

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.2351, -1.2953,  
0.9895)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.2351, -1.2953, 0.9895)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.3581, -1.6700,  
1.1332)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FAF5FF
RGB	250, 245, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.0196, 0.0392, 0.0000
CMYK	0.02, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	270°, 100%, 98%
HSV	270°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	90.1268, 92.8488, 107.7791
YIQ	247.6350, -0.2300, 4.1700

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

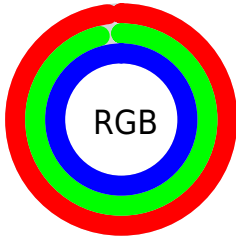
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	250, 245, 255
Decimal	16446975
CIE Lab	97.17, 3.43, -4.21
CIE LCh	97, 5.427, 309.211
Yxy	92.8527, 0.3100, 0.3193
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294637055 (0xFFFAF5FF)
YUV	247.6350, 3.6309, 2.0741
Hunter-Lab	96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332

# Details

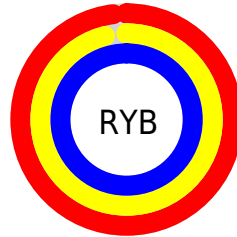
The HunterLab color 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 99.2158, -8.7066, 9.3578, and the grayscale version is 96.7101, -5.1602, 5.2544.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332, and 72.0706, -0.7046, 0.4455 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 87.2896, 7.8139, -10.3364, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332.

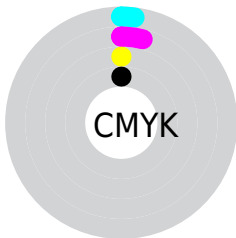
# Distribution



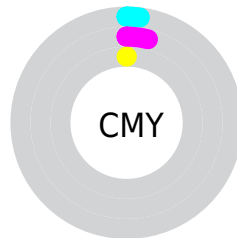
- Red (98%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- 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 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 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 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.3581, -1.6700,  
1.1332

96.3581, -1.6700,  
1.1332

231.7903, -7.7397,  
7.1627

83.8744, -1.1605,  
0.6336

123.0019, -2.8050,  
2.2517

71.9800, -0.6875,  
0.1721

137.1138, -3.4215,  
2.8619

60.7080, -0.2567,  
-0.2457

151.7275, -4.0696,  
3.5046

50.0948, 0.1286,  
-0.6164

166.8264, -4.7477,  
4.1785

40.1843, 0.4637,  
-0.9353

182.3953, -5.4548,  
4.8823

31.0303, 0.7428,  
-1.1963

198.4206, -6.1898,

22.7014, 0.9577,

5.6149

-1.3915

214.8894, -6.9517,  
6.3754

■ 15.2893, 1.0962,  
-1.5093

■ 8.9080, 1.2026,  
-1.5602

■ 96.3581, -1.6700,  
1.1332

■ 96.3581, -1.6700,  
1.1332

■ 87.2896, 7.8139,  
-10.3364

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 78.5703, 17.5276,  
-22.6706

■ 70.2647, 27.4878,  
-36.0529

■ 62.4559, 37.6723,  
-50.6674

■ 55.2536, 47.9633,  
-66.6323

■ 48.8005, 58.0508,  
-83.8566

■ 43.2724, 67.2954,  
-101.7853

■ 38.8589, 74.6353,  
-119.0989

■ 35.7011, 78.7986,  
-133.7396

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.3601, -4.2716, -0.0211



96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332



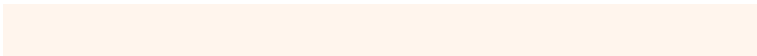
96.3601, 0.0083, 3.3844

# Triad

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



96.3601, -1.6725, 1.1356



96.3601, -3.2022, 9.9732



96.3601, -10.4745, 4.4105

# Complementary

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



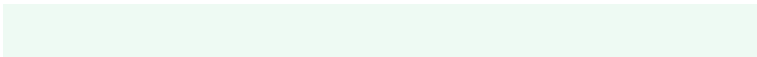
96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332



99.2158, -8.7066, 9.3578

# 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.



96.3601, -10.1956, 7.0695



96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332



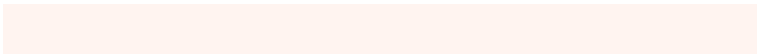
96.3601, -6.0186, 10.2299

# Square

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



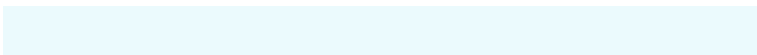
96.3601, -1.6725, 1.1356



96.3601, -0.8819, 8.4695



96.3601, -8.5723, 9.1813



96.3601, -9.3386, 1.9054



# Rectangle

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



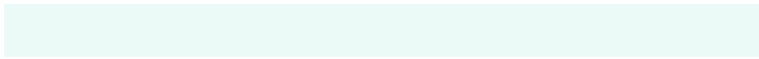
96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332



96.3601, 0.3708, 5.1736



96.3601, -8.5723, 9.1813



96.3601, -10.5428, 5.3166

# Sweetspot

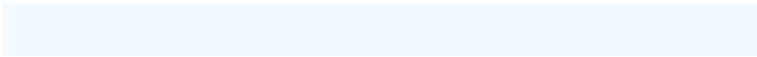
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.3601, -1.6725, 1.1356



99.0670, -4.4038, 4.3463



97.5244, -6.0376, 2.4716



45.8543, -2.0588, 2.0358

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



96.3601, -1.6725, 1.1356



95.3645, -0.6573, -0.0679



96.8281, -0.0654, 1.7334



43.8214, 0.0019, -0.3955



24.9758, 57.8764, -100.9494



8.1993, 18.5214, -29.4286



# Inverse Universe

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



96.6803, -0.9007, 4.0915



95.7755, 0.3288, 3.7301



98.7707, -10.2738, 8.8235



44.0391, 0.5227, 1.6180



34.5642, 61.6168, 3.5401

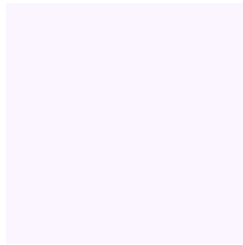


10.8870, 19.5963, -0.3447



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

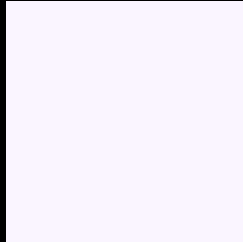
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

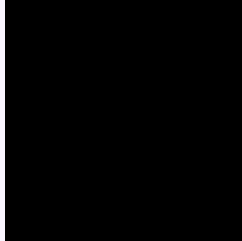
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3581, -1.6700,



# 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

96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332

### Protanopia

96.2624, -1.9994, 1.0106

### Deuteranopia

96.3983, -0.1871, 3.2631



## Tritanopia

96.2624, -1.9994, 1.0106

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332

**Protanomaly**

96.2624, -1.9994, 1.0106

**Deuteranomaly**

96.2353, -0.6807, 2.5483

**Tritanomaly**

96.2624, -1.9994, 1.0106

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332

**Achromatopsia**

96.8858, -5.1696, 5.2640

**Achromatomaly**

96.7607, -3.7822, 3.6336

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 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, 245, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(250, 245, 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, 245, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(250, 245, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 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, 245, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(250, 245, 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, 245, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(250, 245, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 245, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(250, 245,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(250, 245, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(250,  
245, 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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