

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(97.3567, -15.3737,  
7.6736)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(97.3567, -15.3737,  
7.6736) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(97.4036,  
-15.1959, 7.6559)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6FFF4
RGB	230, 255, 244
RGB Percent	90%, 100%, 96%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0000, 0.0431
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.04, 0.00
HSL	154°, 100%, 95%
HSV	154°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	84.7223, 94.8746, 99.4352
YIQ	246.2710, -11.3690, -8.7210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

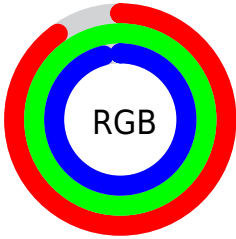
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 246, 255
Decimal	15138804
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.98, -10.11, 2.48
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 10.410, 166.201
Yxy	94.8751, 0.3036, 0.3400
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293328884 (0xFFE6FFF4)
YUV	246.2710, -1.1196, -14.2697
Hunter-Lab	97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559

# Details

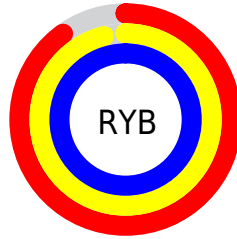
The HunterLab color  $97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $91.7636, 5.5634, 2.8724$ , and the grayscale version is  $96.1279, -5.1291, 5.2228$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $72.8132, -12.8736, 5.9011$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $95.0259, -24.5174, 10.1271$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

# Distribution



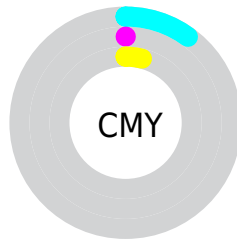
- Red (90%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (90%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559 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 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97.4036, -15.1959,  
7.6559

97.4036, -15.1959,  
7.6559

233.1877,  
-25.9450, 15.8589

84.8711, -14.0583,  
6.8648

124.1338,  
-17.4975, 9.3132

72.9274, -12.9289,  
6.1008

138.2873,  
-18.6655, 10.1793

61.6033, -11.8044,  
5.3641

152.9411,  
-19.8457, 11.0693

50.9349, -10.6812,  
4.6555

168.0789,  
-21.0387, 11.9826

40.9652, -9.5542,  
3.9756

183.6856,  
-22.2449, 12.9187

31.7471, -8.4154,  
3.3249

199.7475,

23.3479, -7.2519,

-23.4645, 13.8771

2.7034

216.2521,  
-24.6978, 14.8573

■ 15.8568, -6.0414,  
2.1101

■ 9.4012, -5.1879,  
1.6065

■ 97.4036, -15.1959,  
7.6559

■ 97.4036, -15.1959,  
7.6559

■ 95.0259, -24.5174,  
10.1271

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 92.9271, -33.0081,  
12.7866

■ 91.1107, -40.5864,  
15.6071

■ 89.5761, -47.1869,  
18.5556

■ 88.3182, -52.7670,  
21.5936

■ 87.3268, -57.3131,  
24.6773

■ 86.5856, -60.8479,  
27.7597

■ 86.0703, -63.4379,  
30.7910

■ 85.7364, -65.2477,  
33.7092

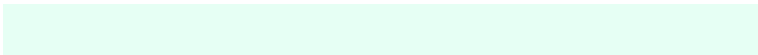
# Harmonies

## Analogous

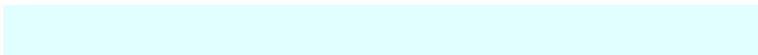
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



97.4038, -12.6688, 11.9675



97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559



97.4038, -15.0857, 2.4726

# Triad

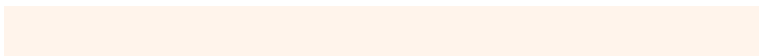
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



97.4038, -15.1951, 7.6553



97.4038, -2.2543, -4.7900



97.4038, 2.1750, 12.2420

# Complementary

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



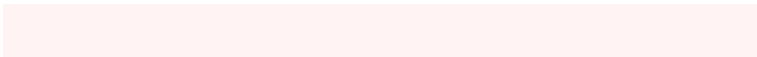
97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559



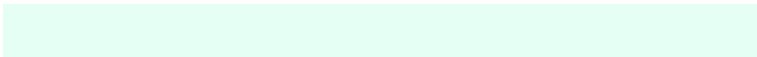
91.7636, 5.5634, 2.8724

# 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.



97.4038, 5.0913, 8.0489



97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559



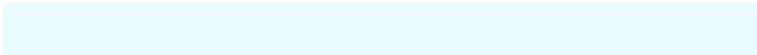
97.4038, 2.4958, -1.8707

# Square

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



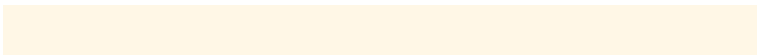
97.4038, -15.1951, 7.6553



97.4038, -7.6952, -4.9098



97.4038, 5.2100, 2.8884



97.4038, -2.6843, 14.5153



# Rectangle

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



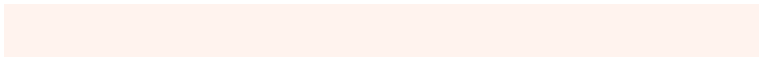
97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559



97.4038, -13.5347, -0.7863



97.4038, 5.2100, 2.8884



97.4038, 3.4197, 11.0210

# Sweetspot

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



97.4038, -15.1951, 7.6553



99.1781, -8.4234, 6.0912



97.9685, -14.0145, 14.8149



45.7846, -4.2741, 2.9010

0.0000, NaN, NaN

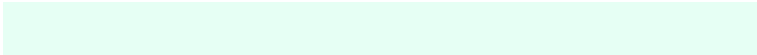


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

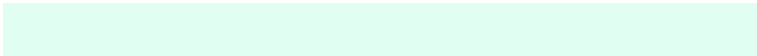


# Same Dimension

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



97.4038, -15.1951, 7.6553



96.8578, -17.3098, 8.1811



97.3491, -12.5857, 2.1453



45.0983, -6.8956, 3.5090



61.9956, -47.0354, 24.0469



19.4016, -14.3264, 6.6764



# Inverse Universe

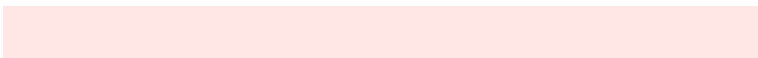
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91.7636, 5.5634, 2.8724



89.9731, 8.0378, 2.3475



91.7966, 3.0252, 8.2639



42.5674, 2.4187, 1.3626



34.2799, 60.5792, 7.6259

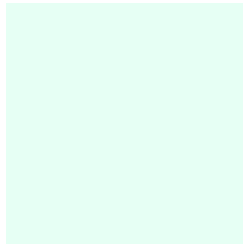


10.7967, 19.2684, 0.9408



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

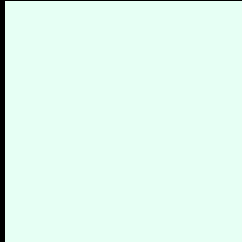
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

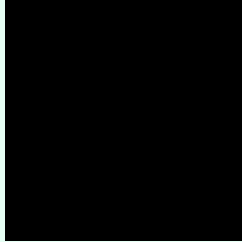
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

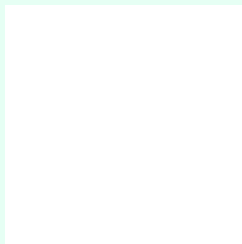
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559.



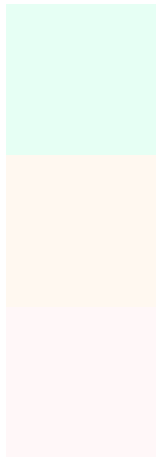
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.4036,

-15.1959 7.6559.

# 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

97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559

### Protanopia

97.3068, -4.2080, 9.6560

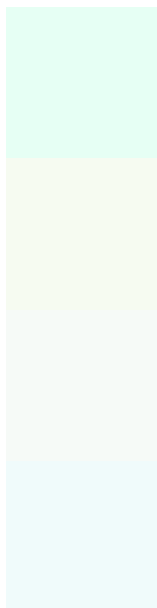
### Deuteranopia

97.2414, -2.3142, 5.7318

## **Tritanopia**

97.1513, -5.4226, 2.0316

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559

## Protanomaly

97.4362, -8.6032, 9.2502

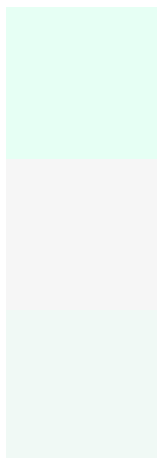
## Deuteranomaly

97.3034, -7.0496, 6.2159

## Tritanomaly

97.2032, -8.7908, 4.0733

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559

## Achromatopsia

95.9991, -5.1223, 5.2158

## Achromatomaly

96.3687, -8.8093, 6.0793

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559 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(230, 255, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 255, 244)  
}
```

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(230, 255, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 255, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559 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(230, 255, 244) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 255, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(230, 255, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 255, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 97.4036, -15.1959, 7.6559 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(230, 255, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
255, 244) }
```

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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