

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(95.9411, -0.8034,  
0.6384)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(95.9411, -0.8034, 0.6384)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.0444, -1.1367,  
0.7591)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAF4FF
RGB	250, 244, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.02, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	273°, 100%, 98%
HSV	273°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	89.8249, 92.2453, 107.6786
YIQ	247.0480, 0.0450, 4.6930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

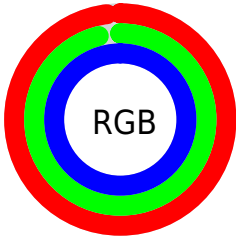
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	250, 244, 255
Decimal	16446719
CIE Lab	96.92, 3.94, -4.57
CIE LCh	97, 6.033, 310.795
Yxy	92.2491, 0.3100, 0.3184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294636799 (0xFFFAF4FF)
YUV	247.0480, 3.9203, 2.5889
Hunter-Lab	96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591

# Details

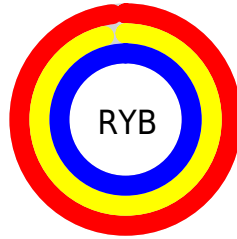
The HunterLab color  $96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $99.0921, -9.2026, 9.6862$ , and the grayscale version is  $96.4484, -5.1462, 5.2402$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $71.7726, -0.1953, 0.0882$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $87.1053, 8.7383, -10.5698$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

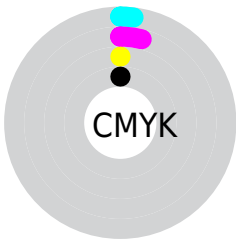
# Distribution



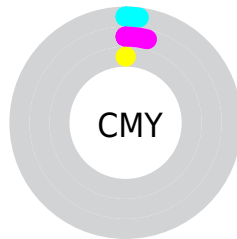
- Red (98%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591 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 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.0444, -1.1367,  
0.7591

96.0444, -1.1367,  
0.7591

231.3699, -7.0272,  
6.6681

83.5749, -0.6509,  
0.2753

122.6616, -2.2270,  
1.8478

71.6954, -0.2029,  
-0.1695

136.7609, -2.8225,  
2.4438

60.4391, 0.2016,  
-0.5700

151.3625, -3.4502,  
3.0728

49.8427, 0.5590,  
-0.9223

166.4496, -4.1087,  
3.7335

39.9500, 0.8643,  
-1.2216

182.0072, -4.7966,  
4.4244

30.8154, 1.1112,  
-1.4618

198.0214, -5.5130,

22.5078, 1.2907,

5.1445

-1.6344

214.4795, -6.2569,  
5.8927

■ 15.1197, 1.3898,  
-1.7277

■ 8.7539, 1.4944,  
-1.7718

■ 96.0444, -1.1367,  
0.7591

■ 96.0444, -1.1367,  
0.7591

■ 87.1053, 8.7383,  
-10.5698

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 78.5260, 18.8379,  
-22.7152

■ 70.3731, 29.1651,  
-35.8338

■ 62.7316, 39.6738,  
-50.0678

■ 55.7124, 50.2084,  
-65.4744

■ 49.4565, 60.4075,  
-81.8862

■ 44.1329, 69.5825,  
-98.6874

■ 39.9145, 76.6690,  
-114.5953

■ 36.9159, 80.4945,  
-127.7914

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.0464, -3.9926, -0.6077



96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591



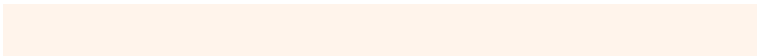
96.0464, 0.6590, 3.3127

# Triad

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



96.0464, -1.1392, 0.7615



96.0464, -3.1287, 10.5132



96.0464, -11.0094, 4.1423

# Complementary

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



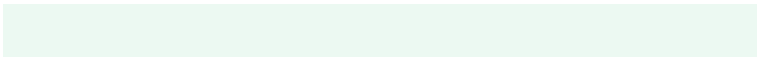
96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591



99.0921, -9.2026, 9.6862

# 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.



96.0464, -10.7849, 7.1048



96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591



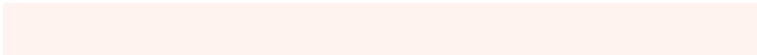
96.0464, -6.2621, 10.7192

# Square

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



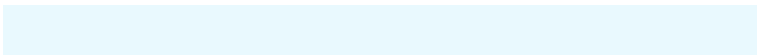
96.0464, -1.1392, 0.7615



96.0464, -0.4998, 8.9180



96.0464, -9.0565, 9.4899

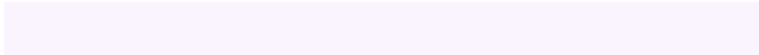


96.0464, -9.6740, 1.3856



# Rectangle

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



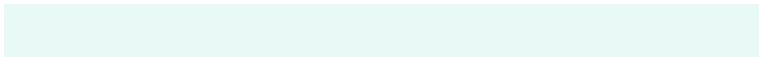
96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591



96.0464, 1.0038, 5.3080



96.0464, -9.0565, 9.4899



96.0464, -11.1135, 5.1481

# Sweetspot

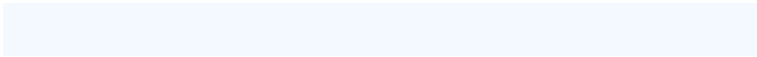
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.0464, -1.1392, 0.7615



99.0780, -4.3655, 4.3601



97.1030, -5.8143, 1.9662



45.8591, -2.0419, 2.0418

0.0000, NaN, NaN

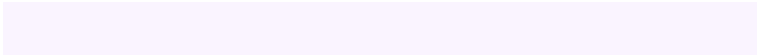


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



96.0464, -1.1392, 0.7615



95.4203, -0.4658, 0.0043



96.5201, 0.4603, 1.5578



43.8509, 0.1030, -0.3571



25.9492, 58.9768, -95.9282



8.4887, 18.8642, -28.0577



# Inverse Universe

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



96.3352, -0.5429, 4.1910



95.7567, 0.2267, 3.9983



98.6450, -10.7566, 8.9759



44.0292, 0.4688, 1.7597



34.3455, 60.8188, 6.6810

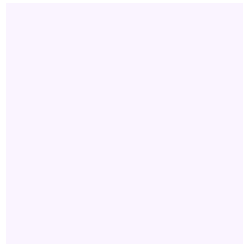


10.8178, 19.3451, 0.6396



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

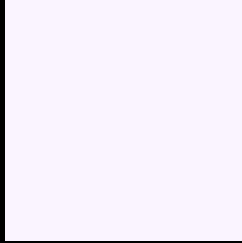
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591 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 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591.



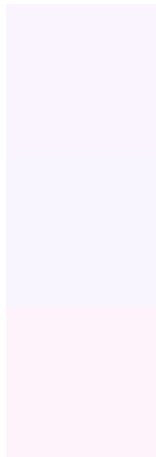
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.0444, -1.1367,

0.7591.

# 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

96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591

### Protanopia

96.1672, -2.3278, 0.8885

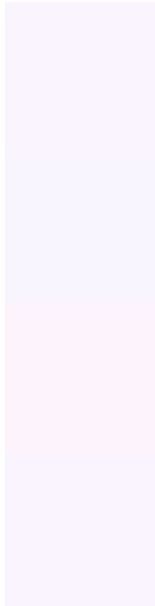
### Deuteranopia

96.0865, 0.3479, 2.8982

## **Tritanopia**

95.9485, -1.4667, 0.6358

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591

## Protanomaly

96.2624, -1.9994, 1.0106

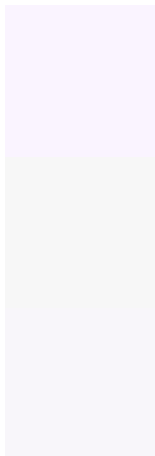
## Deuteranomaly

95.9229, -0.1464, 2.1805

## Tritanomaly

95.9485, -1.4667, 0.6358

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591

## Achromatopsia

96.4423, -5.1459, 5.2399

## Achromatomaly

96.3172, -3.7595, 3.6107

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591 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(250, 244, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 244, 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(250, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 244, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591 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(250, 244, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 244, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(250, 244, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 244, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 244, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 244,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.0444, -1.1367, 0.7591 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
244, 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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