

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(97.5864, -14.1579,  
4.8983)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(97.5864, -14.1579,  
4.8983) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(97.5936,  
-14.1367, 4.9437)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E6FFFA
RGB	230, 255, 250
RGB Percent	90%, 100%, 98%
CMY	0.0980, 0.0000, 0.0196
CMYK	0.10, 0.00, 0.02, 0.00
HSL	168°, 100%, 95%
HSV	168°, 10%, 100%
XYZ	85.6484, 95.2451, 104.3124
YIQ	246.9550, -13.2950, -6.8550

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	230, 244, 255
Decimal	15138810
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.13, -9.00, -0.38
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 9.009, 182.441
Yxy	95.2456, 0.3003, 0.3340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293328890 (0xFFE6FFFA)
YUV	246.9550, 1.5012, -14.8695
Hunter-Lab	97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437

# Details

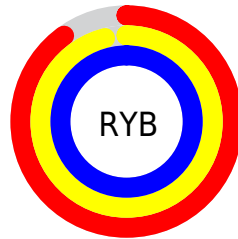
The HunterLab color  $97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $91.5712, 4.5303, 5.6153$ , and the grayscale version is  $96.4204, -5.1448, 5.2387$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $72.9944, -11.8599, 3.3146$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $95.4018, -22.3854, 4.7554$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

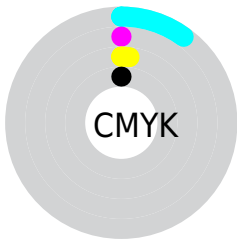
# Distribution



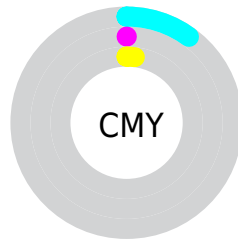
- Red (90%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (98%)



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



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (10%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437 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 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97.5936, -14.1367,  
4.9437

97.5936, -14.1367,  
4.9437

233.4418,  
-24.4991, 12.2135

85.0526, -13.0510,  
4.2769

124.3398,  
-16.3412, 6.3680

73.0999, -11.9764,  
3.6436

138.5008,  
-17.4635, 7.1242

61.7664, -10.9100,  
3.0449

153.1620,  
-18.5998, 7.9082

51.0880, -9.8490,  
2.4830

168.3068,  
-19.7503, 8.7189

41.1076, -8.7889,  
1.9604

183.9203,  
-20.9153, 9.5555

31.8779, -7.7234,  
1.4804

199.9889,

23.4660, -6.6416,

-22.0951, 10.4173

1.0470

216.4999,  
-23.2896, 11.3035

■ 15.9606, -5.5247,  
0.6660

■ 9.4884, -4.6418,  
0.3455

■ 97.5936, -14.1367,  
4.9437

■ 97.5936, -14.1367,  
4.9437

■ 95.4018, -22.3854,  
4.7554

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 93.4792, -29.8270,  
4.8887

■ 91.8272, -36.3976,  
5.3422

■ 90.4436, -42.0503,  
6.1080

■ 89.3217, -46.7606,  
7.1701

■ 88.4500, -50.5309,  
8.5043

■ 87.8111, -53.3966,  
10.0780

■ 87.3806, -55.4320,  
11.8495

■ 87.1139, -56.8020,  
13.7552

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



97.5938, -13.1469, 9.2318



97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437



97.5938, -12.7717, 0.5554

# Triad

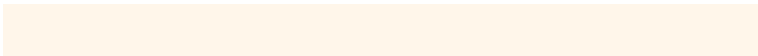
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



97.5938, -14.1358, 4.9431



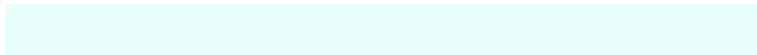
97.5938, -0.2848, -2.2766



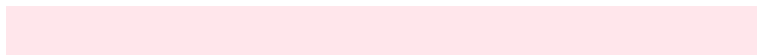
97.5938, -0.9681, 12.6767

# Complementary

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



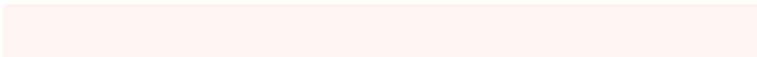
97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437



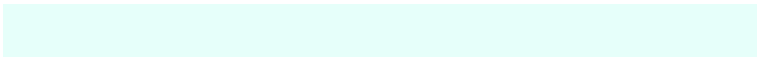
91.5712, 4.5303, 5.6153

# 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.



97.5938, 2.5838, 9.8411



97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437



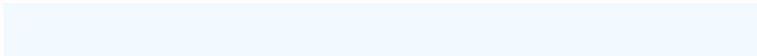
97.5938, 2.9836, 1.2232

# Square

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



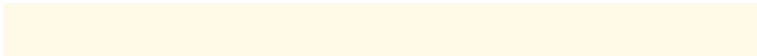
97.5938, -14.1358, 4.9431



97.5938, -4.8249, -3.7348



97.5938, 4.0432, 5.6801



97.5938, -5.5997, 13.5685

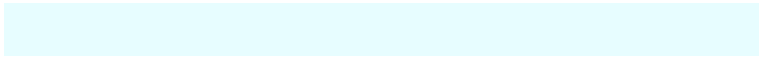


# Rectangle

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



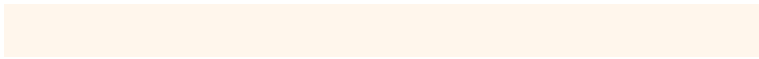
97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437



97.5938, -10.6961, -1.7995



97.5938, 4.0432, 5.6801



97.5938, 0.3948, 11.9261

# Sweetspot

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



97.5938, -14.1358, 4.9431



99.2369, -8.0992, 5.2516



97.4144, -15.9973, 14.1811



45.8190, -4.0840, 2.4093

0.0000, NaN, NaN

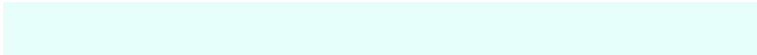


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

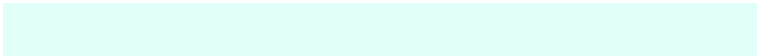


# Same Dimension

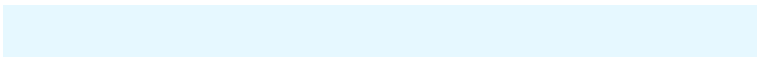
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97.5938, -14.1358, 4.9431



97.0894, -16.0137, 4.8745



95.3265, -9.3473, -0.2668



45.1836, -6.4205, 2.2918



62.9849, -40.9717, 9.7204



19.6919, -12.5520, 2.4831



# Inverse Universe

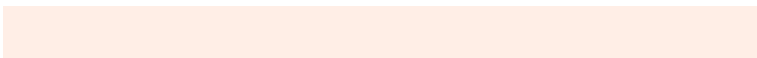
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



91.5712, 4.5303, 5.6153



89.7379, 6.7814, 5.7002



93.7189, -0.2998, 10.3820



42.4811, 1.9549, 2.5932



33.5415, 57.8626, 18.4037



10.5358, 18.3125, 4.7179



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

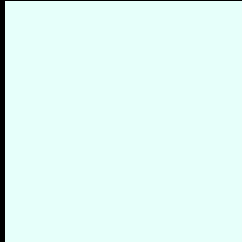
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

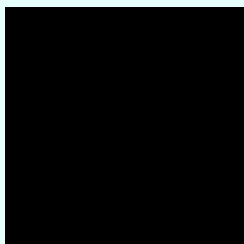
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

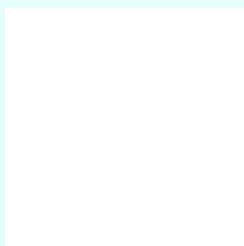
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.5936,

-14.1367 4.9437.

# Color Blindness Simulation

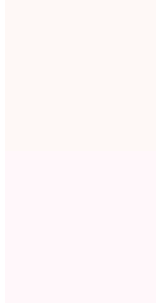
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437



### Protanopia

97.3958, -3.5270, 6.8767

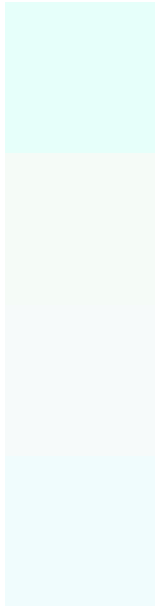
### Deuteranopia

97.3055, -1.9647, 4.8166

## **Tritanopia**

97.5623, -5.6279, 2.5244

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437

## Protanomaly

97.5306, -7.8977, 6.4661

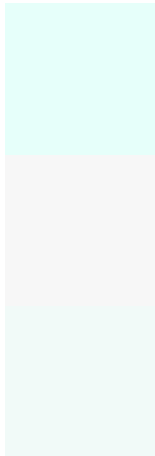
## Deuteranomaly

97.3993, -6.5226, 4.8476

## Tritanomaly

97.5899, -8.9539, 3.5197

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437

## Achromatopsia

96.4423, -5.1459, 5.2399

## Achromatomaly

96.8758, -8.4843, 5.1942

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437 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, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(230, 255, 250)  
}
```

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, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(230, 255, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437 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, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(230, 255, 250) }
```

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, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(230, 255, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(230, 255,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 97.5936, -14.1367, 4.9437 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, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(230,  
255, 250) }
```

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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