

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(97.1004, -10.1507,  
1.8871)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(97.1004, -10.1507,  
1.8871) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(97.2126,  
-10.1516, 2.0230)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	EBFCFF
RGB	235, 252, 255
RGB Percent	92%, 99%, 100%
CMY	0.0784, 0.0117, 0.0000
CMYK	0.08, 0.01, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	189°, 100%, 96%
HSV	189°, 8%, 100%
XYZ	87.1213, 94.5029, 108.2567
YIQ	247.2590, -11.0950, -2.6710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

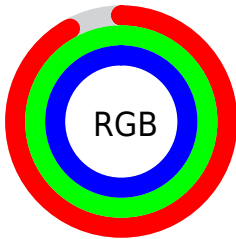
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	235, 244, 255
Decimal	15465727
CIE Lab	97.84, -4.97, -3.35
CIE LCh	98, 5.993, 213.961
Yxy	94.5068, 0.3005, 0.3260
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4293655807 (0xFFEBFCFF)
YUV	247.2590, 3.8163, -10.7511
Hunter-Lab	97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230

# Details

The HunterLab color 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 94.0240, 0.2608, 8.3787, and the grayscale version is 96.5459, -5.1514, 5.2455.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332, and 72.5887, -8.2610, 0.9461 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 93.8609, -15.7075, -2.2001, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332.

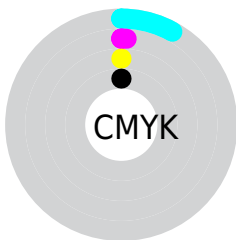
# Distribution



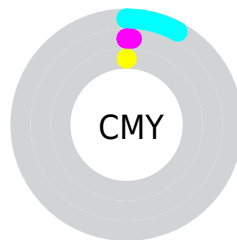
- Red (92%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (92%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (8%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 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 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



97.2126, -10.1516,  
2.0230

97.2126, -10.1516,  
2.0230

232.9345,  
-19.1103, 8.3411

84.6903, -9.2574,  
1.4852

123.9286,  
-12.0071, 3.2131

72.7555, -8.3808,  
0.9840

138.0746,  
-12.9637, 3.8571

61.4409, -7.5240,  
0.5243

152.7212,  
-13.9400, 4.5327

50.7825, -6.6862,  
0.1094

167.8519,  
-14.9359, 5.2383

40.8235, -5.8664,  
-0.2565

183.4518,  
-15.9511, 5.9730

31.6170, -5.0622,  
-0.5680

199.5071,

23.2304, -4.2699,

-16.9854, 6.7356

-0.8178

216.0051,  
-18.0386, 7.5252

■ 15.7535, -3.4819,  
-0.9956

■ 9.3138, -2.8228,  
-1.0863

■ 97.2126, -10.1516,  
2.0230

■ 97.2126, -10.1516,  
2.0230

■ 93.8609, -15.7075,  
-2.2001

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 90.7382, -20.5383,  
-6.2655

■ 87.8550, -24.5836,  
-10.1417

■ 85.2175, -27.7883,  
-13.7991

■ 82.8289, -30.1113,  
-17.2098

■ 80.6881, -31.5316,  
-20.3507

■ 78.7883, -32.0563,  
-23.2067

■ 77.1149, -31.7305,  
-25.7770

■ 75.6389, -30.6628,  
-28.0874

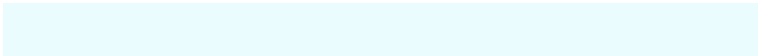
# Harmonies

## Analogous

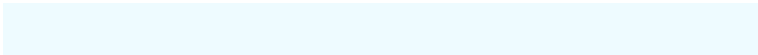
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



97.2146, -11.1477, 4.8937



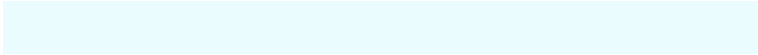
97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230



97.2146, -7.8309, -0.0163

# Triad

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



97.2146, -10.1539, 2.0253



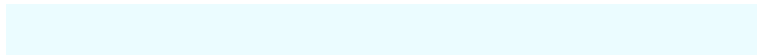
97.2146, 0.2970, 2.7342



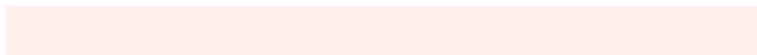
97.2146, -5.6094, 10.8535

# Complementary

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



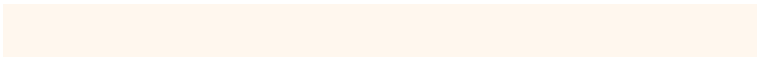
97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230



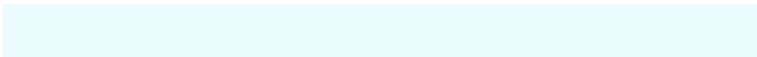
94.0240, 0.2608, 8.3787

# Split Complementary

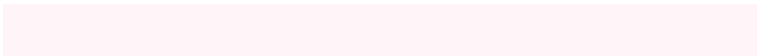
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



97.2146, -2.5253, 10.3162



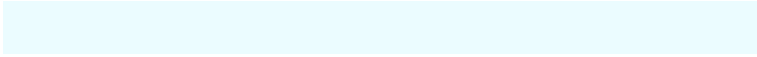
97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230



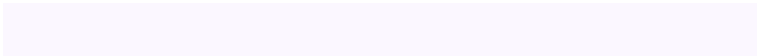
97.2146, 0.9099, 5.6879

# Square

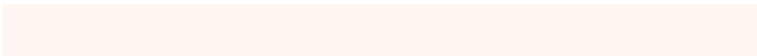
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



97.2146, -10.1539, 2.0253



97.2146, -1.7935, 0.4020



97.2146, -0.1293, 8.4485

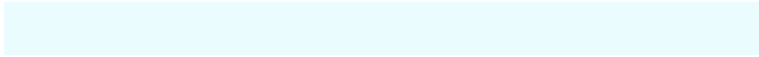


97.2146, -8.5451, 9.9398

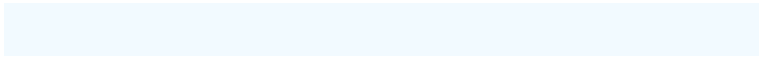


# Rectangle

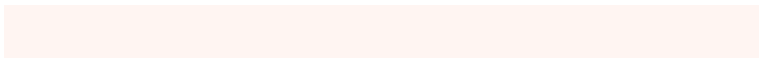
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230



97.2146, -5.8273, -0.6003



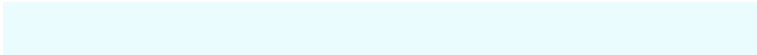
97.2146, -0.1293, 8.4485



97.2146, -4.5558, 10.8364

# Sweetspot

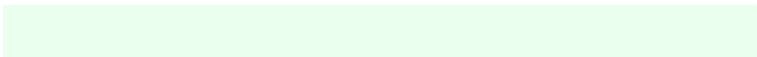
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



97.2146, -10.1539, 2.0253



99.2770, -6.6011, 4.5570



97.6402, -14.7371, 10.9443



45.9466, -3.0252, 2.1283

0.0000, NaN, NaN

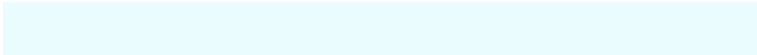


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

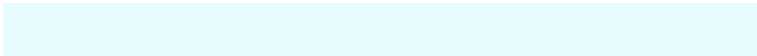


# Same Dimension

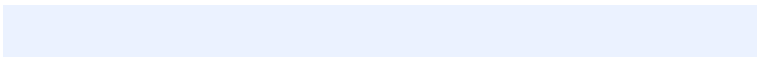
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



97.2146, -10.1539, 2.0253



96.8149, -10.8316, 1.5289



94.1202, -5.0935, -1.6899



44.7108, -5.1466, 0.6075



54.6166, -22.1742, -20.3982



17.3917, -7.3733, -5.8213



# Inverse Universe

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



93.6517, 4.8294, -0.5154



92.7373, 6.3452, -1.3927



97.0509, -4.8574, 11.7000



42.7210, 3.2418, -0.8212



37.0666, 70.5741, -31.0590

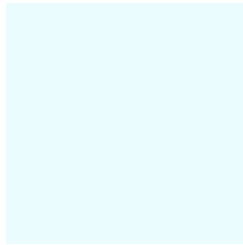


11.6185, 22.2059, -10.3905



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

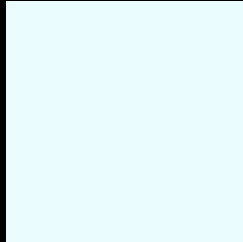
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

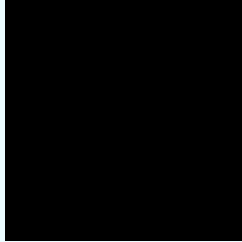
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230.



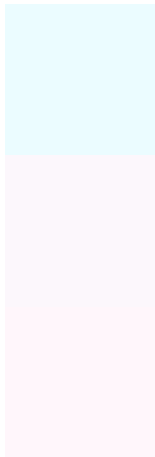
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230.

-10.1516 2.0230.

# 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

97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230

### Protanopia

97.0800, -2.6127, 3.5287

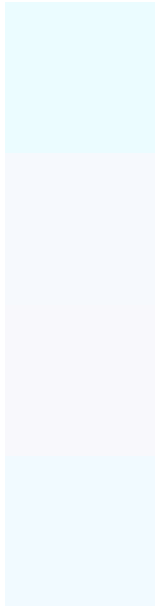
### Deuteranopia

97.0240, -1.2554, 3.9919

## **Tritanopia**

97.1513, -5.4226, 2.0316

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230

## Protanomaly

97.1782, -5.4609, 3.0880

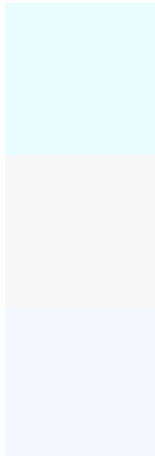
## Deuteranomaly

97.0152, -4.4610, 3.4189

## Tritanomaly

97.1041, -7.2277, 1.9427

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230

## Achromatopsia

96.4423, -5.1459, 5.2399

## Achromatomaly

96.8030, -6.9657, 4.1333

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 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(235, 252, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(235, 252, 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(235, 252, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(235, 252, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 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(235, 252, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(235, 252, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(235, 252, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(235, 252, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 252, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(235, 252,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 97.2126, -10.1516, 2.0230 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(235, 252, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(235,  
252, 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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