

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.3943, 0.2221,  
2.3900)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.3943, 0.2221, 2.3900)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.4641, 0.1696,  
2.3268)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FFF4FD
RGB	255, 244, 253
RGB Percent	100%, 96%, 99%
CMY	0.0000, 0.0431, 0.0078
CMYK	0.00, 0.04, 0.01, 0.00
HSL	311°, 100%, 98%
HSV	311°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	91.3203, 93.0532, 106.0765
YIQ	248.3150, 3.6670, 5.1310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	255, 244, 253
Decimal	16774397
CIE Lab	97.25, 5.23, -3.01
CIE LCh	97, 6.035, 330.104
Yxy	93.0569, 0.3144, 0.3204
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294964477 (0xFFFFF4FD)
YUV	248.3150, 2.3097, 5.8627
Hunter-Lab	96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268

# Details

The HunterLab color 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 98.6956, -10.4767, 8.2528, and the grayscale version is 97.0161, -5.1765, 5.2711.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332, and 72.0817, 0.7349, 1.4726 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 88.5809, 13.1301, -4.8281, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332.

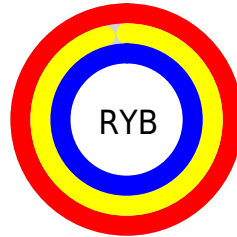
# Distribution



Red (100%)

Green (96%)

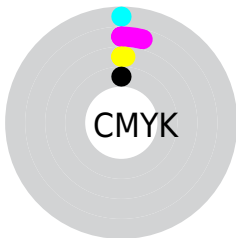
Blue (99%)



Red (100%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (99%)

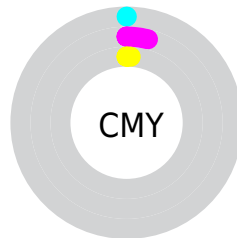


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (0%)



Cyan (0%)

Magenta (4%)


Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 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 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 96.4641, 0.1696,  
2.3268

 96.4641, 0.1696,  
2.3268

231.9322, -5.2957,  
8.7358

 83.9755, 0.5988,  
1.7762


123.1168, -0.8154,  
3.5386

 72.0761, 0.9880,  
1.2625


137.2329, -1.3609,  
4.1934

 60.7988, 1.3307,  
0.7897


151.8507, -1.9402,  
4.8793

 50.1800, 1.6226,  
0.3612

166.9535, -2.5519,  
5.5951

 40.2635, 1.8582,  
-0.0191

182.5263, -3.1944,  
6.3396

 31.1029, 2.0302,  
-0.3459

198.5553, -3.8665,

 22.7668, 2.1282,

7.1118

-0.6121

215.0278, -4.5673,  
7.9108

■ 15.3467, 2.1371,  
-0.8074

■ 8.9593, 2.0850,  
-0.9374

■ 96.4641, 0.1696,  
2.3268

■ 96.4641, 0.1696,  
2.3268

■ 88.5809, 13.1301,  
-4.8281

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 81.1899, 26.3260,  
-11.8561

■ 74.3780, 39.6216,  
-18.6303

■ 68.2458, 52.7554,  
-24.9528

■ 62.9056, 65.2847,  
-30.5344

■ 58.4721, 76.5590,  
-34.9986

■ 55.0416, 85.7767,  
-37.9349

■ 52.6610, 92.1818,  
-39.0201

■ 51.2887, 95.3883,  
-38.1857

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.4660, -2.0888, 0.1206



96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268



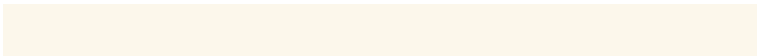
96.4660, 0.9932, 5.2614

# Triad

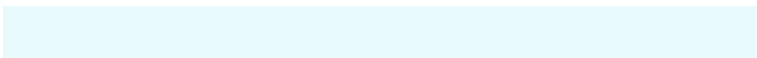
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



96.4660, 0.1667, 2.3282



96.4660, -5.1634, 10.8487



96.4660, -10.3478, 2.3095

# Complementary

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



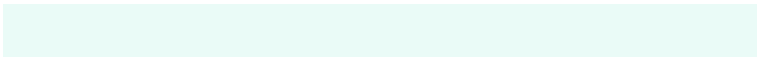
96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268



98.6956, -10.4767, 8.2528

# 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.



96.4660, -11.1478, 5.2404



96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268



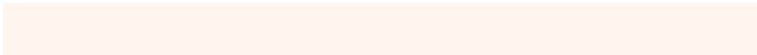
96.4660, -8.1781, 10.1141

# Square

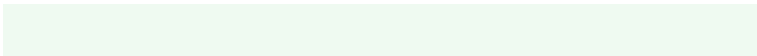
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



96.4660, 0.1667, 2.3282



96.4660, -2.1081, 10.1240



96.4660, -10.3586, 8.0849



96.4660, -8.1593, 0.1096

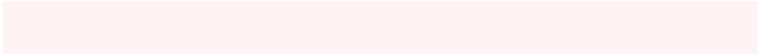


# Rectangle

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



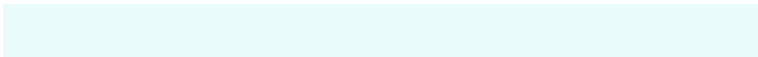
96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268



96.4660, 0.6144, 7.2147



96.4660, -10.3586, 8.0849



96.4660, -10.7868, 3.2449

# Sweetspot

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



96.4660, 0.1667, 2.3282



99.1736, -4.0643, 4.7124



95.6497, -2.5060, 0.2509



45.9011, -1.9095, 2.1967

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



96.4660, 0.1667, 2.3282



95.9087, 1.0506, 1.8331



96.2922, -0.7769, 4.8049



44.1096, 0.9040, 0.6144



36.7772, 69.5534, -27.1753



11.5370, 21.9191, -9.3019



# Inverse Universe

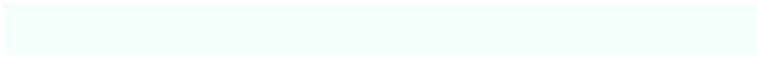
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



96.4660, 0.1667, 2.3282



95.9087, 1.0506, 1.8331



98.8637, -9.5477, 5.8519



44.1096, 0.9040, 0.6144



36.7772, 69.5534, -27.1753

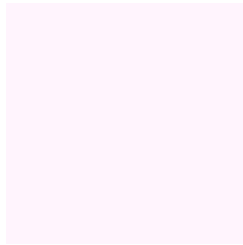


11.5370, 21.9191, -9.3019



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

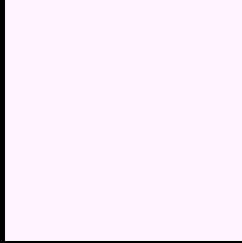
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

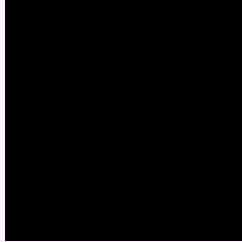
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268.



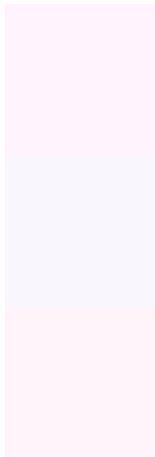
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.4641, 0.1696,



# 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

96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268

### Protanopia

96.5438, -2.7130, 1.8583

### Deuteranopia

96.3657, -0.3642, 3.7280



## Tritanopia

96.5506, -1.0078, 1.3795

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268

**Protanomaly**

96.4208, -1.5206, 1.7300

**Deuteranomaly**

96.3983, -0.1871, 3.2631

**Tritanomaly**

96.6143, -0.8557, 1.9763

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268

**Achromatopsia**

96.8858, -5.1696, 5.2640

**Achromatomaly**

96.9190, -3.2992, 4.3352

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 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(255, 244, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(255, 244, 253)  
}
```

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(255, 244, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(255, 244, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 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(255, 244, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(255, 244, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(255, 244, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(255, 244, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(255, 244,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.4641, 0.1696, 2.3268 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(255, 244, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(255,  
244, 253) }
```

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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