

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(92.9512, 1.8297,  
-3.0386)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(92.9512, 1.8297, -3.0386)  
contains.

<b>HunterLab(93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921)</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(93.0717, 1.4897,  
-2.8921)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5ECFF
RGB	245, 236, 255
RGB Percent	96%, 93%, 100%
CMY	0.0392, 0.0745, 0.0000
CMYK	0.04, 0.07, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	268°, 100%, 96%
HSV	268°, 7%, 100%
XYZ	85.7017, 86.6234, 106.8108
YIQ	240.8570, -0.7350, 7.8170

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

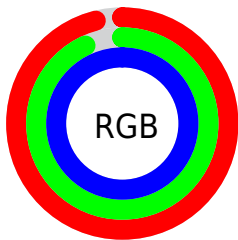
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	245, 236, 255
Decimal	16116991
CIE Lab	94.58, 6.41, -8.07
CIE LCh	95, 10.306, 308.471
Yxy	86.6270, 0.3070, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294307071 (0xFF5ECFF)
YUV	240.8570, 6.9725, 3.6334
Hunter-Lab	93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921

# Details

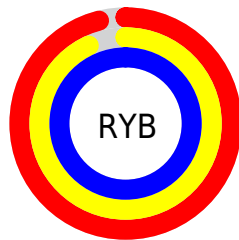
The HunterLab color  $93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $98.5748, -11.5098, 12.8063$ , and the grayscale version is  $93.6973, -4.9995, 5.0907$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $68.9482, 2.3149, -3.4161$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.0528, 10.8316, -14.7527$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

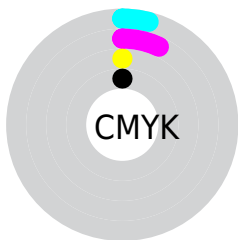
# Distribution



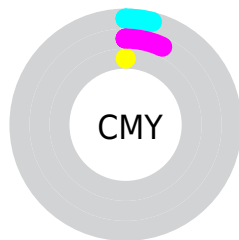
- Red (96%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921 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 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.0717, 1.4897,  
-2.8921

93.0717, 1.4897,  
-2.8921

227.3756, -3.4983,  
1.8609

80.7382, 1.8554,  
-3.2244

119.4337, 0.6248,  
-2.0893

69.0017, 2.1771,  
-3.5112

133.4128, 0.1355,  
-1.6288

57.8965, 2.4484,  
-3.7461

147.8983, -0.3896,  
-1.1310

47.4606, 2.6641,  
-3.9242

162.8731, -0.9489,  
-0.5977

37.7402, 2.8176,  
-4.0395

178.3218, -1.5406,  
-0.0305

28.7924, 2.8999,  
-4.0841

194.2302, -2.1636,

20.6908, 2.8984,

0.5691

-4.0484

210.5854, -2.8165,  
1.2000

■ 13.5352, 2.7937,  
-3.9201

■ 7.1205, 3.5433,  
-4.3770

■ 93.0717, 1.4897,  
-2.8921

■ 93.0717, 1.4897,  
-2.8921

■ 84.0528, 10.8316,  
-14.7527

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 75.3989, 20.4195,  
-27.5770

■ 67.1803, 30.2684,  
-41.5700

■ 59.4883, 40.3444,  
-56.9297

■ 52.4442, 50.4961,  
-73.7575

■ 46.2056, 60.3386,  
-91.8705

■ 40.9634, 69.1015,  
-110.4831

■ 36.9111, 75.5765,  
-127.8999

■ 34.1484, 78.5596,  
-141.8451

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.0736, -3.4574, -5.0956



93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921



93.0736, 4.7500, 1.4193

# Triad

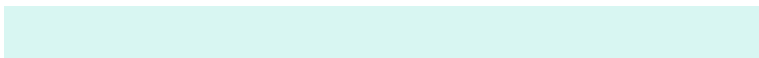
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



93.0736, 1.4873, -2.8897



93.0736, -1.1825, 13.6821



93.0736, -14.8871, 3.6194

# Complementary

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



93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921



98.5748, -11.5098, 12.8063

# 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.



93.0736, -14.3090, 8.5714



93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921



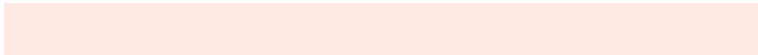
93.0736, -6.4753, 14.1976

# Square

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



93.0736, 1.4873, -2.8897



93.0736, 3.1847, 10.9265



93.0736, -11.2582, 12.3765



93.0736, -12.8555, -1.2017



# Rectangle

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



93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921



93.0736, 5.4909, 4.8060



93.0736, -11.2582, 12.3765



93.0736, -14.9906, 5.3258

# Sweetspot

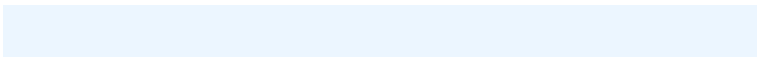
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.0736, 1.4873, -2.8897



98.1241, -3.5142, 3.2368



95.4192, -6.7752, -0.1076



45.4396, -1.6677, 1.5482

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



93.0736, 1.4873, -2.8897



91.6525, 2.9222, -4.6748



93.9970, 4.6196, -1.6739



42.1896, 1.5684, -2.4333



24.4448, 57.2952, -103.8360



8.0391, 18.3363, -30.2244



# Inverse Universe

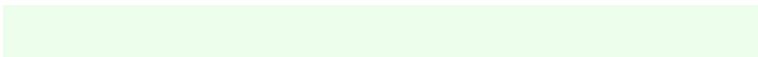
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



93.7594, 3.2130, 2.6934



92.4884, 5.0101, 2.1456



97.7338, -14.5019, 11.8249



42.5991, 2.5889, 0.9111



34.7015, 62.1163, 1.5793

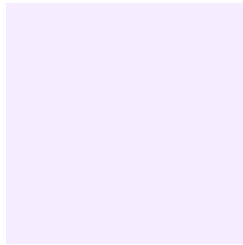


10.9297, 19.7508, -0.9482



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

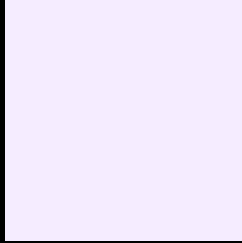
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

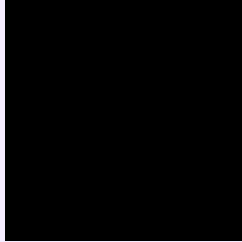
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921.

-2.821.

# 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

93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921

### Protanopia

93.1235, -1.5301, -2.8796

### Deuteranopia

93.0423, 6.1214, -2.8482



## Tritanopia

93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921

## Protanomaly

92.9995, -0.3521, -3.0156

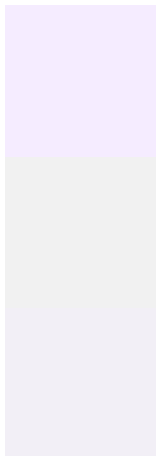
## Deuteranomaly

93.0456, 4.5642, -2.8712

## Tritanomaly

93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921

## Achromatopsia

93.7882, -5.0043, 5.0957

## Achromatomaly

93.4152, -2.7401, 2.1760

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921 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(245, 236, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 236, 255)  
}
```

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(245, 236, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 236, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921 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(245, 236, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 236, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(245, 236, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 236, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 236, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 236,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.0717, 1.4897, -2.8921 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 236, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
236, 255) }
```

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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