

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(93.6449, -1.4137,  
-0.4202)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(93.6449, -1.4137,  
-0.4202) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(93.7102, -1.3234,  
-0.5478)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F3EFFC
RGB	243, 239, 252
RGB Percent	95%, 94%, 99%
CMY	0.0471, 0.0627, 0.0118
CMYK	0.04, 0.05, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	258°, 68%, 96%
HSV	258°, 5%, 99%
XYZ	85.3994, 87.8160, 104.5447
YIQ	241.6780, -1.7890, 4.8910

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

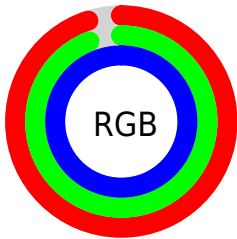
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	243, 239, 252
Decimal	15986684
CIE Lab	95.08, 3.67, -5.78
CIE LCh	95, 6.847, 302.370
Yxy	87.8198, 0.3075, 0.3162
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294176764 (0xFF3EFFC)
YUV	241.6780, 5.0887, 1.1594
Hunter-Lab	93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478

# Details

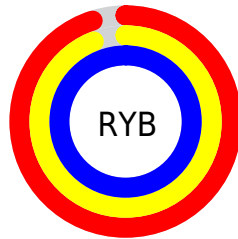
The HunterLab color  $93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $97.8835, -8.8041, 10.6946$ , and the grayscale version is  $94.0681, -5.0192, 5.1109$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $69.5499, -0.3750, -1.1636$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.3323, 6.4911, -12.6702$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $99.9041, -5.8611, 6.8012$ .

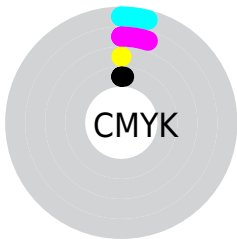
# Distribution



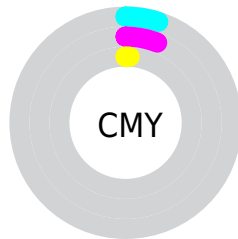
- Red (95%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478 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 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



93.7102, -1.3234,  
-0.5478

93.7102, -1.3234,  
-0.5478

228.2351, -7.2563,  
4.9267

81.3473, -0.8320,  
-0.9750

120.1275, -2.4235,  
0.4322

69.5798, -0.3787,  
-1.3599

134.1326, -3.0239,  
0.9773

58.4418, 0.0313,  
-1.6972

148.6432, -3.6565,  
1.5571

47.9711, 0.3941,  
-1.9827

163.6423, -4.3197,  
2.1700

38.2133, 0.7048,  
-2.2109

179.1146, -5.0123,  
2.8146

29.2249, 0.9569,  
-2.3748

195.0459, -5.7333,

21.0784, 1.1413,

3.4897

-2.4649

211.4233, -6.4816,  
4.1940

■ 13.8720, 1.2441,  
-2.4679

■ 7.5029, 1.7283,  
-2.7942

■ 93.7102, -1.3234,  
-0.5478

■ 93.7102, -1.3234,  
-0.5478

■ 84.3323, 6.4911,  
-12.6702

99.9041, -5.8611,  
6.8012

■ 75.2849, 14.5983,  
-25.8843

■ 66.6315, 23.0664,  
-40.4878

■ 58.4558, 31.9557,  
-56.8316

■ 50.8745, 41.2713,  
-75.2602

■ 44.0500, 50.8582,  
-95.9259

■ 38.2010, 60.1950,  
-118.3461

■ 33.5908, 68.1313,  
-140.6657

■ 30.4496, 72.9658,  
-159.2865

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



93.7122, -4.7230, -1.6161



93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478



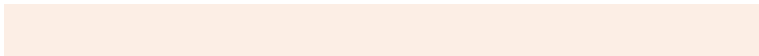
93.7122, 1.1145, 2.0418

# Triad

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



93.7122, -1.3255, -0.5462



93.7122, -1.8211, 10.6693



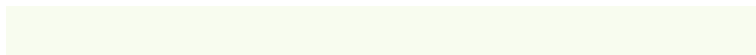
93.7122, -11.7232, 4.8323

# Complementary

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



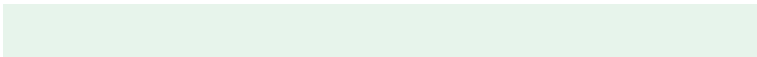
93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478



97.8835, -8.8041, 10.6946

# 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.



93.7122, -10.9719, 8.0604



93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478



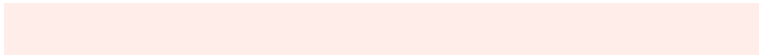
93.7122, -5.2872, 11.3550

# Square

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



93.7122, -1.3255, -0.5462



93.7122, 0.8254, 8.5087



93.7122, -8.6291, 10.4173



93.7122, -10.6968, 1.5603



# Rectangle

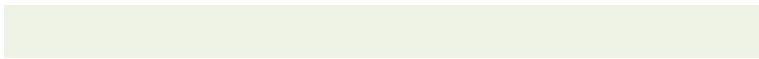
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478



93.7122, 1.8513, 4.2354



93.7122, -8.6291, 10.4173



93.7122, -11.6702, 5.9584

# Sweetspot

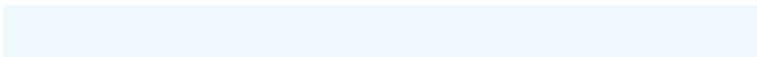
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



93.7122, -1.3255, -0.5462



98.0435, -3.7932, 3.1353



96.2176, -7.4103, 2.4083



45.4042, -1.7904, 1.5036

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



93.7122, -1.3255, -0.5462



94.1643, -0.6825, -1.5575



94.3284, 0.7869, 0.2512



42.3456, -0.0822, -1.0505



21.3572, 53.7166, -119.0795

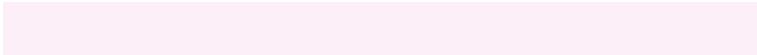


6.8971, 16.7277, -33.6523



# Inverse Universe

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



94.4509, 0.9398, 2.4667



95.0391, 1.9913, 2.0234



97.2942, -10.8817, 9.9955



42.7850, 1.2575, 0.7532



35.2285, 64.9566, -13.1020

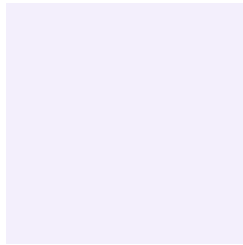


10.8091, 20.0829, -5.2007



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

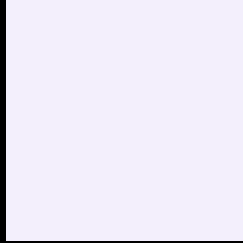
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

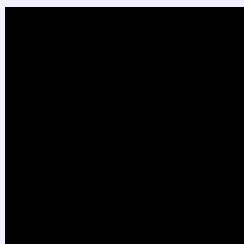
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

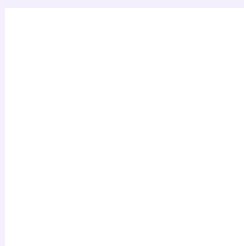
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478.



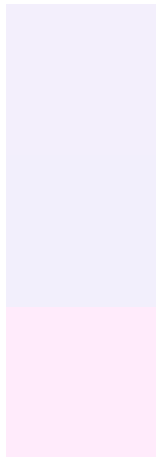
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 93.7102, -1.3234,

-0.5478.

# 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

93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478

### Protanopia

93.6154, -1.6493, -0.6708

### Deuteranopia

93.6171, 4.6479, -0.0336



## Tritanopia

93.8124, -0.7676, -1.9993

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478

## Protanomaly

93.6154, -1.6493, -0.6708

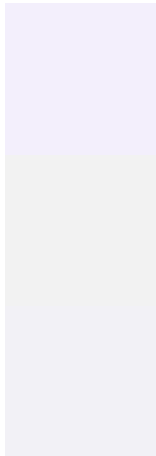
## Deuteranomaly

93.5228, 2.7513, -0.1833

## Tritanomaly

93.7782, -0.9537, -1.5133

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478

## Achromatopsia

94.2297, -5.0279, 5.1197

## Achromatomaly

94.0434, -3.7956, 2.9142

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478 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(243, 239, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(243, 239, 252)  
}
```

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(243, 239, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(243, 239, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478 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(243, 239, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(243, 239, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(243, 239, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(243, 239, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 239, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(243, 239,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 93.7102, -1.3234, -0.5478 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(243, 239, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(243,  
239, 252) }
```

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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