

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(94.2772, 0.1706,  
-1.4017)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(94.2772, 0.1706, -1.4017)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(94.1951, 0.5436,  
-1.4976)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F7EFFF
RGB	247, 239, 255
RGB Percent	97%, 94%, 100%
CMY	0.0314, 0.0627, 0.0000
CMYK	0.03, 0.06, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	270°, 100%, 97%
HSV	270°, 6%, 100%
XYZ	87.2743, 88.7272, 107.1339
YIQ	243.2160, -0.3680, 6.6720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

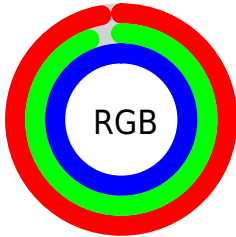
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	247, 239, 255
Decimal	16248831
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	95.47, 5.52, -6.74
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	95, 8.711, 309.329
Yxy	88.7309, 0.3082, 0.3134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294438911 (0xFF7EFFF)
YUV	243.2160, 5.8095, 3.3186
Hunter-Lab	94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976

# Details

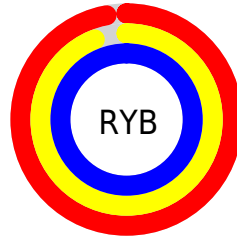
The HunterLab color  $94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $98.7559, -10.6911, 11.6361$ , and the grayscale version is  $94.7440, -5.0553, 5.1476$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $70.0147, 1.4099, -2.0750$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $85.2045, 10.0787, -13.1542$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

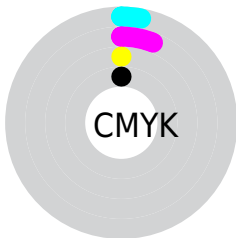
# Distribution



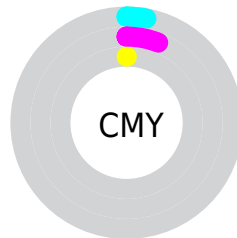
- Red (97%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976 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 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



94.1951, 0.5436,  
-1.4976

94.1951, 0.5436,  
-1.4976

228.8872, -4.7720,  
3.6926

81.8099, 0.9529,  
-1.8871

120.6542, -0.4032,  
-0.5869

70.0190, 1.3206,  
-2.2334

134.6789, -0.9310,  
-0.0752

58.8562, 1.6403,  
-2.5306

149.2085, -1.4934,  
0.4723

48.3592, 1.9076,  
-2.7740

164.2260, -2.0886,  
1.0537

38.5731, 2.1164,  
-2.9582

179.7161, -2.7153,  
1.6678

29.5540, 2.2586,  
-3.0756

195.6647, -3.3722,

21.3737, 2.3232,

2.3130

-3.1167

212.0590, -4.0581,  
2.9883

■ 14.1291, 2.2930,  
-3.0686

■ 7.7803, 2.6763,  
-3.2400

■ 94.1951, 0.5436,  
-1.4976

■ 94.1951, 0.5436,  
-1.4976

■ 85.2045, 10.0787,  
-13.1542

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 76.5764, 19.8500,  
-25.7174

■ 68.3796, 29.8678,  
-39.3737

■ 60.7026, 40.0935,  
-54.2995

■ 53.6626, 50.3745,  
-70.5804

■ 47.4104, 60.3364,  
-88.0431

■ 42.1281, 69.2434,  
-105.9771

■ 38.0015, 75.9456,  
-122.8613

■ 35.1440, 79.2196,  
-136.5662

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



94.1971, -3.6180, -3.4020



94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976



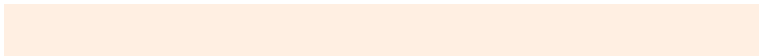
94.1971, 3.2400, 2.1617

# Triad

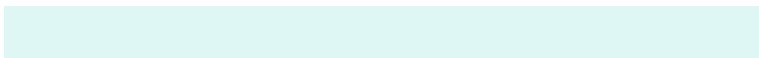
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



94.1971, 0.5411, -1.4952



94.1971, -1.9432, 12.5401



94.1971, -13.4557, 3.7772

# Complementary

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



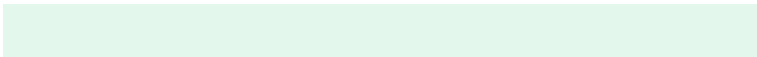
94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976



98.7559, -10.6911, 11.6361

# 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.



94.1971, -13.0264, 7.9997



94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976



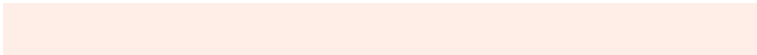
94.1971, -6.4361, 12.9270

# Square

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



94.1971, 0.5411, -1.4952



94.1971, 1.7870, 10.2186



94.1971, -10.4769, 11.3016



94.1971, -11.6607, -0.2649



# Rectangle

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



94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976



94.1971, 3.8187, 5.0305



94.1971, -10.4769, 11.3016



94.1971, -13.5659, 5.2241

# Sweetspot

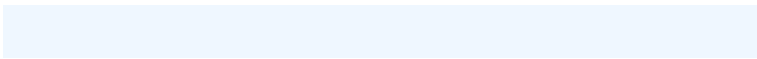
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



94.1971, 0.5411, -1.4952



98.1369, -3.4699, 3.2530



96.0511, -6.4252, 0.6747



45.4452, -1.6482, 1.5552

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



94.1971, 0.5411, -1.4952



92.6197, 2.1736, -3.4527



94.9557, 3.1248, -0.5068



42.2183, 1.6656, -2.3945



24.9769, 57.8776, -100.9437



8.1996, 18.5218, -29.4271



# Inverse Universe

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



94.7164, 1.7797, 3.3100



93.2890, 3.7563, 2.7481



98.0564, -13.1718, 10.8119



42.5894, 2.5369, 1.0490



34.5640, 61.6158, 3.5438

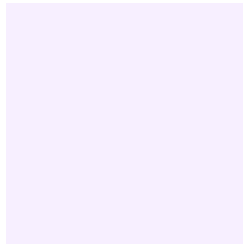


10.8869, 19.5960, -0.3435



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

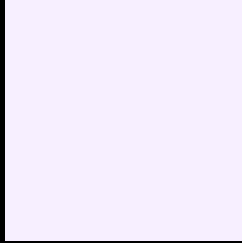
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

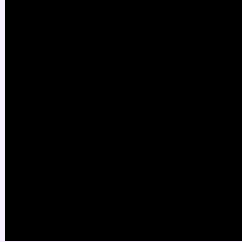
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976.



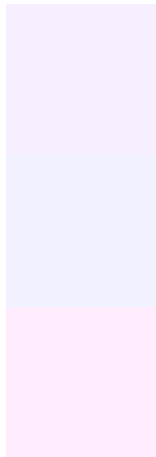
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 94.1951, 0.5436,

-1.476.

# 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

94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976

### Protanopia

94.3440, -2.1556, -1.3592

### Deuteranopia

94.2975, 3.9319, -0.2547



## Tritanopia

94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976

## Protanomaly

94.2196, -0.9744, -1.4937

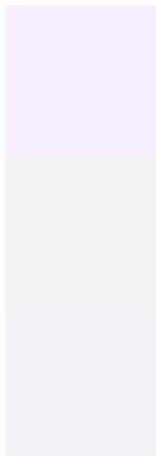
## Deuteranomaly

94.3400, 2.5612, -0.7526

## Tritanomaly

94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976

## 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 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976 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(247, 239, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(247, 239, 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(247, 239, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(247, 239, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976 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(247, 239, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(247, 239, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(247, 239, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(247, 239, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 239, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(247, 239,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 94.1951, 0.5436, -1.4976 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(247, 239, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(247,  
239, 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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