

Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.5623, -15.2146,
16.7352)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(96.5623, -15.2146,
16.7352) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(96.3843,
-15.1073, 16.6163)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EDFCDE
RGB	237, 252, 222
RGB Percent	93%, 99%, 87%
CMY	0.0706, 0.0117, 0.1294
CMYK	0.06, 0.00, 0.12, 0.01
HSL	90°, 83%, 93%
HSV	90°, 12%, 99%
XYZ	82.9203, 92.8993, 82.6683
YIQ	244.0950, 0.6900, -12.5100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

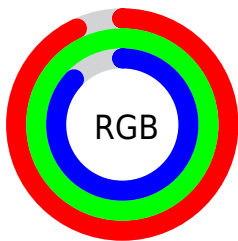
Format	Color
R _Y B	222, 252, 237
Decimal	15596766
CIE Lab	97.19, -10.11, 12.70
CIE LCh	97, 16.232, 128.545
Yxy	92.9034, 0.3208, 0.3594
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293786846 (0xFFEDFCDE)
YUV	244.0950, -10.8928, -6.2223
Hunter-Lab	96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163

Details

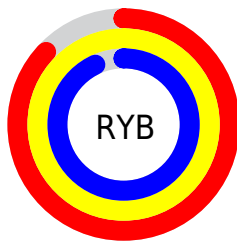
The HunterLab color $96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $FFFCC$. A complement of this color would be $87.9079, 5.8034, -7.8477$, and the grayscale version is $95.2040, -5.0798, 5.1726$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $71.8638, -12.6308, 13.8984$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $94.6350, -22.7663, 24.8953$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $98.2870, -6.8914, 7.2625$.

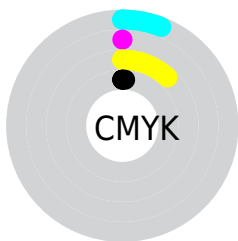
Distribution



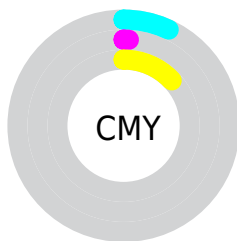
- Red (93%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (87%)
- Yellow (99%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163 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 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.3843, -15.1073,
16.6163

96.3843, -15.1073,
16.6163

231.8255,
-25.8525, 28.3071

83.8994, -13.9732,
15.3542

123.0304,
-17.4109, 19.1552

72.0038, -12.8440,
14.0905

137.1433,
-18.5782, 20.4335

60.7305, -11.7195,
12.8223

151.7580,
-19.7576, 21.7201

50.1160, -10.5959,
11.5436

166.8579,
-20.9498, 23.0160

40.2039, -9.4680,
10.2457

182.4278,
-22.1551, 24.3221

31.0483, -8.3274,
8.9154

198.4540,

22.7176, -7.1608,

-23.3738, 25.6390

7.5317

214.9238,
-24.6062, 26.9672

■ 15.3035, -5.9446,
6.0578

■ 8.9207, -5.4172,
6.2445

■ 96.3843, -15.1073,
16.6163

■ 96.3843, -15.1073,
16.6163

■ 94.6350, -22.7663,
24.8953

■ 98.2870, -6.8914,
7.2625

■ 93.0347, -29.8242,
32.0601

■ 99.0478, -3.7461,
4.3350

■ 91.5865, -36.2508,
38.0902

■ 90.2902, -42.0212,
42.9801

■ 89.1439, -47.1195,
46.7451

■ 88.1443, -51.5422,
49.4247

■ 87.2856, -55.3003,
51.0892

■ 86.5597, -58.4251,
51.8487

■ 86.0573, -60.5522,
51.9681

Harmonies

Analogous

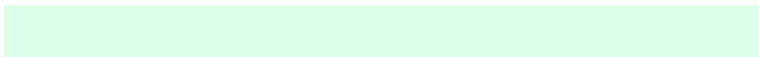
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.3864, -7.5614, 19.3728



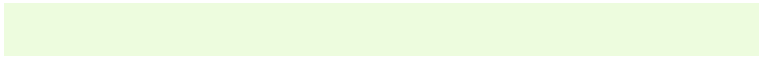
96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163



96.3864, -19.8738, 10.7548

Triad

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



96.3864, -15.1096, 16.6176



96.3864, -11.0460, -10.3520



96.3864, 11.5299, 7.5253

Complementary

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



96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163



87.9079, 5.8034, -7.8477

Split Complementary

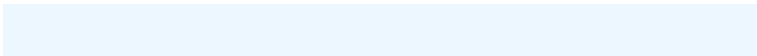
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.3864, 10.5184, -0.6073



96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163



96.3864, -2.7108, -11.4057

Square

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



96.3864, -15.1096, 16.6176



96.3864, -17.5848, -4.9389



96.3864, 5.2351, -7.7045



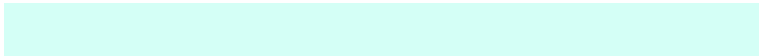
96.3864, 7.9530, 14.4291

Rectangle

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



96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163



96.3864, -20.9285, 5.6400



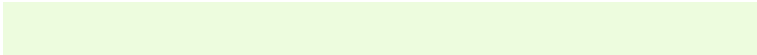
96.3864, 5.2351, -7.7045



96.3864, 11.7177, 4.8515

Sweetspot

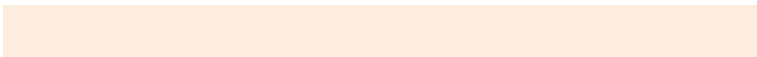
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.3864, -15.1096, 16.6176



99.1997, -8.7759, 9.4367



93.0276, -2.3542, 13.2364



45.8259, -4.3550, 4.7055

0.0000, NaN, NaN



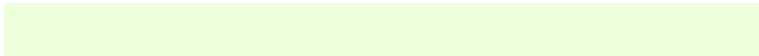
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

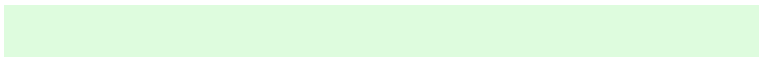
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.3864, -15.1096, 16.6176



97.3037, -16.9941, 18.6983



95.0939, -19.7718, 15.1618



44.4246, -6.0444, 6.6319



62.1800, -43.4108, 37.5551



19.0891, -12.5312, 11.5432

Inverse Universe

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



87.9079, 5.8034, -7.8477



87.2185, 7.8938, -10.4313



89.4253, 10.8580, -5.7701



41.3151, 1.6219, -2.3326



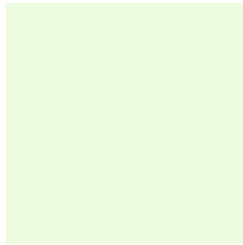
24.6176, 57.0299, -99.3737



7.9013, 17.8225, -28.1602

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

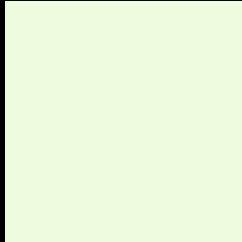
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

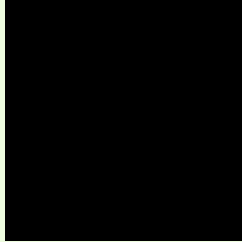
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

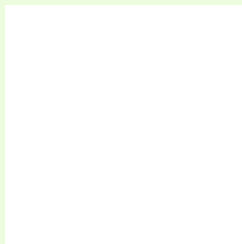
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163.



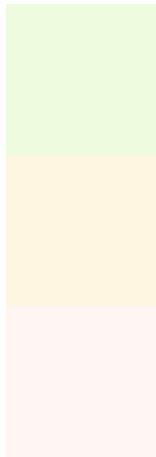
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3843,

-15.1073,16.6163.

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

96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163

Protanopia

96.2614, -5.4190, 14.9040

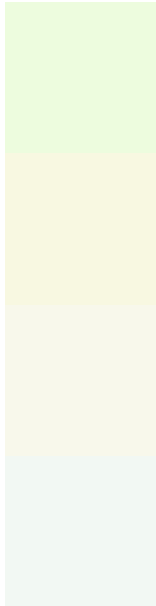
Deuteranopia

96.4239, -2.2828, 7.7226

Tritanopia

96.1998, -3.8362, 0.9019

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163

Protanomaly

96.1912, -8.9886, 15.2082

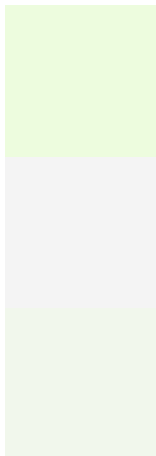
Deuteranomaly

96.4829, -7.3817, 11.0240

Tritanomaly

96.1681, -7.9938, 6.8408

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163

Achromatopsia

95.1137, -5.0750, 5.1677

Achromatomaly

95.5397, -8.9903, 9.4665

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163 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(237, 252, 222)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(237, 252, 222)  
}
```

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(237, 252, 222) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(237, 252, 222) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163 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(237, 252, 222) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(237, 252, 222) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(237, 252, 222)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 252, 222); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 252, 222); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(237, 252, 222) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.3843, -15.1073, 16.6163 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(237, 252, 222) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(237,  
252, 222) }
```

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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