

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(92.6528, -2.0421,  
-0.4667)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(92.6528, -2.0421,  
-0.4667) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(92.6060, -2.1153,  
-0.3536)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EFEDF9
RGB	239, 237, 249
RGB Percent	94%, 93%, 98%
CMY	0.0627, 0.0706, 0.0235
CMYK	0.04, 0.05, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	250°, 50%, 95%
HSV	250°, 5%, 98%
XYZ	82.9797, 85.7587, 101.8022
YIQ	238.9660, -2.6600, 4.1560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

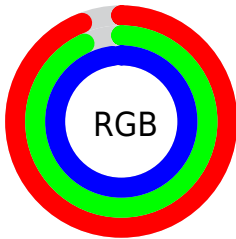
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	239, 237, 249
Decimal	15724025
CIE Lab	94.21, 2.83, -5.55
CIE LCh	94, 6.232, 297.052
Yxy	85.7624, 0.3067, 0.3170
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293914105 (0xFFEFEDF9)
YUV	238.9660, 4.9468, 0.0298
Hunter-Lab	92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536

# Details

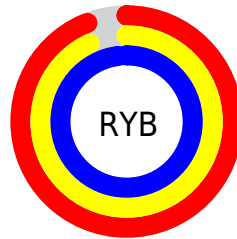
The HunterLab color  $92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $96.7690, -7.9012, 10.3979$ , and the grayscale version is  $92.8728, -4.9555, 5.0460$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $68.5312, -0.9545, -1.4369$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.0197, 4.4822, -12.7718$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.8097, -6.3796, 8.1512$ .

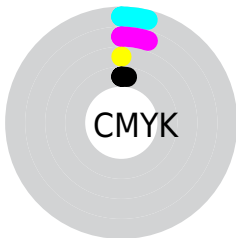
# Distribution



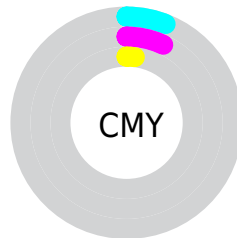
- Red (94%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (94%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536 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 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



92.6060, -2.1153,  
-0.3536

92.6060, -2.1153,  
-0.3536

226.7482, -8.3082,  
5.1679

80.2941, -1.5895,  
-0.7867

118.9276, -3.2800,  
0.6377

68.5804, -1.1002,  
-1.1775

132.8876, -3.9109,  
1.1882

57.4991, -0.6523,  
-1.5209

147.3547, -4.5730,  
1.7733

47.0888, -0.2495,  
-1.8126

162.3118, -5.2648,  
2.3914

37.3958, 0.1040,  
-2.0471

177.7433, -5.9852,  
3.0411

28.4778, 0.4020,  
-2.2172

193.6349, -6.7332,

20.4091, 0.6364,

3.7212

-2.3133

209.9739, -7.5078,  
4.4304

■ 13.2909, 0.7947,  
-2.3218

■ 6.8275, 1.4442,  
-2.9979

■ 92.6060, -2.1153,  
-0.3536

■ 92.6060, -2.1153,  
-0.3536

■ 83.0197, 4.4822,  
-12.7718

■ 99.8097, -6.3796,  
8.1512

■ 73.7590, 11.4470,  
-26.3925

■ 64.8873, 18.8871,  
-41.5789

■ 56.4905, 26.9279,  
-58.7848

■ 48.6917, 35.6775,  
-78.5035

■ 41.6688, 45.1246,  
-101.0588

■ 35.6738, 54.8886,  
-126.0126

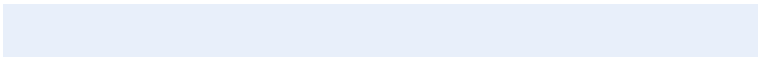
■ 31.0288, 63.8018,  
-151.0170

■ 28.0361, 69.7916,  
-171.0366

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



92.6080, -5.2641, -1.0277



92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536



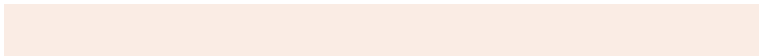
92.6080, 0.2998, 1.7844

# Triad

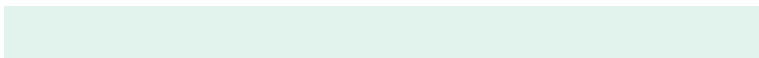
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



92.6080, -2.1174, -0.3520



92.6080, -1.5593, 9.8422



92.6080, -11.0408, 5.3429

# Complementary

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



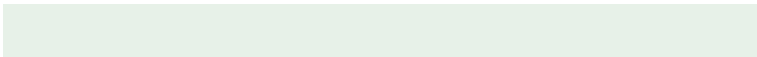
92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536



96.7690, -7.9012, 10.3979

# 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.



92.6080, -10.0781, 8.1833



92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536



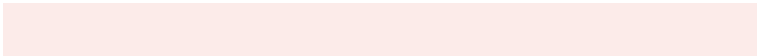
92.6080, -4.6280, 10.7248

# Square

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



92.6080, -2.1174, -0.3520



92.6080, 0.6251, 7.6763



92.6080, -7.7416, 10.1278



92.6080, -10.3890, 2.3257



# Rectangle

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



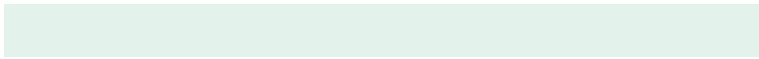
92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536



92.6080, 1.1571, 3.7132



92.6080, -7.7416, 10.1278



92.6080, -10.8956, 6.3492

# Sweetspot

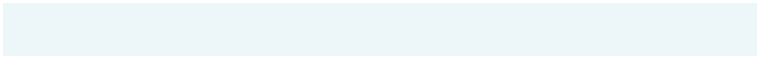
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



92.6080, -2.1174, -0.3520



98.9863, -4.6839, 4.2455



95.6507, -8.1137, 3.2432



45.8188, -2.1820, 1.9915

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



92.6080, -2.1174, -0.3520



93.9598, -1.3852, -1.8255



93.1603, -0.2187, 0.3617



42.2432, -0.4337, -1.1856



19.8964, 52.4735, -129.7792

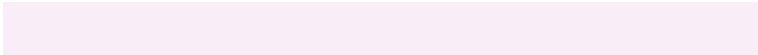


6.3624, 16.2251, -37.2007



# Inverse Universe

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



93.5026, 0.8200, 1.8294



95.1109, 2.3789, 1.0029



96.2309, -9.7933, 9.7588



42.8211, 1.4520, 0.2404



36.3662, 69.0001, -28.6073

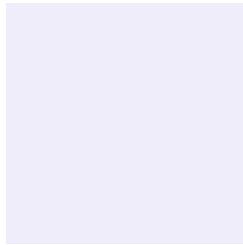


11.1248, 21.2013, -9.4754



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

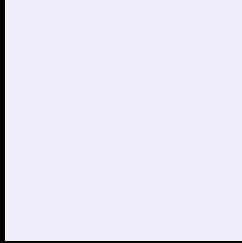
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

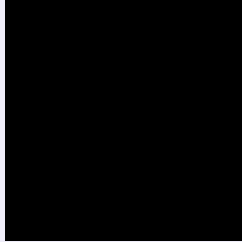
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

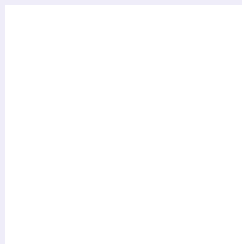
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536.



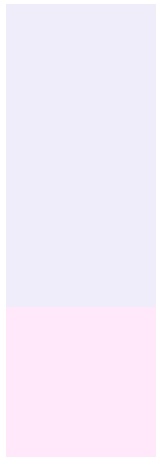
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 92.6060, -2.1153,

-0.3536.

# 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

92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536

### Protanopia

92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536

### Deuteranopia

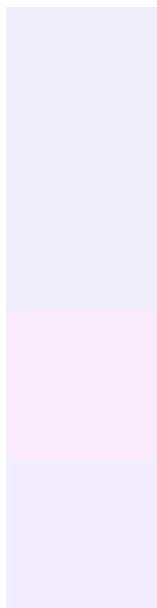
92.6690, 6.0876, -0.6567



## Tritanopia

92.5938, -0.1435, -3.5262

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536

## Protanomaly

92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536

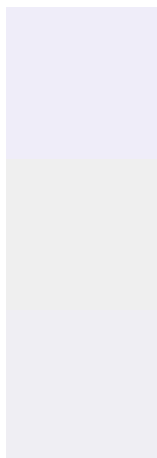
## Deuteranomaly

92.6755, 2.9693, -0.7032

## Tritanomaly

92.5246, -0.5193, -2.5447

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536

## Achromatopsia

92.9063, -4.9572, 5.0478

## Achromatomaly

92.7205, -3.7278, 2.8472

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536 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(239, 237, 249)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(239, 237, 249)  
}
```

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(239, 237, 249) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(239, 237, 249) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536 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(239, 237, 249) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(239, 237, 249) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(239, 237, 249)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(239, 237, 249); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 237, 249);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(239, 237,  
249) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 92.6060, -2.1153, -0.3536 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(239, 237, 249) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(239,  
237, 249) }
```

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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