

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(98.4746, 3.5367,  
-23.2906)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(98.4746, 3.5367,  
-23.2906) contains.

<b>HunterLab(96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(96.5567, -5.8577,  
1.3020)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F2F8FF
RGB	242, 248, 255
RGB Percent	95%, 97%, 100%
CMY	0.0510, 0.0274, 0.0000
CMYK	0.05, 0.03, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	212°, 100%, 97%
HSV	212°, 5%, 100%
XYZ	88.2353, 93.2320, 107.9528
YIQ	247.0040, -5.8230, 0.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

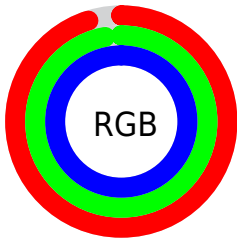
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	242, 246, 255
Decimal	15923455
CIE Lab	97.32, -0.70, -4.04
CIE LCh	97, 4.104, 260.187
Yxy	93.2358, 0.3049, 0.3221
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294113535 (0xFF2F8FF)
YUV	247.0040, 3.9420, -4.3885
Hunter-Lab	96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020

# Details

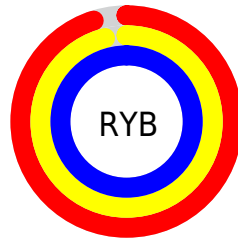
The HunterLab color  $96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be  $97.6831, -4.3986, 9.1265$ , and the grayscale version is  $96.4307, -5.1453, 5.2393$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $72.2604, -4.6919, 0.6080$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $89.9461, -6.5401, -7.0530$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ .

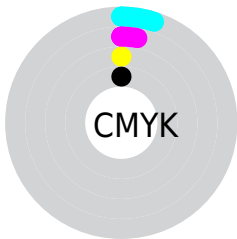
# Distribution



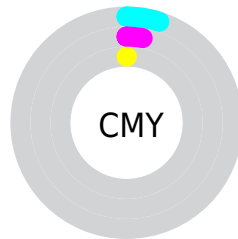
- Red (95%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (95%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (5%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020 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 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.5567, -5.8577,  
1.3020

96.5567, -5.8577,  
1.3020

232.0564,  
-13.3363, 7.3864

84.0640, -5.1609,  
0.7951

123.2173, -7.3436,  
2.4341

72.1602, -4.4917,  
0.3261

137.3371, -8.1259,  
3.0508

60.8782, -3.8539,  
-0.0998

151.9585, -8.9340,  
3.6997

50.2545, -3.2490,  
-0.4789

167.0648, -9.7672,  
4.3797

40.3327, -2.6790,  
-0.8067

182.6409,  
-10.6246, 5.0894

31.1665, -2.1459,  
-1.0773

198.6732,

22.8241, -1.6526,

-11.5057, 5.8277

-1.2829

215.1489,  
-12.4098, 6.5937

■ 15.3969, -1.2022,  
-1.4122

■ 9.0040, -0.8194,  
-1.4660

■ 96.5567, -5.8577,  
1.3020

■ 96.5567, -5.8577,  
1.3020

■ 89.9461, -6.5401,  
-7.0530

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 83.5337, -6.6952,  
-15.7942

■ 77.3446, -6.2381,  
-24.9732

■ 71.4062, -5.0663,  
-34.6433

■ 65.7504, -3.0639,  
-44.8505

■ 60.4143, -0.1056,  
-55.6219

■ 55.4393, 3.9296,  
-66.9487

■ 50.8686, 9.1329,  
-78.7655

■ 46.7394, 15.5179,  
-90.9397

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.5587, -7.7872, 2.1895



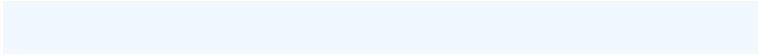
96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020



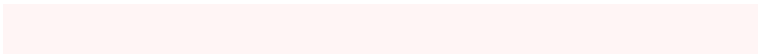
96.5587, -3.7281, 1.4957

# Triad

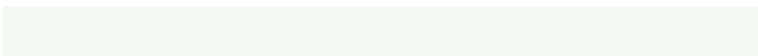
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



96.5587, -5.8601, 1.3044



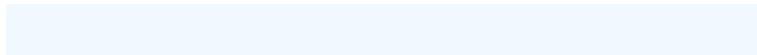
96.5587, -1.2507, 6.6018



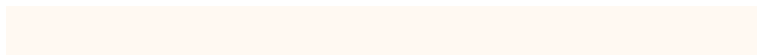
96.5587, -8.3090, 7.7375

# Complementary

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



96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020



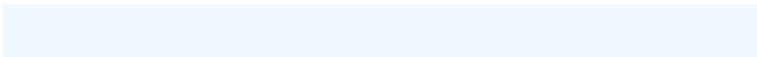
97.6831, -4.3986, 9.1265

# Split Complementary

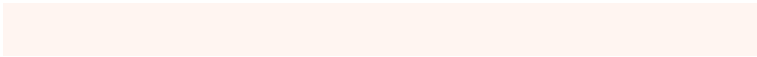
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



96.5587, -6.5783, 8.8708



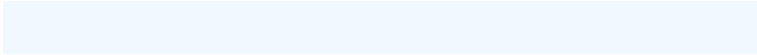
96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020



96.5587, -2.4989, 8.2251

# Square

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



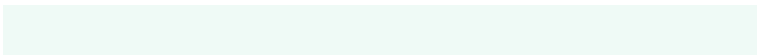
96.5587, -5.8601, 1.3044



96.5587, -1.0543, 4.5840



96.5587, -4.4525, 9.0473

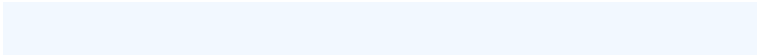


96.5587, -9.1929, 5.9231

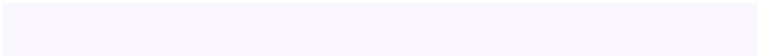


# Rectangle

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



96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020



96.5587, -2.4780, 2.2065



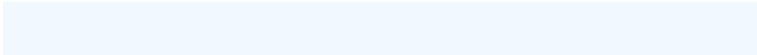
96.5587, -4.4525, 9.0473



96.5587, -7.8077, 8.2091

# Sweetspot

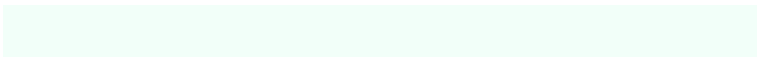
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



96.5587, -5.8601, 1.3044



98.6443, -5.5549, 3.8231



98.6068, -10.6067, 6.7198



45.6684, -2.5651, 1.8058

0.0000, NaN, NaN

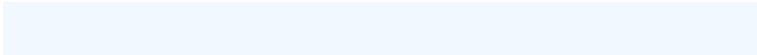


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

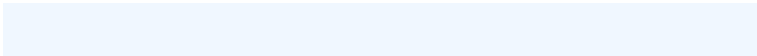


# Same Dimension

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



96.5587, -5.8601, 1.3044



95.9541, -5.9410, 0.5644



94.6993, -2.5467, -0.9240



44.1908, -2.7746, 0.0126



32.8752, 12.7773, -68.6735



11.2609, 1.9889, -18.3687



# Inverse Universe

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



95.6781, 0.3522, 3.9276



94.9235, 1.3661, 3.6701



99.5534, -7.7054, 11.1790



43.6643, 0.9720, 1.6126



34.3788, 60.9405, 6.2013

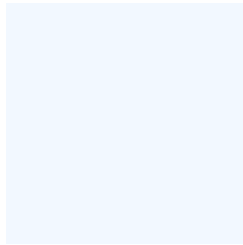


10.8285, 19.3838, 0.4877



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

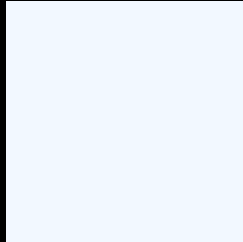
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

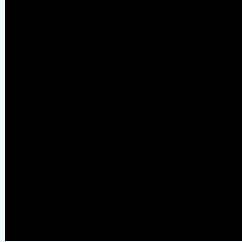
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

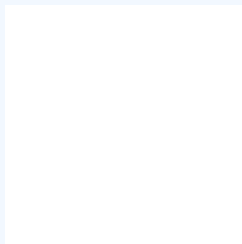
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020.



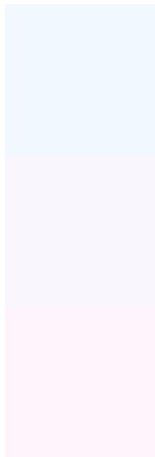
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.5567, -5.8577,

1.3020.

# 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

96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020

### Protanopia

96.6392, -2.3838, 1.9797

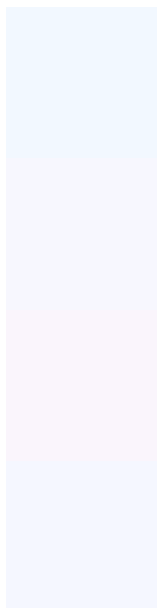
### Deuteranopia

96.3983, -0.1871, 3.2631

## **Tritanopia**

96.6097, -4.0417, 1.3983

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020

## Protanomaly

96.6703, -3.8982, 1.9908

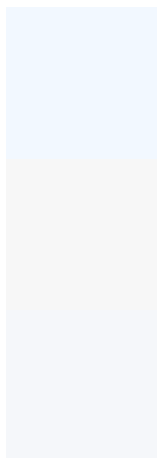
## Deuteranomaly

96.2585, -2.2120, 2.5496

## Tritanomaly

96.5163, -4.3656, 1.2789

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020

## Achromatopsia

96.4423, -5.1459, 5.2399

## Achromatomaly

96.3515, -5.2679, 3.6253

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020 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, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(242, 248, 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(242, 248, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(242, 248, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020 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, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(242, 248, 255) }
```

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, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(242, 248, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 248, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(242, 248,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.5567, -5.8577, 1.3020 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, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(242,  
248, 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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor