

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(98.0054, -4.9825,  
2.9567)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(98.0054, -4.9825, 2.9567)  
contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(98.1601, -5.1839,  
3.2507)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F9FBFF
RGB	249, 251, 255
RGB Percent	98%, 98%, 100%
CMY	0.0235, 0.0157, 0.0000
CMYK	0.02, 0.02, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	220°, 100%, 99%
HSV	220°, 2%, 100%
XYZ	91.6140, 96.3541, 108.3774
YIQ	250.8580, -2.4760, 0.8200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

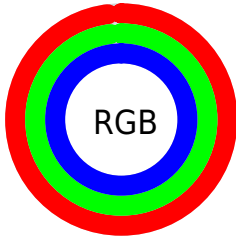
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	249, 251, 255
Decimal	16382975
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	98.57, 0.06, -2.15
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	99, 2.149, 271.489
Yxy	96.3581, 0.3091, 0.3251
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294573055 (0xFFFF9FBFF)
YUV	250.8580, 2.0420, -1.6295
Hunter-Lab	98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507

# Details

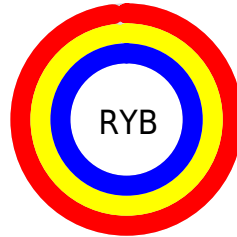
The HunterLab color 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 99.1703, -5.3207, 7.4326, and the grayscale version is 98.1490, -5.2370, 5.3326.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332, and 73.7868, -4.0566, 2.4665 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 90.4701, -4.2952, -6.3296, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332.

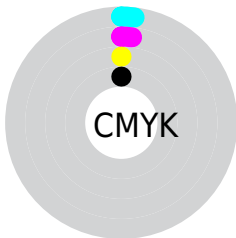
# Distribution



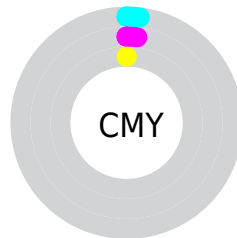
- Red (98%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (98%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (100%)



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



- Cyan (2%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 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 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



98.1601, -5.1839,  
3.2507

98.1601, -5.1839,  
3.2507

234.2015,  
-12.4335, 9.9686

85.5954, -4.5178,  
2.6603

124.9558, -6.6128,  
4.5401

73.6161, -3.8806,  
2.1038

139.1393, -7.3681,  
5.2311

62.2545, -3.2765,  
1.5860

153.8222, -8.1502,  
5.9521

51.5463, -2.7076,  
1.1097

168.9881, -8.9581,  
6.7017

41.5339, -2.1760,  
0.6785

184.6221, -9.7911,  
7.4791

32.2698, -1.6846,  
0.2968

200.7104,

23.8199, -1.2370,

-10.6484, 8.2832

-0.0294

217.2408,  
-11.5294, 9.1134

■ 16.2721, -0.8381,  
-0.2915

■ 9.7507, -0.4946,  
-0.4761

■ 98.1601, -5.1839,  
3.2507

■ 98.1601, -5.1839,  
3.2507

■ 90.4701, -4.2952,  
-6.3296

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 82.9913, -2.9277,  
-16.5013

■ 75.7542, -0.9860,  
-27.3838

■ 68.7939, 1.6509,  
-39.1182

■ 62.1552, 5.1295,  
-51.8569

■ 55.8947, 9.6192,  
-65.7442

■ 50.0834, 15.2962,  
-80.8701

■ 44.8082, 22.3008,  
-97.1834

■ 40.1674, 30.6448,  
-114.3604

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



98.1621, -6.2786, 3.5084



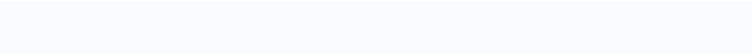
98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507



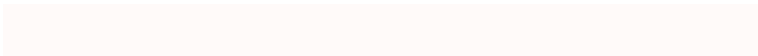
98.1621, -4.1047, 3.5631

# Triad

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



98.1621, -5.1864, 3.2531



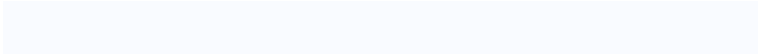
98.1621, -3.3820, 6.4174



98.1621, -7.1462, 6.3253

# Complementary

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



98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507



99.1703, -5.3207, 7.4326

# Split Complementary

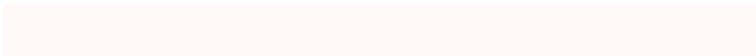
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



98.1621, -6.3760, 7.0906



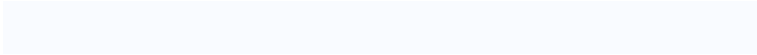
98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507



98.1621, -4.2030, 7.1433

# Square

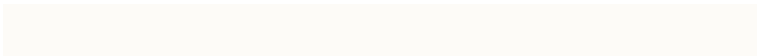
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



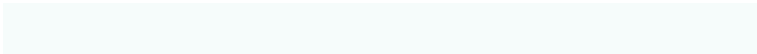
98.1621, -5.1864, 3.2531



98.1621, -3.0600, 5.3970



98.1621, -5.2994, 7.3884



98.1621, -7.4070, 5.2895



# Rectangle

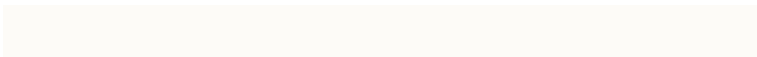
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507



98.1621, -3.5359, 4.0467



98.1621, -5.2994, 7.3884



98.1621, -6.9384, 6.6224

# Sweetspot

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



98.1621, -5.1864, 3.2531



99.2174, -5.2749, 4.5096



99.3708, -7.6668, 5.7010



45.9204, -2.4418, 2.1076

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



98.1621, -5.1864, 3.2531



97.6579, -5.1415, 2.6482



97.6105, -3.8307, 2.6140



44.8928, -2.3519, 0.8774



27.2550, 26.0443, -90.2885



9.5644, 5.5093, -23.8477



# Inverse Universe

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



97.9682, -2.8536, 5.0804



97.4125, -2.1676, 4.9865



99.7243, -6.6774, 8.0479



44.7503, -0.6092, 2.2541



33.8790, 59.1081, 13.4478

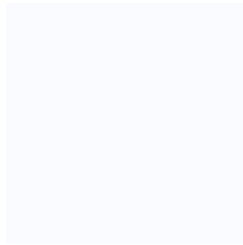


10.6625, 18.7782, 2.8721



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

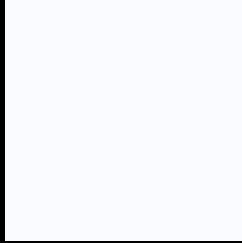
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

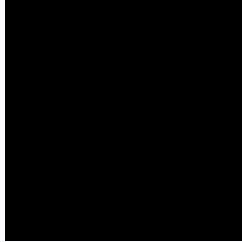
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

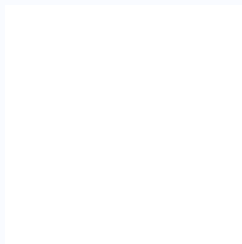
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507.



# 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**

98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507

**Protanopia**

97.9683, -2.6563, 3.5744

**Deuteranopia**

97.9998, -2.6778, 4.6223

## **Tritanopia**

98.0308, -4.0002, 3.1164

# Trichromacy

## Original Color

98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507

## Protanomaly

98.0930, -3.8502, 3.7025

## Deuteranomaly

98.1559, -3.6977, 4.2860

## Tritanomaly

97.9363, -4.3279, 2.9972

# Monochromacy

## Original Color

98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507

## Achromatopsia

98.2184, -5.2407, 5.3364

## Achromatomaly

98.1563, -5.3924, 4.7600

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 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(249, 251, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(249, 251, 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(249, 251, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(249, 251, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 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(249, 251, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(249, 251, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(249, 251, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(249, 251, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 251, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(249, 251,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 98.1601, -5.1839, 3.2507 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(249, 251, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(249,  
251, 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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