

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(97.4250, -18.3314,  
16.6040)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(97.4250, -18.3314,  
16.6040) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.9833,  
-17.8901, 16.3350)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E8FFE0
RGB	232, 255, 224
RGB Percent	91%, 100%, 88%
CMY	0.0902, 0.0000, 0.1216
CMYK	0.09, 0.00, 0.12, 0.00
HSL	105°, 100%, 94%
HSV	105°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	82.4932, 94.0576, 84.3281
YIQ	244.5890, -3.7570, -14.5170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

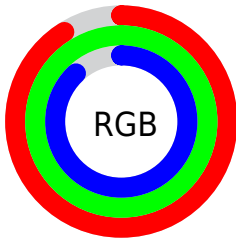
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	224, 255, 247
Decimal	15269856
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.66, -12.95, 12.29
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 17.854, 136.508
Yxy	94.0579, 0.3162, 0.3605
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293459936 (0xFFE8FFE0)
YUV	244.5890, -10.1504, -11.0406
Hunter-Lab	96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350

# Details

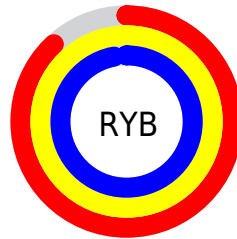
The HunterLab color  $96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $89.6140, 8.6292, -7.2232$ , and the grayscale version is  $95.4192, -5.0913, 5.1843$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $72.4450, -15.2610, 13.6531$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $94.7517, -27.3973, 24.2848$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.4412, -7.6362, 7.4606$ .

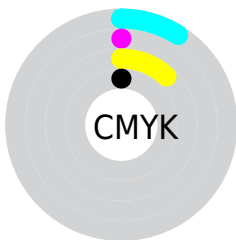
# Distribution



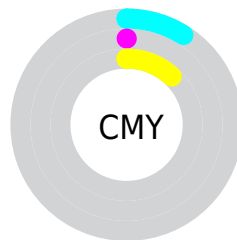
- Red (91%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (88%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (9%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350 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 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.9833, -17.8901,  
16.3350

96.9833, -17.8901,  
16.3350

232.6252,  
-29.6390, 27.8838

84.4696, -16.6178,  
15.0906

123.6780,  
-20.4432, 18.8359

72.5457, -15.3462,  
13.8478

137.8147,  
-21.7292, 20.0975

61.2426, -14.0708,  
12.6022

152.4525,  
-23.0231, 21.3681

50.5964, -12.7862,  
11.3481

167.5746,  
-24.3258, 22.6487

40.6504, -11.4848,  
10.0774

183.1661,  
-25.6382, 23.9400

31.4581, -10.1548,  
8.7778

199.2133,

23.0871, -8.7778,

-26.9609, 25.2427

7.4296

215.7035,  
-28.2943, 26.5571

■ 15.6277, -7.3216,  
5.9986

■ 9.2059, -6.6227,  
6.0341

■ 96.9833, -17.8901,  
16.3350

■ 96.9833, -17.8901,  
16.3350

■ 94.7517, -27.3973,  
24.2848

■ 99.4412, -7.6362,  
7.4606

■ 92.7513, -36.0813,  
31.2483

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 90.9860, -43.8698,  
37.1746

■ 89.4569, -50.7032,  
42.0316

■ 88.1626, -56.5388,  
45.8116

■ 87.0979, -61.3565,  
48.5370

■ 86.2542, -65.1638,  
50.2671

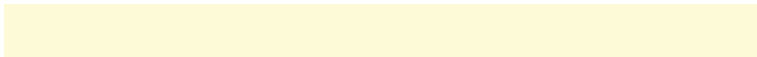
■ 85.6179, -68.0026,  
51.1085

■ 85.2476, -69.6283,  
51.3102

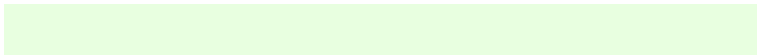
# Harmonies

## Analogous

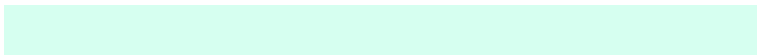
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.9835, -10.2392, 20.2956



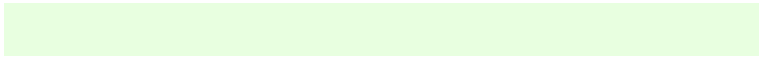
96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350



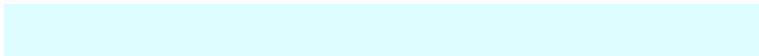
96.9835, -22.0611, 9.1875

# Triad

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



96.9835, -17.8894, 16.3343



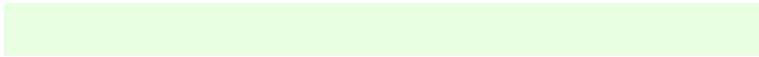
96.9835, -9.3416, -12.8802



96.9835, 12.6784, 10.0171

# Complementary

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



96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350



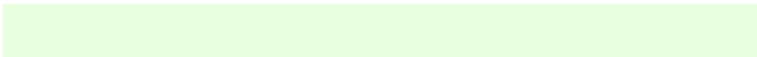
89.6140, 8.6292, -7.2232

# 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.



96.9835, 12.9410, 1.2009



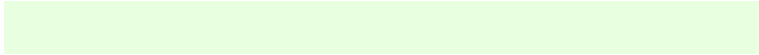
96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350



96.9835, -0.0149, -12.6042

# Square

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



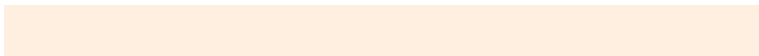
96.9835, -17.8894, 16.3343



96.9835, -17.2538, -7.9751



96.9835, 8.2196, -7.2534

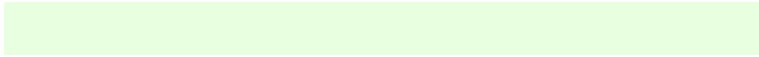


96.9835, 7.5150, 16.8919



# Rectangle

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



96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350



96.9835, -22.4148, 3.3192



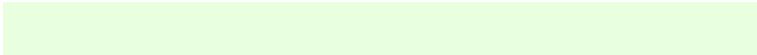
96.9835, 8.2196, -7.2534



96.9835, 13.3493, 7.1989

# Sweetspot

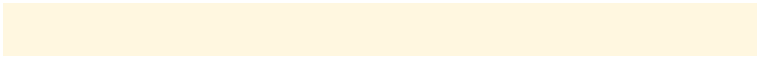
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.9835, -17.8894, 16.3343



98.9713, -9.5791, 9.1631



96.4369, -6.1137, 15.9594



45.7010, -4.7954, 4.5567

0.0000, NaN, NaN

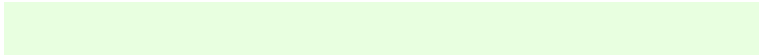


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

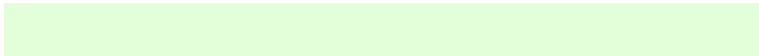


# Same Dimension

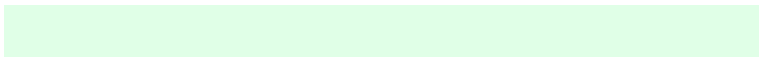
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.9835, -17.8894, 16.3343



96.3255, -20.6727, 18.6923



96.5145, -19.1713, 12.5864



45.1604, -7.0507, 6.5087



61.6705, -50.1245, 37.1236



19.3722, -15.0970, 11.6728



# Inverse Universe

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



89.6140, 8.6292, -7.2232



87.2655, 11.9462, -10.2968



90.1860, 10.0208, -2.5113



42.4860, 2.5693, -2.0345



30.8451, 65.0536, -74.8769

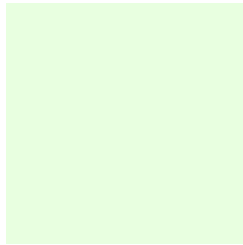


9.8934, 20.6554, -22.3876



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

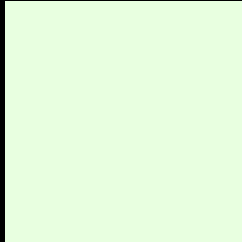
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

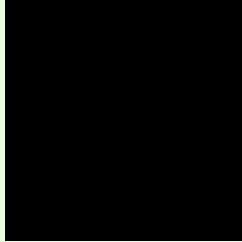
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

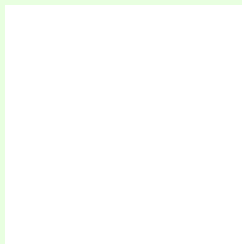
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350.



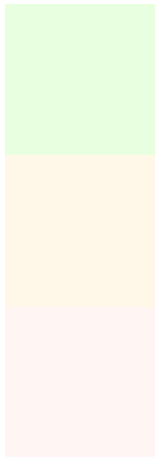
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.9833,

-17.8901,16.3350.

# 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

96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350

### Protanopia

96.7218, -5.1529, 13.1661

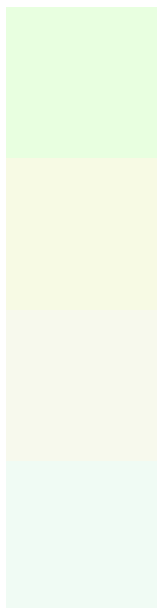
### Deuteranopia

96.8004, -2.4727, 7.1823

## Tritanopia

96.8335, -4.8944, 1.6555

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350

## Protanomaly

96.8229, -9.8846, 14.5427

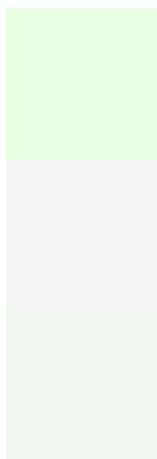
## Deuteranomaly

96.7677, -7.9030, 10.3991

## Tritanomaly

96.9800, -10.0232, 7.2579

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350

## Achromatopsia

95.5562, -5.0986, 5.1917

## Achromatomaly

96.1203, -10.1813, 9.6296

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350 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(232, 255, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(232, 255, 224)  
}
```

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(232, 255, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(232, 255, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350 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(232, 255, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(232, 255, 224) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(232, 255, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(232, 255, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(232, 255,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.9833, -17.8901, 16.3350 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(232, 255, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(232,  
255, 224) }
```

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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