

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(96.7944, -5.1496,  
8.4593)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(96.7944, -5.1496, 8.4593)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.9510, -5.3828,  
8.7542)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FBF8F1
RGB	251, 248, 241
RGB Percent	98%, 97%, 95%
CMY	0.0157, 0.0274, 0.0549
CMYK	0.00, 0.01, 0.04, 0.02
HSL	42°, 56%, 96%
HSV	42°, 4%, 98%
XYZ	89.2283, 93.9950, 96.6591
YIQ	248.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

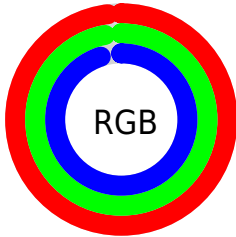
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	245, 251, 241
Decimal	16513265
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	97.63, -0.21, 3.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	98, 3.704, 93.178
Yxy	93.9990, 0.3188, 0.3358
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294703345 (0xFFFBF8F1)
YUV	248.0990, -3.4998, 2.5442
Hunter-Lab	96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542

# Details

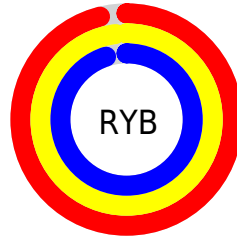
The HunterLab color 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 95.0610, -4.7978, 1.5678, and the grayscale version is 96.9454, -5.1728, 5.2672.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332, and 72.5751, -4.3875, 7.1466 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 93.8455, -5.4647, 16.7294, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 99.6240, -6.6460, 4.9669.

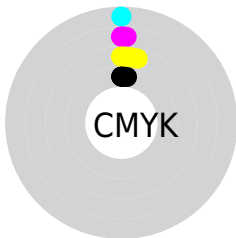
# Distribution



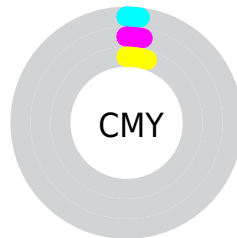
- Red (98%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (96%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (95%)



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



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 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 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.9510, -5.3828,  
8.7542

96.9510, -5.3828,  
8.7542

232.5845,  
-12.6995, 17.3557

84.4406, -4.7076,  
7.9120

123.6451, -6.8283,  
10.5131

72.5181, -4.0610,  
7.0919

137.7806, -7.5916,  
11.4259

61.2165, -3.4470,  
6.2959

152.4172, -8.3813,  
12.3609

50.5719, -2.8676,  
5.5239

167.5382, -9.1966,  
13.3178

40.6277, -2.3247,  
4.7757

183.1286,  
-10.0368, 14.2961

31.4372, -1.8211,  
4.0504

199.1747,

23.0683, -1.3602,

-10.9011, 15.2954

3.3460

215.6639,  
-11.7889, 16.3154

■ 15.6111, -0.9462,  
2.6578

■ 9.1917, -0.5883,  
2.1683

■ 96.9510, -5.3828,  
8.7542

■ 96.9510, -5.3828,  
8.7542

■ 93.8455, -5.4647,  
16.7294

■ 99.6240, -6.6460,  
4.9669

■ 90.8419, -5.1246,  
23.7909

■ 87.9464, -4.3483,  
29.8915

■ 85.1633, -3.1228,  
34.9871

■ 82.4961, -1.4397,  
39.0425

■ 79.9476, 0.7025,  
42.0356

■ 77.5198, 3.2961,  
43.9650

■ 75.2125, 6.3205,  
44.8596

■ 73.0228, 9.7360,  
44.7968

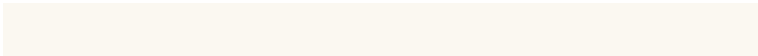
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.9531, -3.4886, 8.3926



96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542



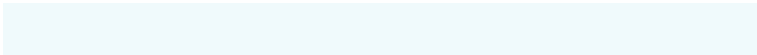
96.9531, -7.2123, 8.2021

# Triad

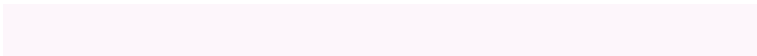
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



96.9531, -5.3852, 8.7557



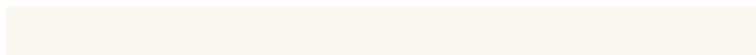
96.9531, -8.2823, 3.3144



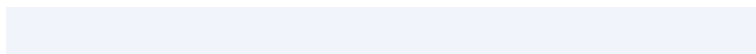
96.9531, -1.8253, 3.6618

# Complementary

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



96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542



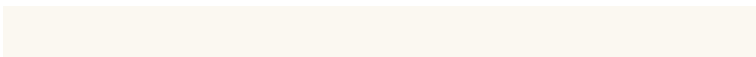
95.0610, -4.7978, 1.5678

# Split Complementary

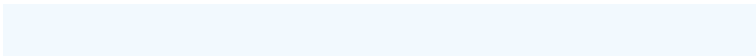
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.9531, -3.1275, 2.2587



96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542



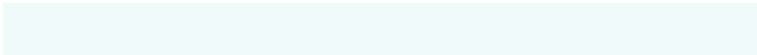
96.9531, -6.8566, 2.0554

# Square

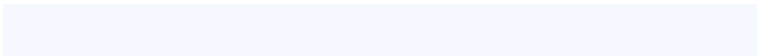
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



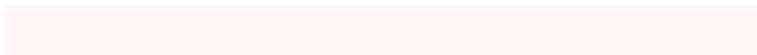
96.9531, -5.3852, 8.7557



96.9531, -8.8767, 5.0804



96.9531, -4.9714, 1.6653



96.9531, -1.4238, 5.4740

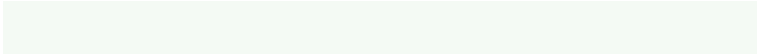


# Rectangle

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



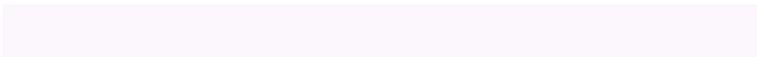
96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542



96.9531, -8.1479, 7.3812



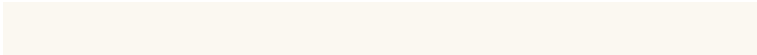
96.9531, -4.9714, 1.6653



96.9531, -2.1727, 3.1255

# Sweetspot

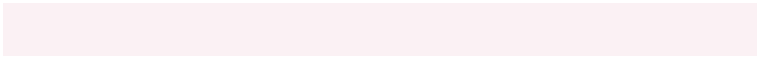
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.9531, -5.3852, 8.7557



99.6747, -5.3787, 6.3206



94.8435, -1.1663, 4.9168



46.1215, -2.4875, 2.9040

0.0000, NaN, NaN

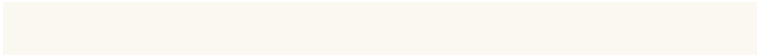


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

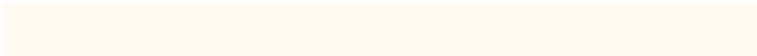


# Same Dimension

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



96.9531, -5.3852, 8.7557



98.3835, -5.5101, 9.7837



97.7171, -7.6200, 9.5852



44.4341, -2.5015, 4.6932



52.2786, 8.1682, 32.3569

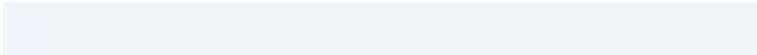


16.4821, 1.4354, 10.1813



# Inverse Universe

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



95.0610, -4.7978, 1.5678



95.9662, -4.7593, 0.5999



94.3036, -2.5678, 0.6831



43.1895, -2.1147, -0.0357



25.5746, 29.1758, -94.9482

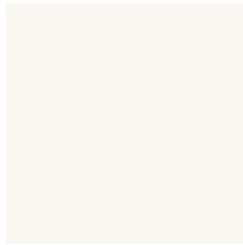


8.8462, 6.0985, -24.2219



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

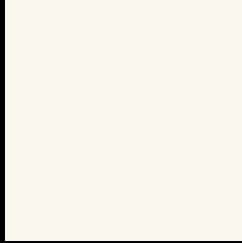
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 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 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542.



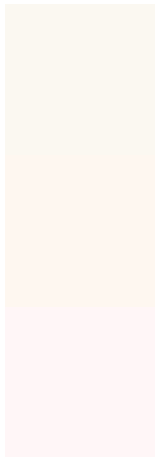
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.9510, -5.3828,

8.7542.

# 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

96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542

### Protanopia

96.8936, -4.0175, 9.1905

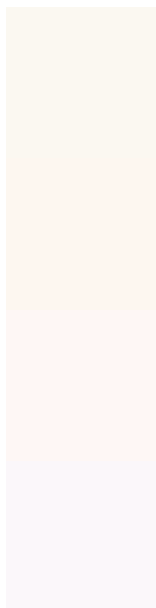
### Deuteranopia

96.8953, -1.9559, 5.8278

## **Tritanopia**

97.0828, -2.4054, 2.0014

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542

## Protanomaly

96.7964, -4.3545, 9.0741

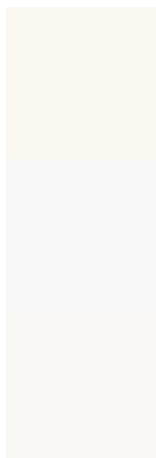
## Deuteranomaly

97.0489, -3.1689, 6.9698

## Tritanomaly

96.9190, -3.2992, 4.3352

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542

## Achromatopsia

96.8858, -5.1696, 5.2640

## Achromatomaly

96.8850, -5.3629, 6.7411

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 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(251, 248, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(251, 248, 241)  
}
```

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(251, 248, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(251, 248, 241) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 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(251, 248, 241) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(251, 248, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(251, 248, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(251, 248, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 248, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(251, 248,  
241) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.9510, -5.3828, 8.7542 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(251, 248, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(251,  
248, 241) }
```

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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