

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.0203, -0.0607,  
-10.6511)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.0203, -0.0607,  
-10.6511) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(95.1957, -4.0669,  
-0.3359)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1F4FF
RGB	241, 244, 255
RGB Percent	95%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.05, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	227°, 100%, 97%
HSV	227°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	86.6764, 90.6222, 107.5313
YIQ	244.3570, -5.3190, 2.7850

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

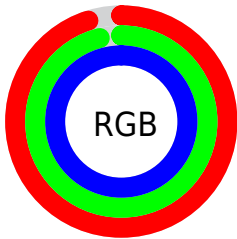
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 243, 255
Decimal	15856895
CIE Lab	96.26, 1.01, -5.62
CIE LCh	96, 5.715, 280.197
Yxy	90.6260, 0.3043, 0.3182
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294046975 (0xFF1F4FF)
YUV	244.3570, 5.2470, -2.9441
Hunter-Lab	95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359

# Details

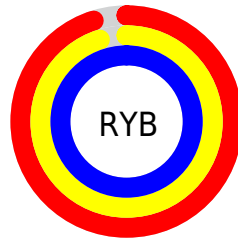
The HunterLab color  $95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $98.6050, -6.1481, 10.6127$ , and the grayscale version is  $95.2526, -5.0824, 5.1753$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $70.9633, -2.9850, -0.9626$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $86.6270, -1.4411, -11.3983$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

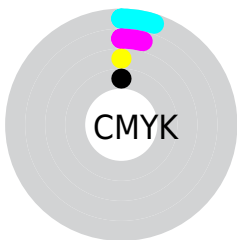
# Distribution



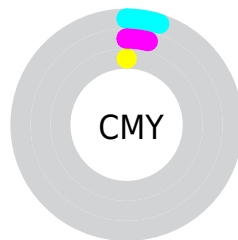
- Red (95%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359 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 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



95.1957, -4.0669,  
-0.3359

95.1957, -4.0669,  
-0.3359

230.2314,  
-10.9353, 5.2233

82.7647, -3.4513,  
-0.7737

121.7405, -5.4006,  
0.6661

70.9257, -2.8674,  
-1.1705

135.8057, -6.1111,  
1.2211

59.7122, -2.3195,  
-1.5206

150.3744, -6.8498,  
1.8105

49.1612, -1.8102,  
-1.8198

165.4297, -7.6159,  
2.4326

39.3172, -1.3426,  
-2.0628

180.9564, -8.4083,  
3.0861

30.2353, -0.9205,  
-2.2429

196.9405, -9.2261,

21.9858, -0.5492,

3.7698

-2.3510

213.3695,  
-10.0687, 4.4825

■ 14.6631, -0.2361,  
-2.3743

■ 8.3220, 0.0853,  
-2.4329

■ 95.1957, -4.0669,  
-0.3359

■ 95.1957, -4.0669,  
-0.3359

■ 86.6270, -1.4411,  
-11.3983

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 78.3129, 1.6867,  
-23.3412

■ 70.2953, 5.4403,  
-36.3853

■ 62.6273, 9.9797,  
-50.8010

■ 55.3802, 15.5013,  
-66.8906

■ 48.6510, 22.2224,  
-84.9291

■ 42.5705, 30.3245,  
-105.0020

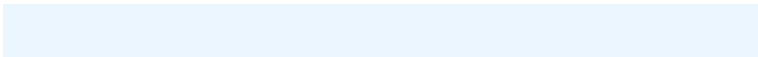
■ 37.3094, 39.8023,  
-126.6587

■ 33.0658, 50.1778,  
-148.3868

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



95.1977, -7.0157, -0.0839



95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359



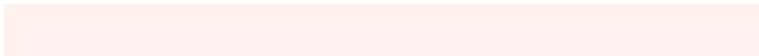
95.1977, -1.3626, 0.9290

# Triad

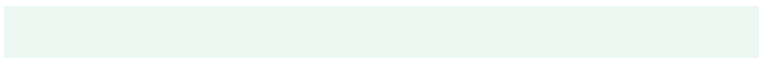
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



95.1977, -4.0693, -0.3335



95.1977, -0.6737, 8.6291



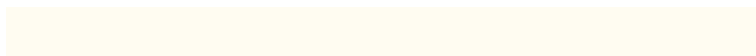
95.1977, -10.4095, 7.0078

# Complementary

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



95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359



98.6050, -6.1481, 10.6127

# Split Complementary

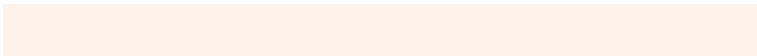
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



95.1977, -8.7503, 9.2471



95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359



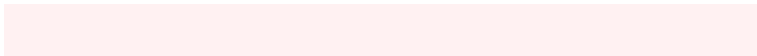
95.1977, -3.1380, 10.1631

# Square

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



95.1977, -4.0693, -0.3335



95.1977, 0.6137, 6.1407



95.1977, -6.0957, 10.3858



95.1977, -10.6520, 4.2130



# Rectangle

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



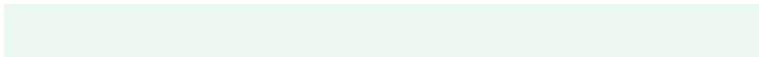
95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359



95.1977, -0.0675, 2.4362



95.1977, -6.0957, 10.3858



95.1977, -10.0000, 7.8481

# Sweetspot

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



95.1977, -4.0693, -0.3335



98.2427, -4.8874, 3.3549



98.6141, -10.3876, 5.2293



45.4918, -2.2716, 1.6000

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



95.1977, -4.0693, -0.3335



93.8878, -3.7002, -1.9562



94.6248, -1.1921, -0.9928



43.1954, -1.6424, -1.2071



23.1541, 38.3129, -111.6472



8.2027, 8.9529, -29.5795



# Inverse Universe

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



95.2385, 0.1886, 5.4039



93.9494, 1.7244, 5.4129



99.1900, -9.0411, 11.2176



43.2282, 1.0826, 2.5069



33.5696, 57.9666, 17.9889

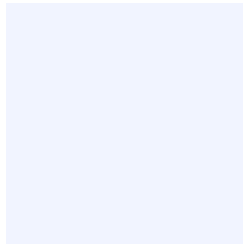


10.5474, 18.3551, 4.5487



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

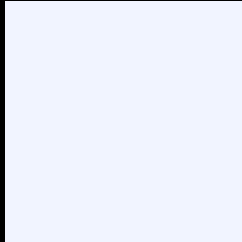
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

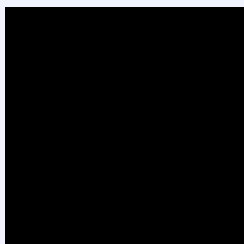
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

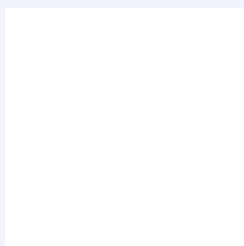
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359.



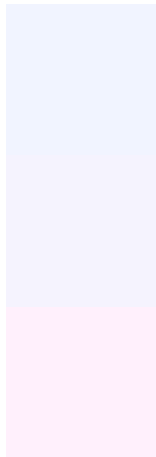
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 95.1957, -4.0669,

-0.359.

# 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

95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359

### Protanopia

95.2205, -2.4284, 0.2476

### Deuteranopia

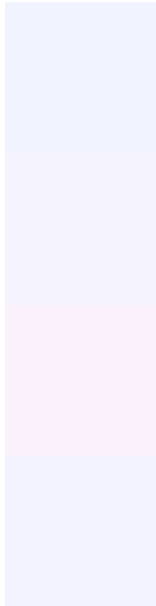
95.1885, 2.1358, 1.3286



## Tritanopia

95.0662, -2.8935, -0.4754

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359

## Protanomaly

95.1263, -2.7537, 0.1260

## Deuteranomaly

95.0402, 0.1013, 0.5925

## Tritanomaly

94.9729, -3.2163, -0.5965

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359

## Achromatopsia

95.1137, -5.0750, 5.1677

## Achromatomaly

95.1490, -4.6939, 3.2101

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359 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(241, 244, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 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(241, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 244, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359 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(241, 244, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 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(241, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 244, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 244, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 244,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 95.1957, -4.0669, -0.3359 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
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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