

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(99.2190, -23.7082,  
17.5203)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(99.2190, -23.7082,  
17.5203) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(96.4461,  
-19.7216, 14.8524)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	E1FFE2
RGB	225, 255, 226
RGB Percent	88%, 100%, 89%
CMY	0.1176, 0.0000, 0.1137
CMYK	0.12, 0.00, 0.11, 0.00
HSL	122°, 100%, 94%
HSV	122°, 12%, 100%
XYZ	80.5387, 93.0185, 85.6610
YIQ	242.7240, -8.5710, -15.3790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

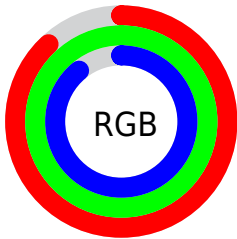
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	225, 254, 255
Decimal	14811106
CIE Lab	97.24, -14.94, 10.60
CIE LCh	97, 18.318, 144.639
Yxy	93.0189, 0.3107, 0.3588
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293001186 (0xFFE1FFE2)
YUV	242.7240, -8.2449, -15.5439
Hunter-Lab	96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524

# Details

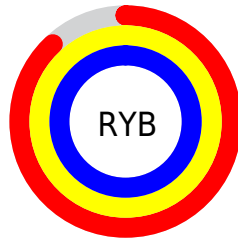
The HunterLab color  $96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $90.7011, 10.6293, -5.2175$ , and the grayscale version is  $94.5878, -5.0470, 5.1391$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $72.0239, -16.6917, 12.3724$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $93.7894, -30.8492, 22.1828$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.4383, -7.5736, 6.8947$ .

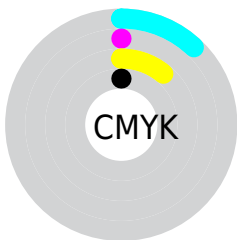
# Distribution



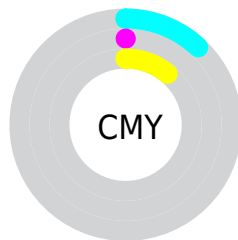
- Red (88%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (89%)



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



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (12%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524 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 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.4461, -19.7216,  
14.8524

96.4461, -19.7216,  
14.8524

231.9058,  
-32.1737, 25.8045

83.9566, -18.3539,  
13.6891

123.0954,  
-22.4520, 17.2025

72.0582, -16.9816,  
12.5322

137.2107,  
-23.8212, 18.3935

60.7819, -15.5991,  
11.3779

151.8277,  
-25.1951, 19.5962

50.1641, -14.1995,  
10.2218

166.9298,  
-26.5750, 20.8113

40.2487, -12.7734,  
9.0573

182.5019,  
-27.9621, 22.0394

31.0894, -11.3062,  
7.8744

198.5302,

22.7546, -9.7750,

-29.3571, 23.2807

6.6569

215.0020,  
-30.7608, 24.5357

■ 15.3360, -8.1396,  
5.3758

■ 8.9498, -7.7515,  
5.3972

■ 96.4461, -19.7216,  
14.8524

■ 96.4461, -19.7216,  
14.8524

■ 93.7894, -30.8492,  
22.1828

■ 99.4383, -7.5736,  
6.8947

■ 91.4775, -40.8181,  
28.7947

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 89.5162, -49.5019,  
34.6024

■ 87.9056, -56.8017,  
39.5368

■ 86.6391, -62.6576,  
43.5526

■ 85.7026, -67.0608,  
46.6355

■ 85.0728, -70.0635,  
48.8091

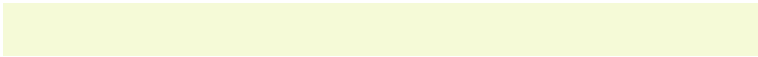
■ 84.7155, -71.7901,  
50.1398

■ 84.5805, -72.4491,  
50.6786

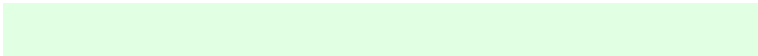
# Harmonies

## Analogous

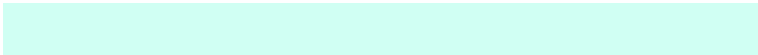
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.4463, -12.7124, 19.8600



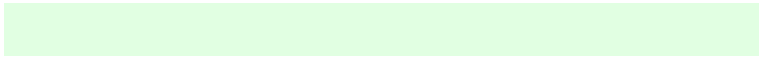
96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524



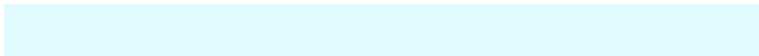
96.4463, -22.8173, 6.8731

# Triad

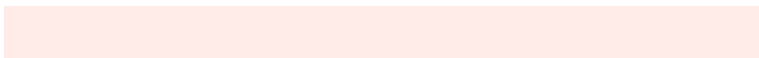
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



96.4463, -19.7208, 14.8517



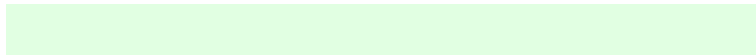
96.4463, -6.8667, -13.8801



96.4463, 12.1726, 12.2742

# Complementary

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



96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524



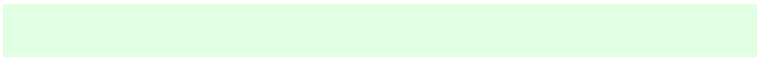
90.7011, 10.6293, -5.2175

# 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.



96.4463, 13.8856, 3.5979



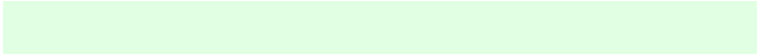
96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524



96.4463, 2.6502, -12.0775

# Square

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



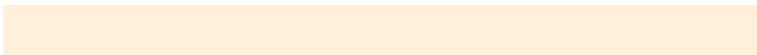
96.4463, -19.7208, 14.8517



96.4463, -15.5836, -10.1643



96.4463, 10.3380, -5.4536

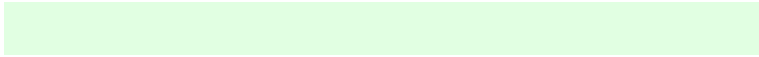


96.4463, 5.7442, 18.4767



# Rectangle

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



96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524



96.4463, -22.3373, 0.7148



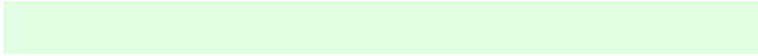
96.4463, 10.3380, -5.4536



96.4463, 13.3293, 9.5748

# Sweetspot

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



96.4463, -19.7208, 14.8517



98.7409, -10.3705, 8.7232



99.0087, -10.6030, 18.1648



45.5752, -5.2286, 4.3175

0.0000, NaN, NaN

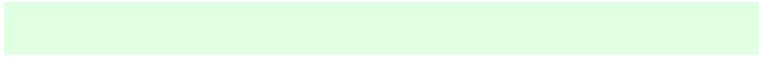


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

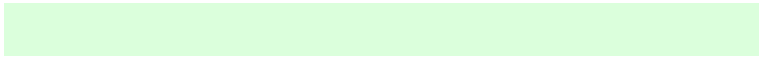


# Same Dimension

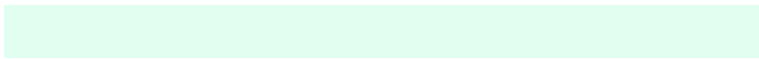
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



96.4463, -19.7208, 14.8517



95.8227, -22.3025, 16.5485



96.8910, -17.2232, 8.4781



44.9199, -7.8927, 6.0630



61.1430, -52.3485, 36.5820



19.0875, -16.2804, 11.2869



# Inverse Universe

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



90.7011, 10.6293, -5.2175



89.0075, 13.7150, -7.2671



90.1905, 7.9115, 2.0300



42.7660, 3.4822, -1.4590



38.2180, 74.6003, -46.2398

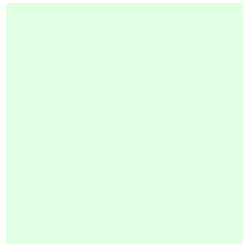


11.9386, 23.3240, -14.6005



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

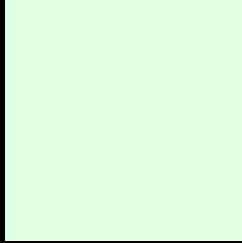
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

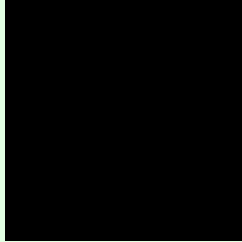
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

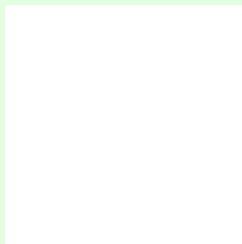
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524.



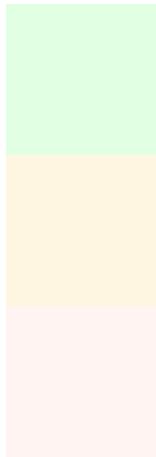
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.4461,

-19.7216,14.8524.

# 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

96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524

### Protanopia

96.2614, -5.4190, 14.9040

### Deuteranopia

96.1104, -1.7519, 7.3703

## Tritanopia

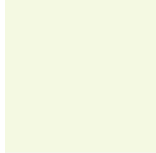
96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055

# Trichromacy



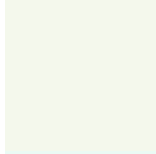
## Original Color

96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524



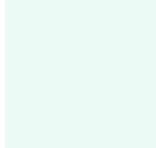
## Protanomaly

96.1642, -10.6747, 14.7073



## Deuteranomaly

96.1374, -8.5332, 10.1490



## Tritanomaly

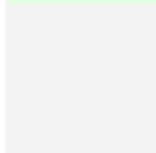
96.2107, -11.0842, 6.3468

# Monochromacy



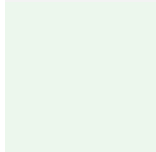
## Original Color

96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524



## Achromatopsia

94.6715, -5.0514, 5.1437



## Achromatomaly

95.1151, -10.4268, 8.4837

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524 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(225, 255, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(225, 255, 226)  
}
```

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(225, 255, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(225, 255, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524 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(225, 255, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(225, 255, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(225, 255, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(225, 255, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 255, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(225, 255,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.4461, -19.7216, 14.8524 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(225, 255, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(225,  
255, 226) }
```

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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