

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(97.2106, -18.3969,  
26.8718)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(97.2106, -18.3969,  
26.8718) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(97.1980,  
-18.4583, 26.9803)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2FFC6
RGB	242, 255, 198
RGB Percent	95%, 100%, 78%
CMY	0.0510, 0.0000, 0.2235
CMYK	0.05, 0.00, 0.22, 0.00
HSL	74°, 100%, 89%
HSV	74°, 22%, 100%
XYZ	82.5710, 94.4745, 67.3096
YIQ	244.6150, 10.5490, -20.4830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

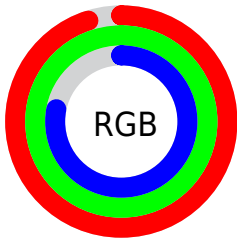
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	198, 255, 211
Decimal	15925190
CIELab	97.82, -13.53, 25.87
CIELCh	98, 29.194, 117.601
Yxy	94.4747, 0.3379, 0.3866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294115270 (0xFFFF2FFC6)
YUV	244.6150, -22.9812, -2.2934
Hunter-Lab	97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803

# Details

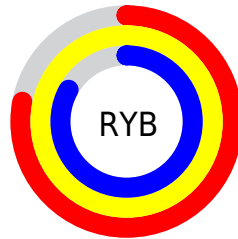
The HunterLab color **97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFCC**. A complement of this color would be **78.3954, 11.0562, -23.0509**, and the grayscale version is **95.4812, -5.0946, 5.1877**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **72.6058, -15.8491, 22.9154** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **96.1158, -23.5164, 34.5822**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **98.3859, -12.8929, 18.1143**.

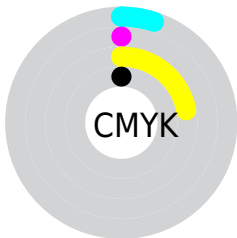
# Distribution



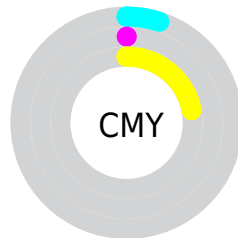
- Red (95%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (78%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803 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 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97.1980, -18.4583,  
26.9803

97.1980, -18.4583,  
26.9803

232.9124,  
-30.4117, 43.5022

84.6746, -17.1588,  
25.0500

123.9107,  
-21.0628, 30.7491

72.7406, -15.8584,  
23.0792

138.0560,  
-22.3729, 32.6016

61.4267, -14.5524,  
21.0553

152.7020,  
-23.6900, 34.4388

50.7692, -13.2353,  
18.9623

167.8321,  
-25.0152, 36.2643

40.8111, -11.8988,  
16.7778

183.4314,  
-26.3493, 38.0812

31.6056, -10.5307,  
14.4701

199.4861,

23.2202, -9.1115,

-27.6931, 39.8918

11.9916

215.9836,  
-29.0471, 41.6982

■ 15.7445, -7.6073,  
9.7423

■ 9.3062, -6.8303,  
6.5143

■ 97.1980, -18.4583,  
26.9803

■ 97.1980, -18.4583,  
26.9803

■ 96.1158, -23.5164,  
34.5822

■ 98.3859, -12.8929,  
18.1143

■ 95.1372, -28.0641,  
40.9284

■ 99.6801, -6.8319,  
7.9939

■ 94.2596, -32.1024,  
46.0403

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 93.4794, -35.6402,  
49.9584

■ 92.7917, -38.6951,  
52.7447

■ 92.1901, -41.2959,  
54.4874

■ 91.6660, -43.4858,  
55.3097

■ 91.3067, -44.9435,  
55.4760

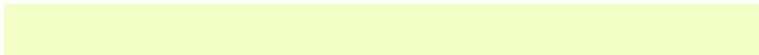
# Harmonies

## Analogous

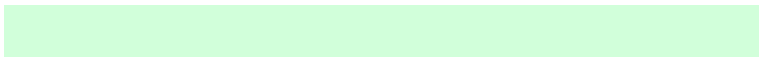
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



97.1981, -3.9560, 29.3172



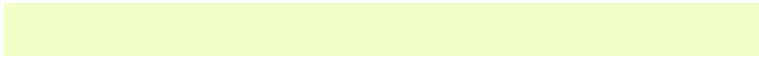
97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803



97.1981, -28.8191, 19.1313

# Triad

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



97.1981, -18.4577, 26.9796



97.1981, -20.4673, -21.4478



97.1981, 26.0041, 4.1111

# Complementary

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



97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803



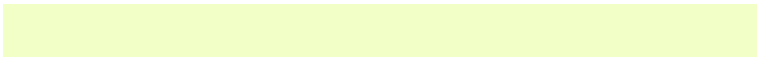
78.3954, 11.0562, -23.0509

# Split Complementary

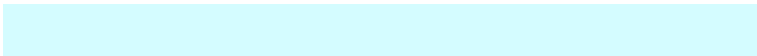
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



97.1981, 20.9338, -10.9418



97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803



97.1981, -6.4208, -27.0529

# Square

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



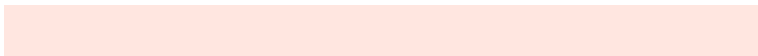
97.1981, -18.4577, 26.9796



97.1981, -29.9278, -8.5983



97.1981, 8.8269, -22.9414

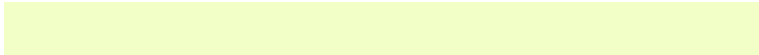


97.1981, 22.2963, 17.3913

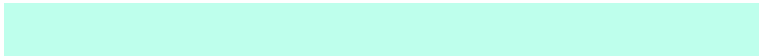


# Rectangle

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



97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803



97.1981, -32.3043, 11.1137



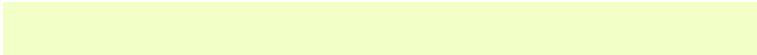
97.1981, 8.8269, -22.9414



97.1981, 25.2632, -0.9164

# Sweetspot

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



97.1981, -18.4577, 26.9796



99.0653, -9.7099, 12.8529



84.6194, 9.2108, 14.8685



45.7960, -4.6616, 6.2292

0.0000, NaN, NaN

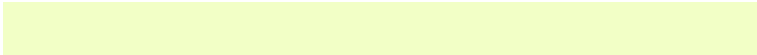


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

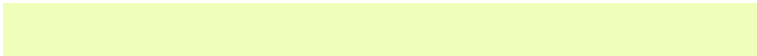


# Same Dimension

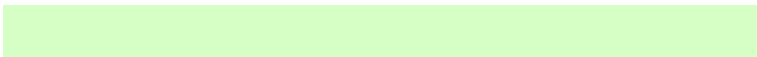
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97.1981, -18.4577, 26.9796



96.6820, -20.8724, 30.6703



94.8242, -27.1523, 24.5487



45.6833, -5.1895, 7.1061



66.0548, -32.2794, 40.1376



20.7289, -9.6142, 12.6047



# Inverse Universe

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



78.3954, 11.0562, -23.0509



74.1195, 14.6854, -29.7498



81.1997, 20.1136, -18.6932



41.9256, 0.6712, -2.7908



20.7356, 53.7036, -127.6326

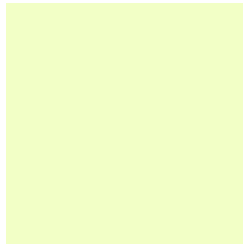


6.8195, 17.0648, -37.3465



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

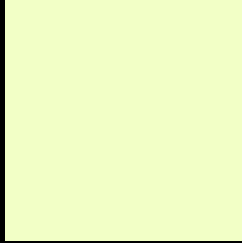
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

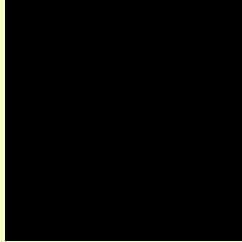
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

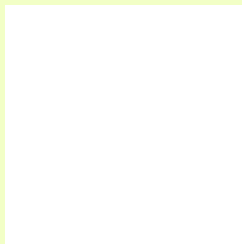
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803.



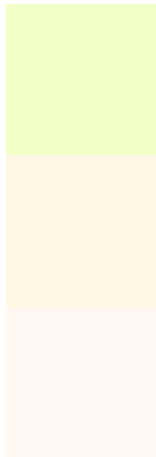
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.1980,

-18.4583, 26.9803.

# 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

97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803

### Protanopia

96.9804, -5.9957, 14.3345

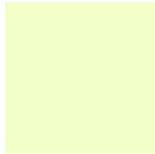
### Deuteranopia

97.0527, -3.3430, 8.4262

## Tritanopia

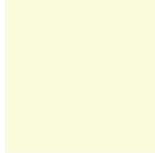
97.3030, -3.2665, 2.2528

# Trichromacy



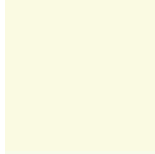
## Original Color

97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803



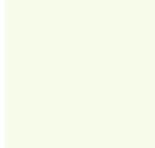
## Protanomaly

97.1495, -10.9384, 19.1908



## Deuteranomaly

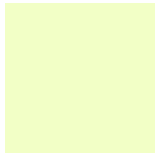
97.0496, -9.2000, 15.6835



## Tritanomaly

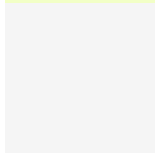
97.3186, -9.4383, 12.3779

# Monochromacy



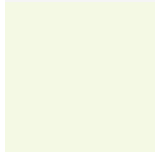
## Original Color

97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803



## Achromatopsia

95.5562, -5.0986, 5.1917



## Achromatomaly

96.2216, -10.3570, 13.8829

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803 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(242, 255, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 255, 198)  
}
```

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(242, 255, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 255, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803 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(242, 255, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 255, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 255, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 255, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 255, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 255,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 97.1980, -18.4583, 26.9803 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 255, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
255, 198) }
```

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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