

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.3430, -7.4949,  
1.1392)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(95.3430, -7.4949, 1.1392)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(95.2747, -7.2586,  
1.2692)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ECF6FC
RGB	236, 246, 252
RGB Percent	93%, 96%, 99%
CMY	0.0745, 0.0353, 0.0118
CMYK	0.06, 0.02, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	202°, 73%, 96%
HSV	202°, 6%, 99%
XYZ	85.1185, 90.7727, 105.1301
YIQ	243.6940, -7.8860, -0.2540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

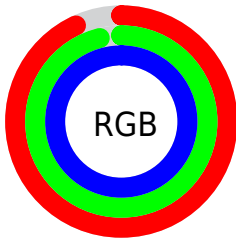
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	236, 242, 252
Decimal	15529724
CIE Lab	96.32, -2.18, -4.02
CIE LCh	96, 4.576, 241.581
Yxy	90.7765, 0.3029, 0.3230
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293719804 (0xFFE6CF6FC)
YUV	243.6940, 4.0949, -6.7476
Hunter-Lab	95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692

# Details

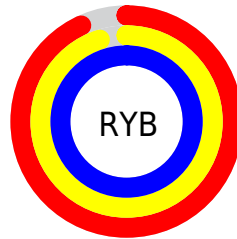
The HunterLab color **95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FFFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **95.0027, -2.7202, 8.9660**, and the grayscale version is **94.9651, -5.0671, 5.1596**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332**, and **71.0425, -6.0165, 0.5820** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.0904, -9.9776, -5.2719**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **99.9041, -5.8611, 6.8012**.

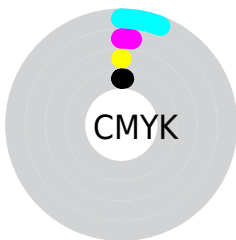
# Distribution



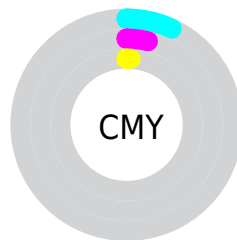
- Red (93%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (93%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (6%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692 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 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.2747, -7.2586,  
1.2692

95.2747, -7.2586,  
1.2692

230.3375,  
-15.2232, 7.3310

82.8401, -6.4965,  
0.7646

121.8263, -8.8657,  
2.3948

70.9974, -5.7591,  
0.2989

135.8947, -9.7053,  
3.0089

59.7799, -5.0491,  
-0.1233

150.4664,  
-10.5687, 3.6553

49.2246, -4.3675,  
-0.4984

165.5247,  
-11.4553, 4.3329

39.3761, -3.7150,  
-0.8217

181.0543,  
-12.3645, 5.0403

30.2893, -3.0924,  
-1.0873

197.0413,

22.0343, -2.5000,

-13.2960, 5.7764

-1.2869

213.4729,  
-14.2490, 6.5403

■ 14.7055, -1.9375,  
-1.4089

■ 8.3632, -1.5815,  
-1.5549

■ 95.2747, -7.2586,  
1.2692

■ 95.2747, -7.2586,  
1.2692

■ 90.0904, -9.9776,  
-5.2719

99.9041, -5.8611,  
6.8012

■ 85.1000, -12.1130,  
-11.9386

■ 80.3225, -13.5929,  
-18.7249

■ 75.7758, -14.3385,  
-25.6186

■ 71.4784, -14.2698,  
-32.5979

■ 67.4482, -13.3124,  
-39.6292

■ 63.7006, -11.4079,  
-46.6679

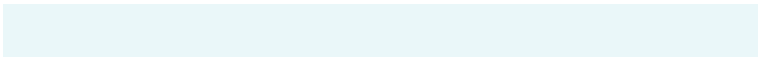
■ 60.2453, -8.5317,  
-53.6631

■ 57.0794, -4.7197,  
-60.5741

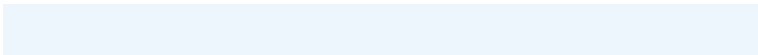
# Harmonies

## Analogous

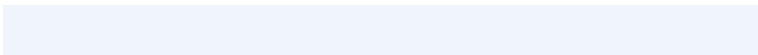
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



95.2767, -8.9626, 2.8741



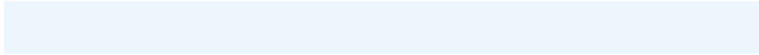
95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692



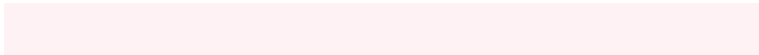
95.2767, -4.9623, 0.7234

# Triad

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



95.2767, -7.2606, 1.2708



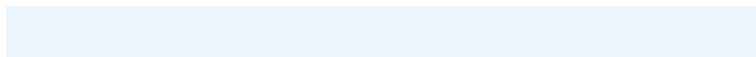
95.2767, -0.4631, 5.3064



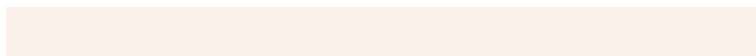
95.2767, -7.4776, 8.8267

# Complementary

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



95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692



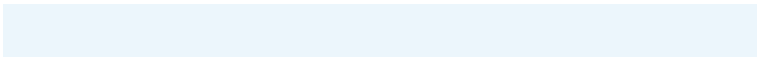
95.0027, -2.7202, 8.9660

# Split Complementary

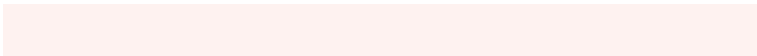
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



95.2767, -5.2153, 9.4430



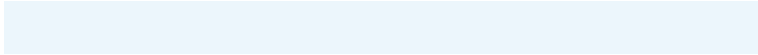
95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692



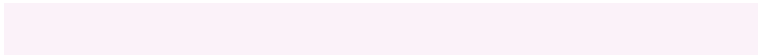
95.2767, -1.1522, 7.4417

# Square

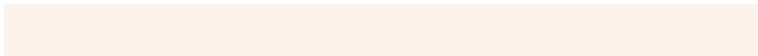
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



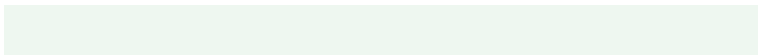
95.2767, -7.2606, 1.2708



95.2767, -1.0236, 3.0875



95.2767, -2.8974, 8.9422

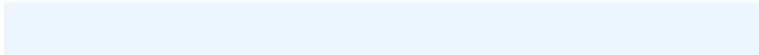


95.2767, -9.0870, 7.2382



# Rectangle

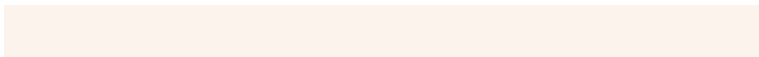
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692



95.2767, -3.3969, 1.0415



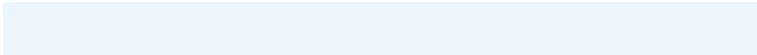
95.2767, -2.8974, 8.9422



95.2767, -6.7691, 9.1527

# Sweetspot

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



95.2767, -7.2606, 1.2708



98.9101, -5.9952, 4.1320



96.8803, -12.1727, 8.1374



45.7853, -2.7587, 1.9415

0.0000, NaN, NaN

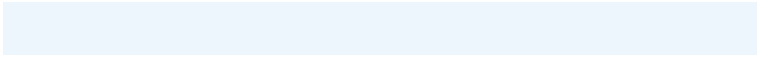


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

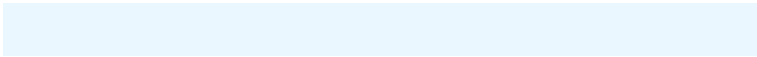


# Same Dimension

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



95.2767, -7.2606, 1.2708



95.6833, -7.8527, 0.1986



92.7844, -3.1239, -1.7320



42.9551, -3.7496, -0.3540



40.7601, -2.8857, -44.7172



13.1996, -2.1477, -11.8620



# Inverse Universe

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



93.4569, 2.1918, 2.3098



93.3730, 4.2087, 1.5517



97.4892, -6.8608, 11.6889



41.7226, 2.7150, 0.3847



34.7679, 63.3019, -6.6868

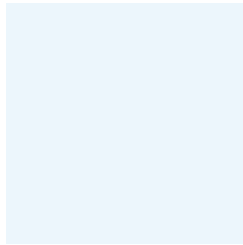


10.6776, 19.6123, -3.3841



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

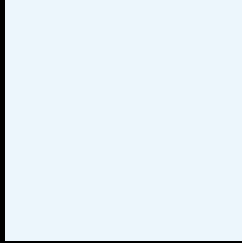
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

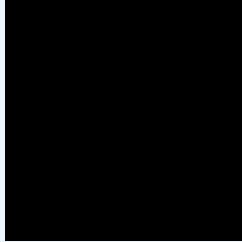
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

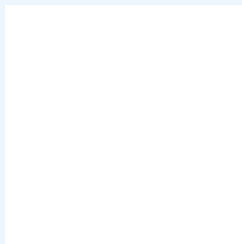
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692.



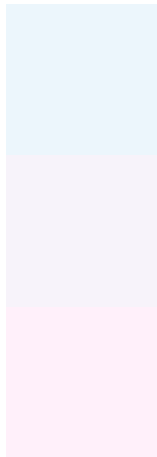
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.2747, -7.2586,

1.2692.

# 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

95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692

### Protanopia

95.2772, -2.4989, 2.3842

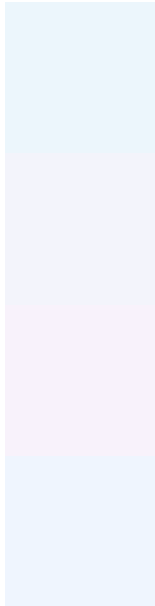
### Deuteranopia

95.1222, 1.7776, 2.2718

## **Tritanopia**

95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692

## Protanomaly

95.2476, -4.1545, 1.8064

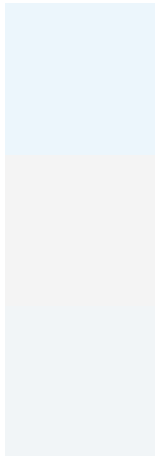
## Deuteranomaly

95.0925, -1.4577, 1.6653

## Tritanomaly

95.2950, -5.4176, 0.2868

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692

## Achromatopsia

95.1137, -5.0750, 5.1677

## Achromatomaly

95.2476, -6.0450, 3.8094

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692 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(236, 246, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(236, 246, 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(236, 246, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(236, 246, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692 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(236, 246, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(236, 246, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(236, 246, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(236, 246, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 246, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(236, 246,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.2747, -7.2586, 1.2692 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(236, 246, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(236,  
246, 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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