

Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.8828, -21.4341,
40.8803)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(96.8828, -21.4341,
40.8803) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(96.8382,
-21.5967, 40.8415)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8FF99
RGB	248, 255, 153
RGB Percent	97%, 100%, 60%
CMY	0.0275, 0.0000, 0.4000
CMYK	0.03, 0.00, 0.40, 0.00
HSL	64°, 100%, 80%
HSV	64°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	80.2212, 93.7764, 44.0096
YIQ	241.2790, 28.5700, -33.2060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

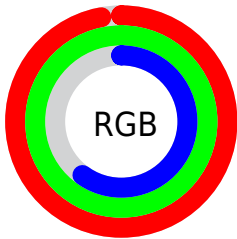
Format	Color
R_{YB}	153, 255, 160
Decimal	16318361
CIE _{Lab}	97.54, -16.88, 47.89
CIE _{LCh}	98, 50.776, 109.422
Yxy	93.7765, 0.3680, 0.4302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294508441 (0xFF8FF99)
YUV	241.2790, -43.5215, 5.8943
Hunter-Lab	96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415

Details

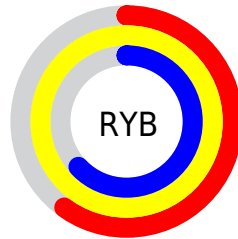
The HunterLab color $96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $FFFF99$. A complement of this color would be $61.2188, 20.9849, -53.5369$, and the grayscale version is $94.0885, -5.0203, 5.1120$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $98.6831, -12.5991, 24.3455$, and $72.2879, -18.5228, 34.3305$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $96.2827, -24.4131, 46.4311$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $97.4846, -18.2882, 33.9710$.

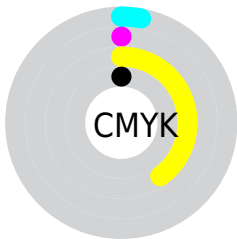
Distribution



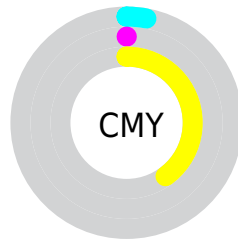
- Red (97%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (60%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (63%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (40%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415 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 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.8382, -21.5967,
40.8415

96.8382, -21.5967,
40.8415

232.4307,
-34.7458, 66.0759

84.3309, -20.1357,
37.6994

123.5205,
-24.5027, 46.8466

72.4139, -18.6644,
34.4422

137.6514,
-25.9541, 49.7383

61.1180, -17.1769,
31.0458

152.2836,
-27.4072, 52.5699

50.4795, -15.6651,
27.4808

167.4003,
-28.8636, 55.3498

40.5418, -14.1178,
23.7111

182.9866,
-30.3247, 58.0849

31.3583, -12.5182,
19.6943

199.0287,

22.9971, -10.8394,

-31.7916, 60.7810

16.0980

215.5139,
-33.2650, 63.4433

■ 15.5487, -9.0352,
10.8841

■ 9.1374, -8.5398,
6.3962

■ 96.8382, -21.5967,
40.8415

■ 96.8382, -21.5967,
40.8415

■ 96.2827, -24.4131,
46.4311

■ 97.4846, -18.2882,
33.9710

■ 95.8134, -26.7557,
50.7922

■ 98.2253, -14.4775,
25.7889

■ 95.4248, -28.6492,
53.9933

■ 99.0631, -10.1596,
16.2770

■ 95.1103, -30.1276,
56.1265

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

■ 94.8613, -31.2366,
57.3134

■ 94.6629, -32.0586,
57.7695

■ 94.6629, -32.0587,
57.7696

Harmonies

Analogous

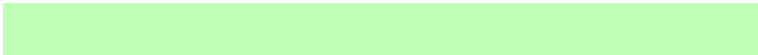
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.8382, 4.3950, 41.9335



96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415



96.8382, -41.0314, 31.8753

Triad

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



96.8382, -21.5964, 40.8408



96.8382, -36.2413, -39.4320



96.8382, 50.3962, -4.0907

Complementary

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



96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415



61.2188, 20.9849, -53.5369

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.



96.8382, 36.8080, -32.0104



96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415



96.8382, -14.3819, -55.7751

Square

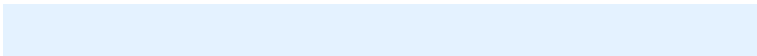
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



96.8382, -21.5964, 40.8408



96.8382, -48.8340, -12.3396



96.8382, 12.4252, -52.7426



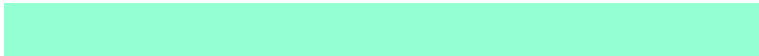
96.8382, 47.9271, 20.0917

Rectangle

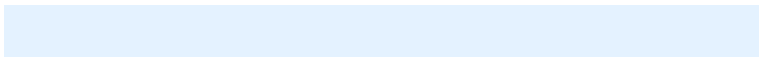
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415



96.8382, -48.5466, 20.8576



96.8382, 12.4252, -52.7426



96.8382, 47.5020, -13.4327

Sweetspot

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



96.8382, -21.5964, 40.8408



98.8875, -11.0644, 18.2873



69.7376, 30.3234, 17.8796



45.6979, -5.3870, 9.0543

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

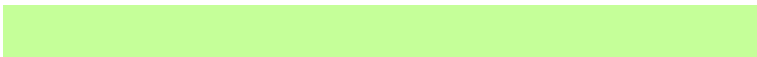
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.8382, -21.5964, 40.8408



96.3867, -23.8887, 45.4139



92.5838, -37.4954, 37.0929



45.8515, -4.5955, 7.2969



68.4474, -23.0997, 41.7726



21.4008, -7.0471, 13.0637

Inverse Universe

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



61.2188, 20.9849, -53.5369



54.3585, 27.5780, -69.2124



66.1990, 35.8221, -43.3152



41.7579, 0.0986, -3.0191



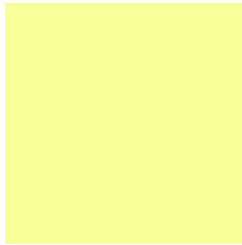
19.6447, 52.8457, -136.1695



6.2893, 16.6110, -41.2087

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

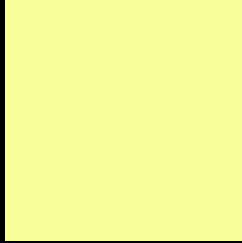
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

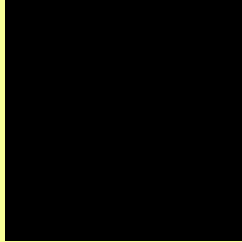
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415.



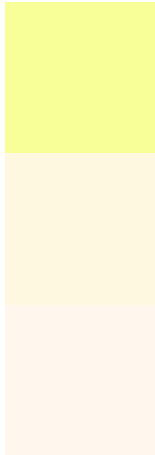
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415.

-21.5967, 40.8415.

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

96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415

Protanopia

96.8383, -6.7757, 16.3757

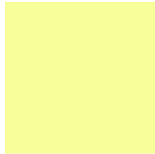
Deuteranopia

96.6150, -3.4843, 9.8334

Tritanopia

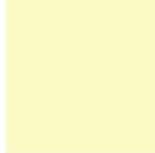
96.8426, -0.0064, 1.7520

Trichromacy



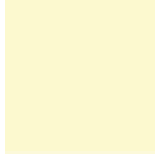
Original Color

96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415



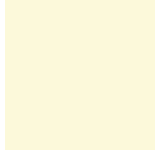
Protanomaly

96.8334, -13.0757, 26.7272



Deuteranomaly

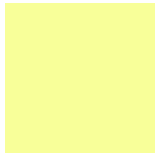
96.4115, -10.8238, 22.9164



Tritanomaly

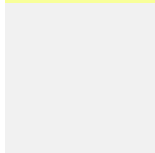
96.6999, -9.2292, 18.7555

Monochromacy



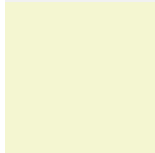
Original Color

96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415



Achromatopsia

93.7882, -5.0043, 5.0957



Achromatomaly

94.7355, -11.7116, 20.4184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415 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(248, 255, 153)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 255, 153)  
}
```

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(248, 255, 153) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 255, 153) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415 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(248, 255, 153) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 255, 153) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 255, 153)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 255, 153); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 255, 153);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 255,  
153) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.8382, -21.5967, 40.8415 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 255, 153) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
255, 153) }
```

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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