

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(94.2332, -0.4463,  
-1.4675)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(94.2332, -0.4463,  
-1.4675) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(94.3147, -0.6477,  
-1.3693)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F5F0FF
RGB	245, 240, 255
RGB Percent	96%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.0392, 0.0588, 0.0000
CMYK	0.04, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	260°, 100%, 97%
HSV	260°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	86.8662, 88.9526, 107.1990
YIQ	243.2050, -1.8350, 5.7250

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

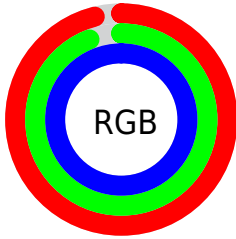
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
RYB	245, 240, 255
Decimal	16118015
CIELab	95.56, 4.36, -6.62
CIELCh	96, 7.920, 303.360
Yxy	88.9563, 0.3069, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294308095 (0xFF5F0FF)
YUV	243.2050, 5.8149, 1.5742
Hunter-Lab	94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693

# Details

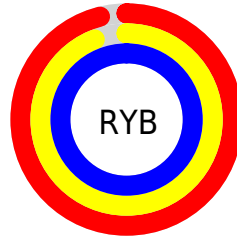
The HunterLab color  $94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $99.0638, -9.5450, 11.5334$ , and the grayscale version is  $94.7395, -5.0551, 5.1474$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $70.1263, 0.2725, -1.9541$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $84.8900, 7.5044, -13.6369$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

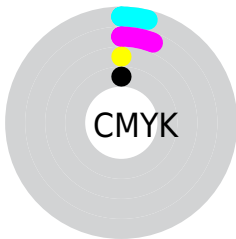
# Distribution



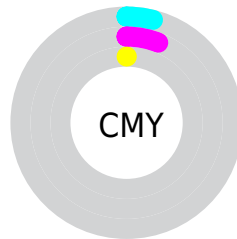
- Red (96%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693 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 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



94.3147, -0.6477,  
-1.3693

94.3147, -0.6477,  
-1.3693

229.0480, -6.3601,  
3.8617

81.9240, -0.1858,  
-1.7640

120.7840, -1.6933,  
-0.4485

70.1273, 0.2370,  
-2.1160

134.8136, -2.2678,  
0.0680

58.9585, 0.6148,  
-2.4190

149.3479, -2.8752,  
0.6201

48.4550, 0.9436,  
-2.6686

164.3700, -3.5141,  
1.2060

38.6620, 1.2182,  
-2.8592

179.8644, -4.1831,  
1.8244

29.6353, 1.4313,  
-2.9835

195.8173, -4.8812,

21.4467, 1.5734,

2.4739

-3.0320

212.2157, -5.6072,  
3.1534

■ 14.1926, 1.6294,  
-2.9916

■ 7.8471, 1.9994,  
-3.1431

■ 94.3147, -0.6477,  
-1.3693

■ 94.3147, -0.6477,  
-1.3693

■ 84.8900, 7.5044,  
-13.6369

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 75.8062, 15.9466,  
-27.0047

■ 67.1286, 24.7403,  
-41.7630

■ 58.9442, 33.9317,  
-58.2475

■ 51.3733, 43.4996,  
-76.7694

■ 44.5816, 53.2416,  
-97.4178

■ 38.7886, 62.5671,  
-119.6151

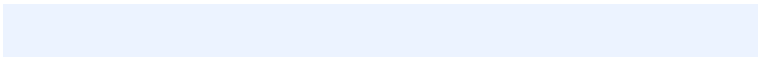
■ 34.2514, 70.2653,  
-141.4325

■ 31.1800, 74.6712,  
-159.3804

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.3167, -4.5737, -2.6876



94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693



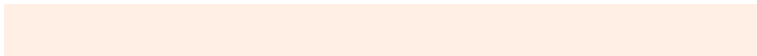
94.3167, 2.1344, 1.6987

# Triad

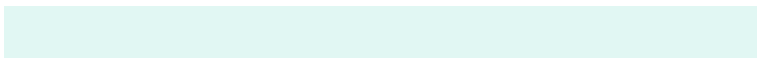
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



94.3167, -0.6501, -1.3669



94.3167, -1.4660, 11.6125



94.3167, -12.8017, 4.6921

# Complementary

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



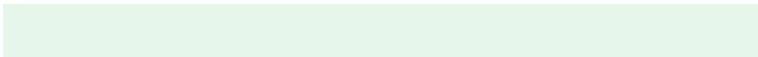
94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693



99.0638, -9.5450, 11.5334

# 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.



94.3167, -12.0014, 8.4446



94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693



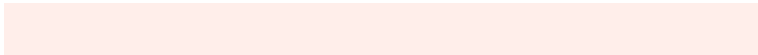
94.3167, -5.5005, 12.3381

# Square

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



94.3167, -0.6501, -1.3669



94.3167, 1.6578, 9.1770



94.3167, -9.3462, 11.2026



94.3167, -11.5512, 0.9035



# Rectangle

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



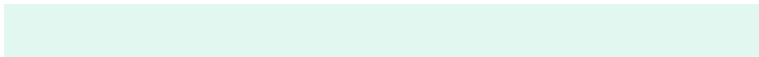
94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693



94.3167, 2.9454, 4.2600



94.3167, -9.3462, 11.2026



94.3167, -12.7635, 5.9995

# Sweetspot

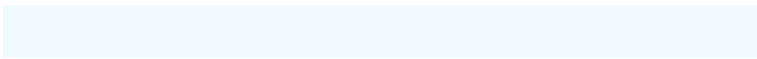
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



94.3167, -0.6501, -1.3669



98.0560, -3.7501, 3.1510



97.0948, -7.6745, 1.9238



45.4096, -1.7714, 1.5104

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



94.3167, -0.6501, -1.3669



93.2455, 0.2507, -2.6943



95.0189, 1.7509, -0.4526



42.8733, 0.3412, -1.5796



22.0303, 54.8517, -118.5078



7.2760, 17.5087, -34.4320



# Inverse Universe

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



95.1241, 1.7752, 2.2720



94.2115, 3.1394, 1.6786



98.3985, -11.8959, 10.7487



43.3600, 1.7932, 0.6292



35.5737, 65.2671, -10.7026

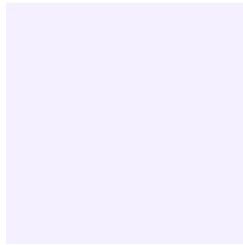


11.1913, 20.6920, -4.6012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

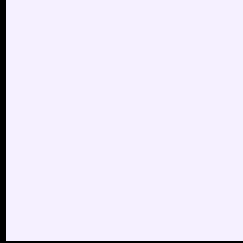
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693 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 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693.

-1.393.

# 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

94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693

### Protanopia

94.4380, -1.8317, -1.2364

### Deuteranopia

94.2638, 3.7503, 0.2244



## Tritanopia

94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693

## Protanomaly

94.5324, -1.5067, -1.1132

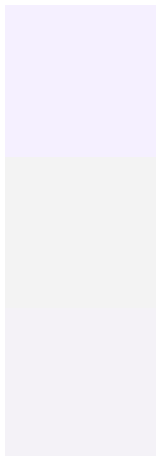
## Deuteranomaly

94.2073, 2.0423, -0.3993

## Tritanomaly

94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693

## Achromatopsia

94.6715, -5.0514, 5.1437

## Achromatomaly

94.5795, -3.4914, 3.0555

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693 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, 240, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(245, 240, 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, 240, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(245, 240, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693 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, 240, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(245, 240, 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, 240, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(245, 240, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 240, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(245, 240,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 94.3147, -0.6477, -1.3693 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(245, 240, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(245,  
240, 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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