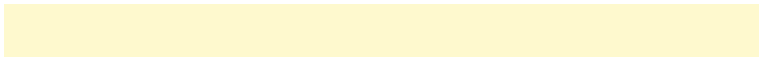
■ 85.9498, -66.6331,  
51.5554

■ 85.7037, -67.6996,  
51.6250

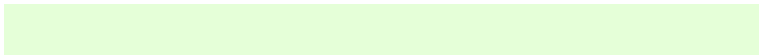
# Harmonies

## Analogous

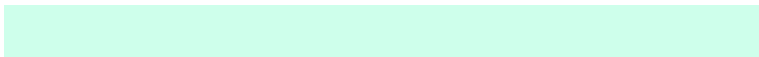
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.5071, -10.4512, 23.5294



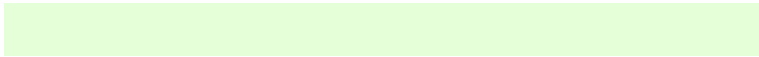
96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037



96.5071, -25.5207, 10.8772

# Triad

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



96.5071, -20.0527, 19.2030



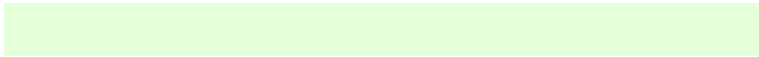
96.5071, -11.1787, -17.2549



96.5071, 17.2717, 10.2094

# Complementary

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



96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037



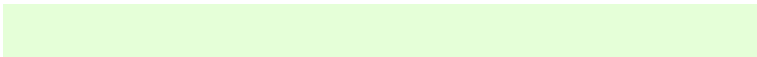
86.7238, 11.2982, -11.0434

# Split Complementary

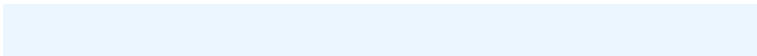
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.5071, 17.0544, -0.7312



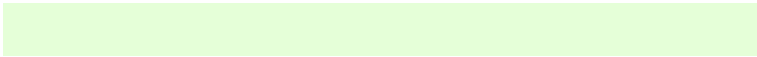
96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037



96.5071, 0.2588, -17.4882

# Square

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



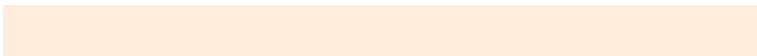
96.5071, -20.0527, 19.2030



96.5071, -20.5637, -10.5463



96.5071, 10.7060, -11.1508

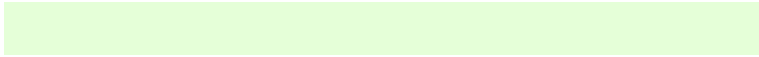


96.5071, 11.2865, 18.7637



# Rectangle

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



96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037



96.5071, -26.2546, 3.7723



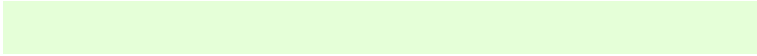
96.5071, 10.7060, -11.1508



96.5071, 17.9301, 6.7109

# Sweetspot

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



96.5071, -20.0527, 19.2030



98.8075, -10.3129, 10.1786



94.7220, -4.8546, 17.6170



45.6371, -5.0891, 5.0091

0.0000, NaN, NaN

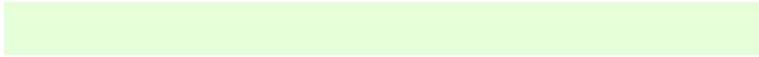


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

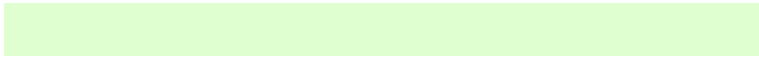


# Same Dimension

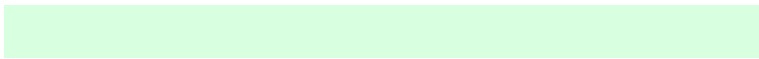
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.5071, -20.0527, 19.2030



95.9373, -22.4934, 21.4030



95.6139, -22.9550, 15.4427



45.2352, -6.7832, 6.5945



62.0100, -48.6908, 37.3578



19.4957, -14.5797, 11.7579



# Inverse Universe

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



86.7238, 11.2982, -11.0434



84.4647, 14.2955, -14.1129



87.8528, 14.5266, -5.8202



42.4020, 2.2864, -2.1472



28.8499, 62.4826, -82.7229

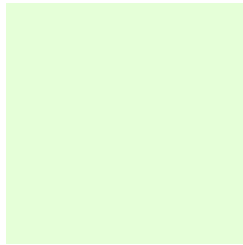


9.3283, 19.9127, -24.4960



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

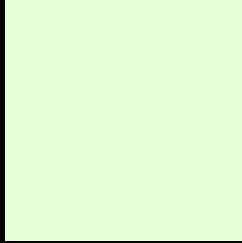
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

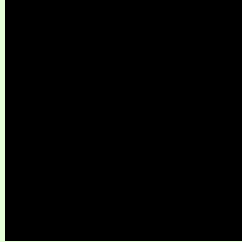
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

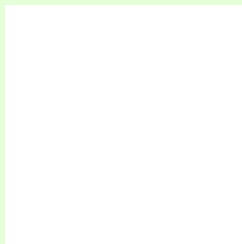
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037.



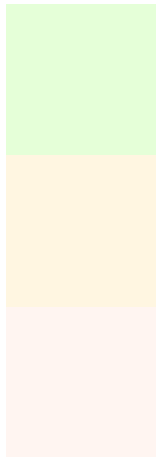
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.5069,

-20.0533,19.2037.

# 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

96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037

### Protanopia

96.2329, -5.5749, 15.3127

### Deuteranopia

96.3928, -2.4522, 8.1668

## **Tritanopia**

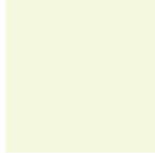
96.3308, -5.0101, 1.0414

# Trichromacy



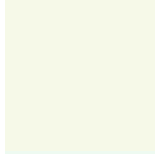
## Original Color

96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037



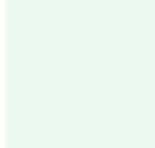
## Protanomaly

96.2383, -10.6381, 16.5401



## Deuteranomaly

96.5248, -9.0546, 12.4256



## Tritanomaly

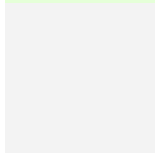
96.3842, -10.6580, 8.0134

# Monochromacy



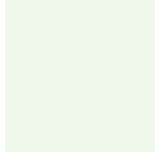
## Original Color

96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037



## Achromatopsia

94.6715, -5.0514, 5.1437



## Achromatomaly

95.1745, -10.4599, 10.4384

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037 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, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(229, 255, 216)  
}
```

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, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(229, 255, 216) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037 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, 216) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(229, 255, 216) }
```

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, 216)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(229, 255, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 255, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(229, 255,  
216) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.5069, -20.0533, 19.2037 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, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(229,  
255, 216) }
```

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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