

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(97.9281, -15.0868,  
21.9651)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(97.9281, -15.0868,  
21.9651) contains.

<b>HunterLab(97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(97.9372,  
-15.0545, 21.9752)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F6FFD5
RGB	246, 255, 213
RGB Percent	96%, 100%, 84%
CMY	0.0353, 0.0000, 0.1647
CMYK	0.04, 0.00, 0.16, 0.00
HSL	73°, 100%, 92%
HSV	73°, 16%, 100%
XYZ	85.7763, 95.9170, 76.9438
YIQ	247.5210, 8.1180, -14.9700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

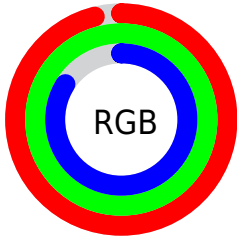
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	213, 255, 222
Decimal	16187349
CIE Lab	98.40, -9.92, 19.10
CIE LCh	98, 21.517, 117.439
Yxy	95.9172, 0.3316, 0.3709
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294377429 (0xFFFF6FFD5)
YUV	247.5210, -17.0189, -1.3339
Hunter-Lab	97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752

# Details

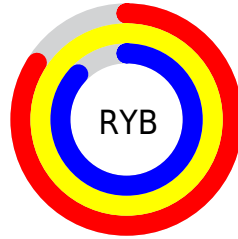
The HunterLab color  $97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $FFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $83.8686, 6.4046, -15.0904$ , and the grayscale version is  $96.7441, -5.1620, 5.2563$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $73.2636, -12.8429, 18.7418$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $96.8240, -20.2962, 30.3455$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.1556, -9.3117, 12.3371$ .

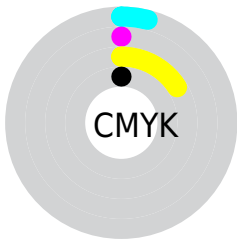
# Distribution



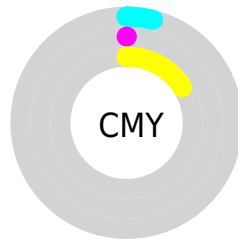
- Red (96%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (84%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752 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 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97.9372, -15.0545,  
21.9752

97.9372, -15.0545,  
21.9752

233.9011,  
-25.7404, 35.9727

85.3807, -13.9259,  
20.3953

124.7121,  
-17.3401, 25.0979

73.4119, -12.8059,  
18.7971

138.8867,  
-18.5006, 26.6499

62.0614, -11.6914,  
17.1722

153.5611,  
-19.6736, 28.1993

51.3649, -10.5792,  
15.5102

168.7187,  
-20.8596, 29.7484

41.3652, -9.4642,  
13.7961

184.3445,  
-22.0591, 31.2990

32.1147, -8.3389,  
12.0083

200.4251,

23.6798, -7.1911,

-23.2722, 32.8524

10.1128

216.9478,  
-24.4993, 34.4100

■ 16.1487, -5.9994,  
8.0631

■ 9.6467, -5.0068,  
6.7527

■ 97.9372, -15.0545,  
21.9752

■ 97.9372, -15.0545,  
21.9752

■ 96.8240, -20.2962,  
30.3455

■ 99.1556, -9.3117,  
12.3371

■ 95.8140, -25.0318,  
37.4491

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 94.9054, -29.2593,  
43.2993

■ 94.0947, -32.9843,  
47.9267

■ 93.3780, -36.2199,  
51.3814

■ 92.7496, -38.9890,  
53.7363

■ 92.2022, -41.3261,  
55.0933

■ 91.7260, -43.2836,  
55.5963

■ 91.5691, -43.9172,  
55.6556

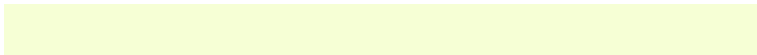
# Harmonies

## Analogous

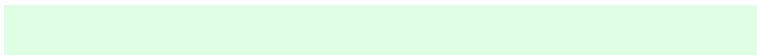
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



97.9373, -4.2569, 23.8312



97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752



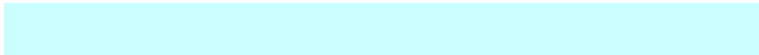
97.9373, -22.8977, 15.8264

# Triad

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



97.9373, -15.0539, 21.9745



97.9373, -16.6650, -13.7610



97.9373, 17.4601, 4.4017

# Complementary

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



97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752



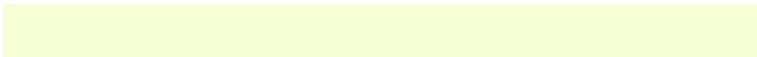
83.8686, 6.4046, -15.0904

# Split Complementary

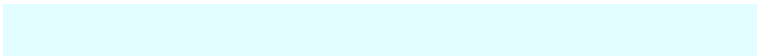
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



97.9373, 13.7842, -6.4721



97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752



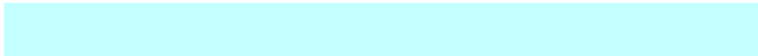
97.9373, -6.2011, -17.6748

# Square

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



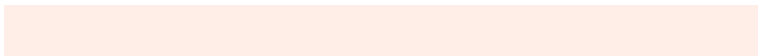
97.9373, -15.0539, 21.9745



97.9373, -23.7978, -4.6911



97.9373, 4.9951, -14.8685

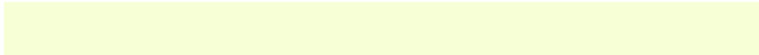


97.9373, 14.8311, 14.3945

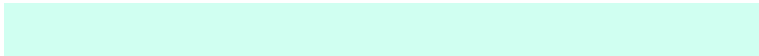


# Rectangle

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



97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752



97.9373, -25.5706, 9.7253



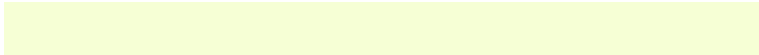
97.9373, 4.9951, -14.8685



97.9373, 16.9173, 0.7232

# Sweetspot

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



97.9373, -15.0539, 21.9745



99.3435, -8.4263, 10.8146



88.3117, 5.5642, 12.2503



45.9192, -4.0948, 5.3417

0.0000, NaN, NaN

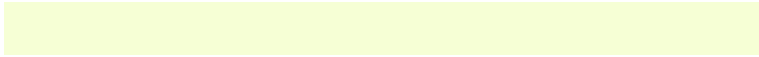


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

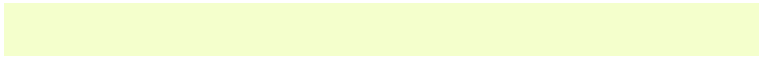


# Same Dimension

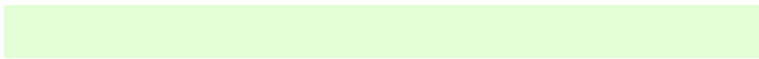
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97.9373, -15.0539, 21.9745



97.5324, -16.9621, 25.0746



96.1398, -21.5496, 20.0406



45.6977, -5.1384, 7.1225



66.2423, -31.5469, 40.2659



20.7823, -9.4068, 12.6413



# Inverse Universe

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



83.8686, 6.4046, -15.0904



80.5245, 9.0344, -19.8825



85.8824, 13.0709, -12.1645



41.9110, 0.6214, -2.8107



20.6000, 53.5912, -128.6484

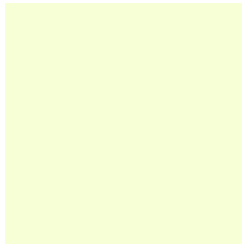


6.7675, 17.0172, -37.7009



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

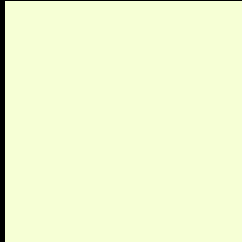
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

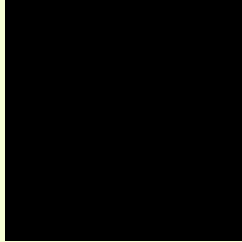
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.9372,

-15.0545,21.9752.

# Color Blindness Simulation

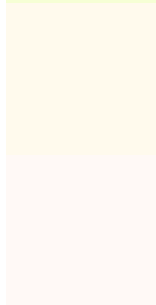
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752



### Protanopia

97.8497, -5.7584, 11.6462

### Deuteranopia

97.8086, -3.7215, 7.3516

## **Tritanopia**

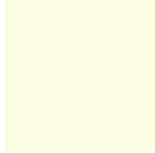
98.0308, -4.0002, 3.1164

# Trichromacy



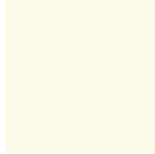
## Original Color

97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752



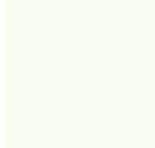
## Protanomaly

97.9376, -9.2552, 15.7521



## Deuteranomaly

97.7908, -7.7793, 12.9269



## Tritanomaly

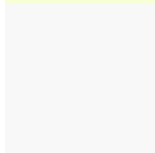
98.0060, -8.3106, 10.3734

# Monochromacy



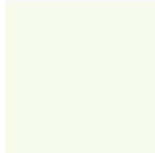
## Original Color

97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752



## Achromatopsia

96.8858, -5.1696, 5.2640



## Achromatomaly

97.3482, -9.2748, 11.9534

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752 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(246, 255, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(246, 255, 213)  
}
```

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(246, 255, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(246, 255, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752 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".

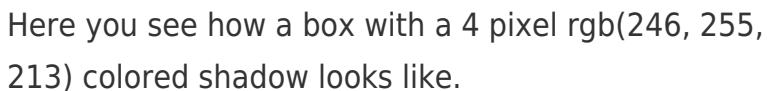
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(246, 255, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(246, 255, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(246, 255, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(246, 255, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 255, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(246, 255,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 97.9372, -15.0545, 21.9752 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(246, 255, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(246,  
255, 213) }
```

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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