

Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.4565, -6.2055,
2.7175)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(96.4565, -6.2055, 2.7175)
contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(96.4574, -6.4029,
2.7157)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2F8FC
RGB	242, 248, 252
RGB Percent	95%, 97%, 99%
CMY	0.0510, 0.0274, 0.0118
CMYK	0.04, 0.02, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	204°, 63%, 97%
HSV	204°, 4%, 99%
XYZ	87.7560, 93.0403, 105.4288
YIQ	246.6620, -4.8600, -0.0280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

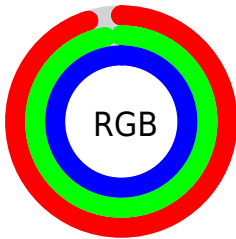
Format	Color
R_{YB}	242, 246, 252
Decimal	15923452
CIE _{Lab}	97.25, -1.25, -2.61
CIE _{LCh}	97, 2.896, 244.449
Y _{xy}	93.0443, 0.3066, 0.3251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294113532 (0xFFFF2F8FC)
Y _{UV}	246.6620, 2.6316, -4.0886
Hunter-Lab	96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157

Details

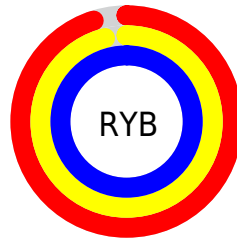
The HunterLab color $96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be $96.4452, -3.8221, 7.7194$, and the grayscale version is $96.2845, -5.1375, 5.2313$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$, and $72.1654, -5.2134, 1.9585$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $91.0283, -8.9292, -4.0512$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $99.9041, -5.8611, 6.8012$.

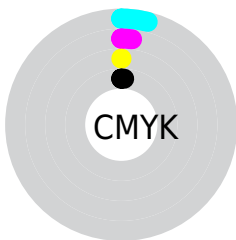
Distribution



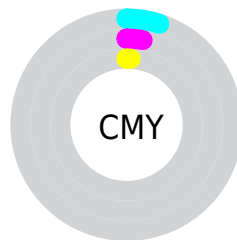
- Red (95%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (4%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157 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 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

96.4574, -6.4029,
2.7157

96.4574, -6.4029,
2.7157

231.9234,
-14.0678, 9.2504

83.9692, -5.6810,
2.1487

123.1097, -7.9351,
3.9588

72.0701, -4.9857,
1.6177

137.2255, -8.7394,
4.6284

60.7931, -4.3203,
1.1267

151.8430, -9.5687,
5.3285

50.1747, -3.6862,
0.6789

166.9456,
-10.4223, 6.0581

40.2585, -3.0848,
0.2782

182.5182,
-11.2997, 6.8161

31.0984, -2.5177,
-0.0705

198.5469,

22.7628, -1.9869,

-12.2001, 7.6013

-0.3604

215.0192,
-13.1230, 8.4131

■ 15.3431, -1.4942,
-0.5819

■ 8.9562, -1.0860,
-0.7411

■ 96.4574, -6.4029,
2.7157

■ 96.4574, -6.4029,
2.7157

■ 91.0283, -8.9292,
-4.0512

99.9041, -5.8611,
6.8012

■ 85.7881, -10.8987,
-10.9787

■ 80.7564, -12.2399,
-18.0686

■ 75.9520, -12.8722,
-25.3171

■ 71.3951, -12.7110,
-32.7109

■ 67.1062, -11.6738,
-40.2237

■ 63.1043, -9.6894,
-47.8151

■ 59.4045, -6.7147,
-55.4321

■ 56.0118, -2.7600,
-63.0210

Harmonies

Analogous

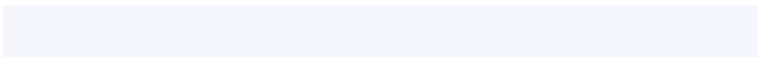
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



96.4595, -7.5421, 3.6701



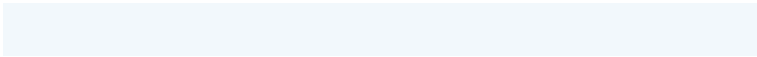
96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157



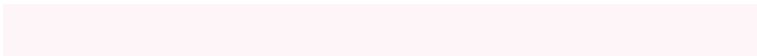
96.4595, -4.9260, 2.4472

Triad

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



96.4595, -6.4050, 2.7173



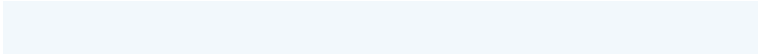
96.4595, -2.2310, 5.4652



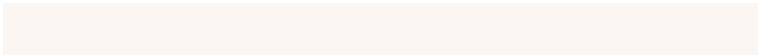
96.4595, -6.7940, 7.5075

Complementary

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



96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157



96.4452, -3.8221, 7.7194

Split Complementary

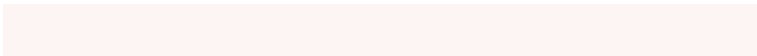
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.4595, -5.3778, 7.9722



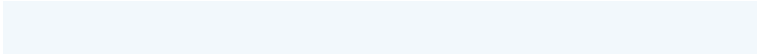
96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157



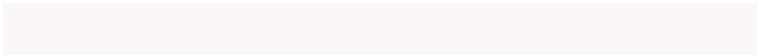
96.4595, -2.7384, 6.8047

Square

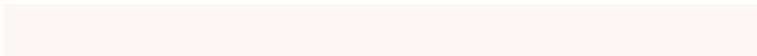
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



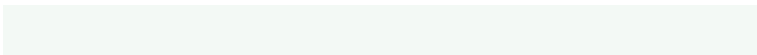
96.4595, -6.4050, 2.7173



96.4595, -2.5102, 4.0479



96.4595, -3.8925, 7.7169



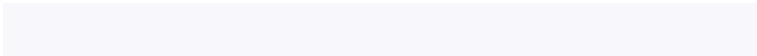
96.4595, -7.7657, 6.4379

Rectangle

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



96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157



96.4595, -3.9436, 2.6941



96.4595, -3.8925, 7.7169



96.4595, -6.3545, 7.7389

Sweetspot

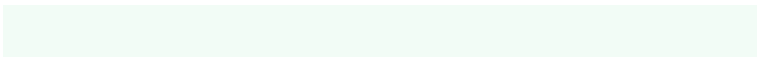
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.4595, -6.4050, 2.7173



99.4340, -5.6344, 4.7599



97.5413, -9.5871, 7.0201



46.0157, -2.5999, 2.2176

0.0000, NaN, NaN



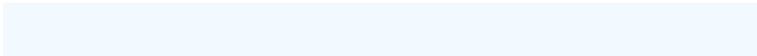
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



96.4595, -6.4050, 2.7173



97.1873, -6.7806, 2.0514



94.9252, -3.8561, 0.9015



43.8185, -3.1553, 0.7156



39.4177, -0.6427, -47.8814



12.8312, -1.5685, -12.6519

Inverse Universe

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



95.3828, -0.6597, 3.5575



95.8172, 0.5549, 3.1358



97.9786, -6.3714, 9.4278



43.1145, 0.6220, 1.2781



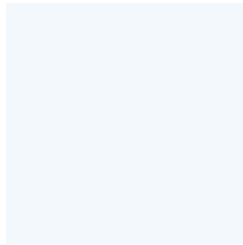
34.6113, 62.7368, -4.4866



10.6322, 19.4492, -2.7515

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

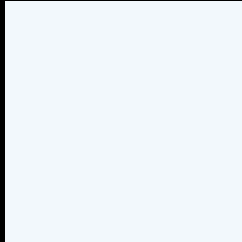
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

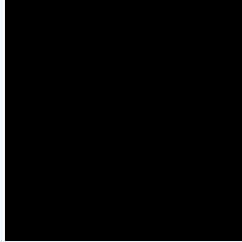
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

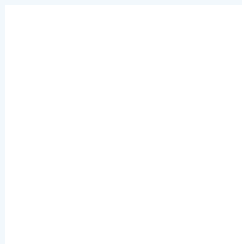
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157.



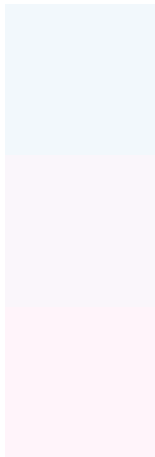
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157.

2.7157.

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

96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157

Protanopia

96.5404, -2.9221, 3.3854

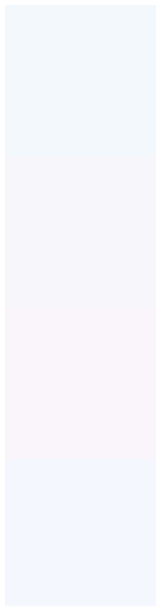
Deuteranopia

96.3657, -0.3642, 3.7280

Tritanopia

96.6097, -4.0417, 1.3983

Trichromacy



Original Color

96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157

Protanomaly

96.5716, -4.4379, 3.3961

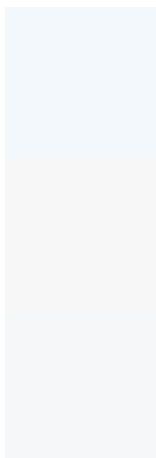
Deuteranomaly

96.2257, -2.3910, 3.0174

Tritanomaly

96.4830, -4.5477, 1.7525

Monochromacy



Original Color

96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157

Achromatopsia

96.4423, -5.1459, 5.2399

Achromatomaly

96.3190, -5.4459, 4.0881

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157 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(242, 248, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 248, 252)  
}
```

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(242, 248, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 248, 252) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157 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(242, 248, 252) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 248, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(242, 248, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 248, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 248, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 248,  
252) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.4574, -6.4029, 2.7157 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(242, 248, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
248, 252) }
```

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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