

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.6782, -0.5329,  
1.5449)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.6782, -0.5329, 1.5449)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.6475, -0.6751,  
1.5033)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDF5FF
RGB	253, 245, 255
RGB Percent	99%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0392, 0.0000
CMYK	0.01, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	288°, 100%, 98%
HSV	288°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	91.2103, 93.4074, 107.8298
YIQ	248.5320, 1.5580, 4.8060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

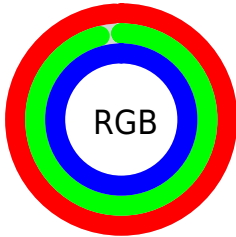
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 245, 255
Decimal	16643583
CIE Lab	97.39, 4.42, -3.85
CIE LCh	97, 5.856, 318.944
Yxy	93.4113, 0.3119, 0.3194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294833663 (0xFFFD5FF)
YUV	248.5320, 3.1887, 3.9184
Hunter-Lab	96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033

# Details

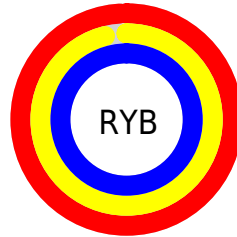
The HunterLab color 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 98.9383, -9.6827, 9.0250, and the grayscale version is 97.1094, -5.1815, 5.2761.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332, and 72.2552, -0.0714, 0.6826 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 88.3663, 11.3840, -8.8275, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332.

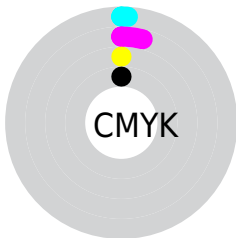
# Distribution



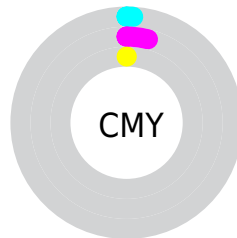
- Red (99%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (99%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 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 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.6475, -0.6751,  
1.5033

96.6475, -0.6751,  
1.5033

232.1780, -6.4188,  
7.6521

84.1507, -0.2087,  
0.9879

123.3158, -1.7291,  
2.6514

72.2426, 0.2191,  
0.5101

137.4392, -2.3074,  
3.2756

60.9561, 0.6025,  
0.0749

152.0641, -2.9184,  
3.9318

50.3276, 0.9375,  
-0.3140

167.1738, -3.5606,  
4.6189

40.4006, 1.2191,  
-0.6522

182.7533, -4.2329,  
5.3354

31.2288, 1.4405,  
-0.9340

198.7887, -4.9340,

22.8803, 1.5926,

6.0805

-1.1516

215.2675, -5.6630,  
6.8530

■ 15.4462, 1.6615,  
-1.2940

■ 9.0476, 1.6586,  
-1.3584

■ 96.6475, -0.6751,  
1.5033

■ 96.6475, -0.6751,  
1.5033

■ 88.3663, 11.3840,  
-8.8275

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 80.5146, 23.6834,  
-19.6407

■ 73.1700, 36.1498,  
-30.9412

■ 66.4260, 48.6121,  
-42.6619

■ 60.3940, 60.7377,  
-54.6006

■ 55.1992, 71.9672,  
-66.3458

■ 50.9657, 81.4984,  
-77.2286

■ 47.7856, 88.4116,  
-86.3914

■ 45.6702, 92.0161,  
-93.0692

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.6495, -3.2414, -0.1936



96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033



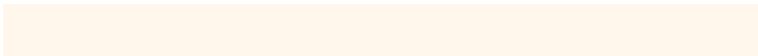
96.6495, 0.6904, 4.1795

# Triad

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



96.6495, -0.6777, 1.5057



96.6495, -4.0293, 10.6031



96.6495, -10.6737, 3.4231

# Complementary

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



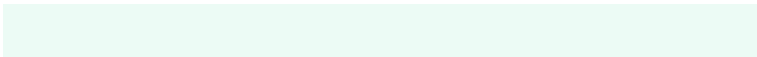
96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033



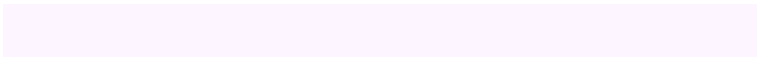
98.9383, -9.6827, 9.0250

# 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.



96.6495, -10.8787, 6.3299



96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033



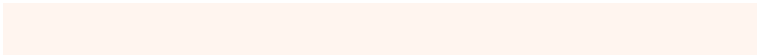
96.6495, -7.0680, 10.4149

# Square

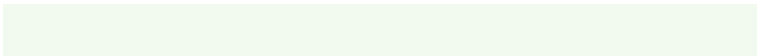
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



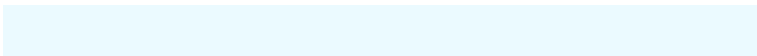
96.6495, -0.6777, 1.5057



96.6495, -1.2607, 9.3938



96.6495, -9.5663, 8.8712



96.6495, -9.0027, 0.9370

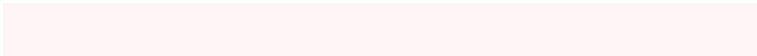


# Rectangle

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



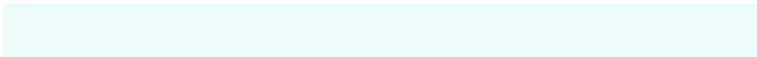
96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033



96.6495, 0.7290, 6.1285



96.6495, -9.5663, 8.8712



96.6495, -10.9155, 4.3852

# Sweetspot

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



96.6495, -0.6777, 1.5057



99.1399, -4.1509, 4.4373



96.5184, -4.3662, 1.2814



45.8863, -1.9476, 2.0758

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



96.6495, -0.6777, 1.5057



95.7355, 0.6136, 0.4109



96.7454, -0.5468, 3.1633



44.0178, 0.6731, -0.1405



32.4742, 67.2300, -69.0681

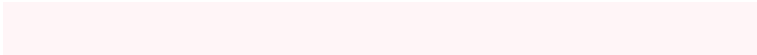


10.3499, 21.2735, -20.8231



# Inverse Universe

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



96.5837, -1.4260, 5.4692



95.6522, -0.3398, 5.4875



98.8489, -9.8109, 7.4697



43.9741, 0.1704, 2.5452



33.5415, 57.8627, 18.4035

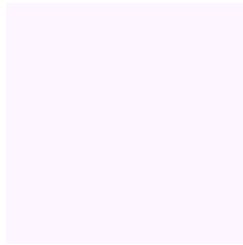


10.5358, 18.3126, 4.7177



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

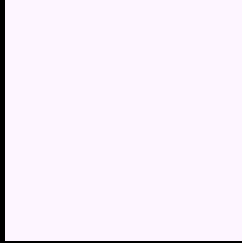
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 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 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033.

1.5033.

# 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**

96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033

**Protanopia**

96.5771, -2.5316, 1.3850

**Deuteranopia**

96.7108, -0.7216, 3.6277

## Tritanopia

96.7682, -1.8727, 1.6290

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033

**Protanomaly**

96.6724, -2.2027, 1.5068

**Deuteranomaly**

96.6457, -0.8798, 3.0387

**Tritanomaly**

96.8643, -1.5416, 1.7516

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033

**Achromatopsia**

97.3297, -5.1933, 5.2881

**Achromatomaly**

97.1719, -3.9826, 4.1202

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 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(253, 245, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 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(253, 245, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 245, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 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(253, 245, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 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(253, 245, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 245, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 245, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 245,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.6475, -0.6751, 1.5033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 245, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
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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