

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.0736, -5.5281,  
0.7180)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.0736, -5.5281, 0.7180)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.1469, -5.6500,  
0.8055)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F1F7FF
RGB	241, 247, 255
RGB Percent	95%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.0549, 0.0314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.05, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	214°, 100%, 97%
HSV	214°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	87.5864, 92.4423, 107.8346
YIQ	246.1180, -6.1440, 1.2160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

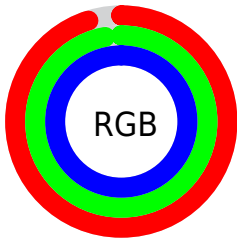
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	241, 245, 255
Decimal	15857663
CIE Lab	97.00, -0.52, -4.52
CIE LCh	97, 4.554, 263.506
Yxy	92.4461, 0.3043, 0.3211
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294047743 (0xFFFF1F7FF)
YUV	246.1180, 4.3788, -4.4885
Hunter-Lab	96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055

# Details

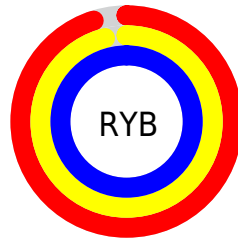
The HunterLab color  $96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $97.6525, -4.5666, 9.5654$ , and the grayscale version is  $96.0362, -5.1243, 5.2178$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $71.8701, -4.4926, 0.1330$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $89.2781, -5.8775, -7.9196$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

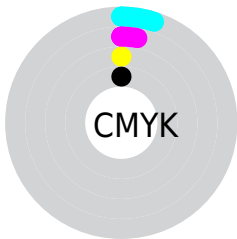
# Distribution



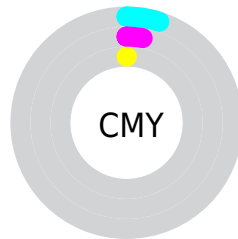
- Red (95%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055 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 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.1469, -5.6500,  
0.8055

96.1469, -5.6500,  
0.8055

231.5073,  
-13.0583, 6.7300

83.6727, -4.9626,  
0.3197

122.7728, -7.1184,  
1.8980

71.7883, -4.3032,  
-0.1274

136.8762, -7.8924,  
2.4959

60.5269, -3.6757,  
-0.5301

151.4817, -8.6925,  
3.1267

49.9250, -3.0818,  
-0.8848

166.5727, -9.5179,  
3.7890

40.0266, -2.5235,  
-1.1867

182.1340,  
-10.3679, 4.4816

30.8856, -2.0033,  
-1.4296

198.1518,

22.5710, -1.5239,

-11.2416, 5.2033

-1.6053

214.6134,  
-12.1386, 5.9531

■ 15.1751, -1.0892,  
-1.7018

■ 8.8046, -0.7252,  
-1.7425

■ 96.1469, -5.6500,  
0.8055

■ 96.1469, -5.6500,  
0.8055

■ 89.2781, -5.8775,  
-7.9196

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 82.6121, -5.5825,  
-17.0917

■ 76.1757, -4.6755,  
-26.7790

■ 69.9987, -3.0476,  
-37.0547

■ 64.1168, -0.5735,  
-47.9871

■ 58.5724, 2.8841,  
-59.6244

■ 53.4141, 7.4592,  
-71.9710

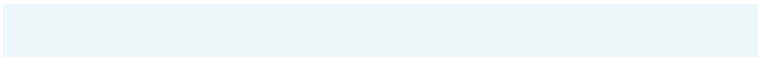
■ 48.6951, 13.2522,  
-84.9545

■ 44.4646, 20.2713,  
-98.3982

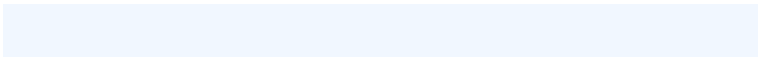
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.1489, -7.8415, 1.6685



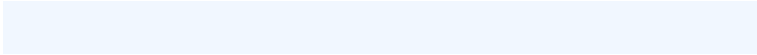
96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055



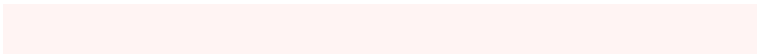
96.1489, -3.3037, 1.1562

# Triad

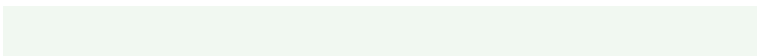
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



96.1489, -5.6524, 0.8079



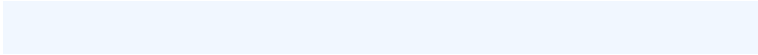
96.1489, -0.9036, 6.9534



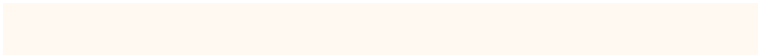
96.1489, -8.7861, 7.7864

# Complementary

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



96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055



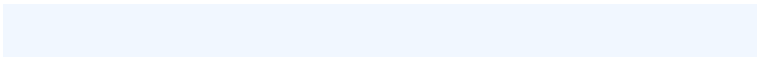
97.6525, -4.5666, 9.5654

# Split Complementary

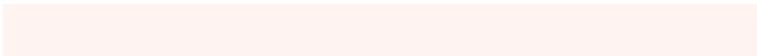
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.1489, -6.9535, 9.1400



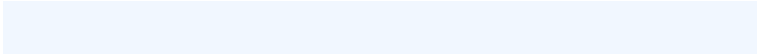
96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055



96.1489, -2.3990, 8.6673

# Square

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



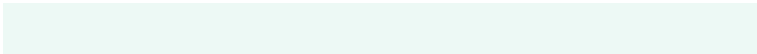
96.1489, -5.6524, 0.8079



96.1489, -0.5470, 4.7400



96.1489, -4.6174, 9.4585

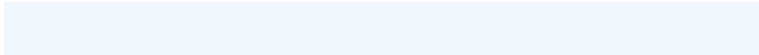


96.1489, -9.6394, 5.7246

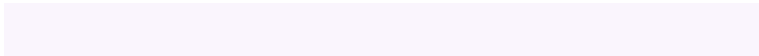


# Rectangle

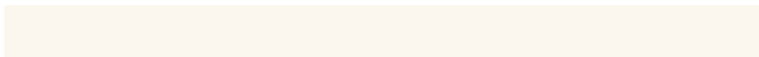
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055



96.1489, -1.9653, 2.0229



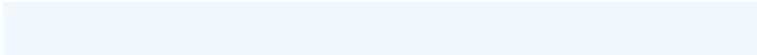
96.1489, -4.6174, 9.4585



96.1489, -8.2650, 8.3373

# Sweetspot

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



96.1489, -5.6524, 0.8079



98.5907, -5.4659, 3.7607



98.5173, -10.9230, 6.6101



45.6448, -2.5260, 1.7784

0.0000, NaN, NaN

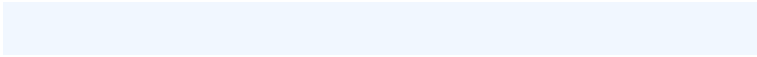


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

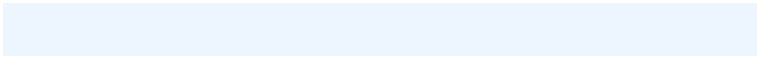


# Same Dimension

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



96.1489, -5.6524, 0.8079



95.0988, -5.7166, -0.4845



94.3385, -2.1776, -1.3664



43.8035, -2.6553, -0.4642



31.3228, 16.1387, -73.9897



10.8027, 2.8759, -19.7106



# Inverse Universe

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



95.3349, 0.7113, 4.0289



94.0723, 2.3883, 3.6609



99.4758, -8.0375, 11.5544



43.2900, 1.4157, 1.6267



34.2322, 60.4043, 8.3161

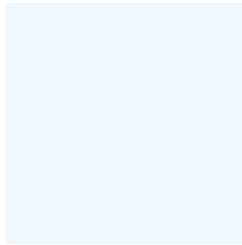


10.7812, 19.2119, 1.1625



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

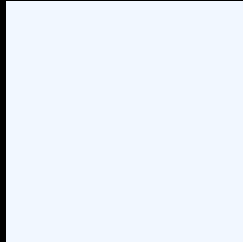
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

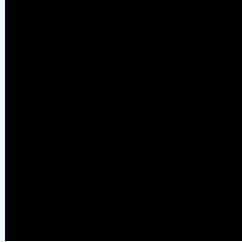
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

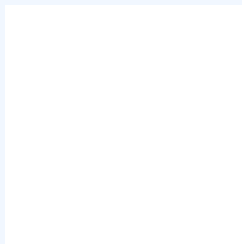
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055.



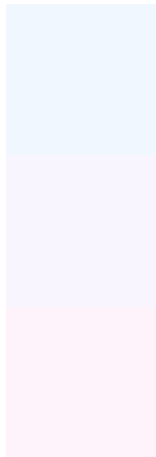
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.1469, -5.6500,

0.8055.

# 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

96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055

### Protanopia

96.1338, -2.5099, 1.3636

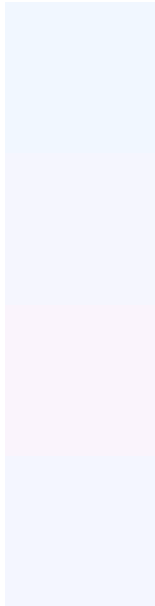
### Deuteranopia

96.0865, 0.3479, 2.8982

## **Tritanopia**

96.1998, -3.8362, 0.9019

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055

## Protanomaly

96.1664, -4.0188, 1.3769

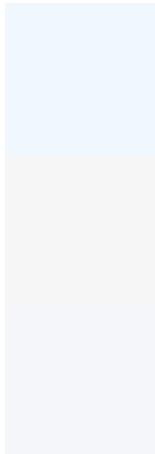
## Deuteranomaly

95.9446, -1.6799, 2.1798

## Tritanomaly

96.1065, -4.1596, 0.7822

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055

## Achromatopsia

95.9991, -5.1223, 5.2158

## Achromatomaly

95.9084, -5.2442, 3.6024

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055 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, 247, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(241, 247, 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, 247, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(241, 247, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055 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, 247, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(241, 247, 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, 247, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(241, 247, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 247, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(241, 247,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.1469, -5.6500, 0.8055 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(241, 247, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(241,  
247, 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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