

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(98.5753, 11.8901,  
-30.1987)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(98.5753, 11.8901,  
-30.1987) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(96.3348, -0.1401,  
1.1316)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	FDF4FF
RGB	253, 244, 255
RGB Percent	99%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.0078, 0.0431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.01, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	289°, 100%, 98%
HSV	289°, 4%, 100%
XYZ	90.9086, 92.8039, 107.7292
YIQ	247.9450, 1.8330, 5.3290

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

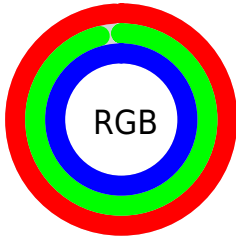
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	253, 244, 255
Decimal	16643327
CIE Lab	97.15, 4.93, -4.21
CIE LCh	97, 6.477, 319.509
Yxy	92.8078, 0.3119, 0.3184
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294833407 (0xFFFD4FF)
YUV	247.9450, 3.4781, 4.4332
Hunter-Lab	96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316

# Details

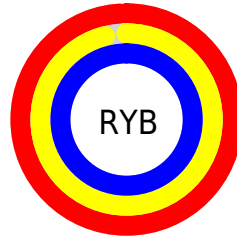
The HunterLab color 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 is a light color, and the websafe version is hex FFFFFFFF. A complement of this color would be 98.8158, -10.1763, 9.3557, and the grayscale version is 96.8476, -5.1675, 5.2619.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332, and 71.9579, 0.4393, 0.3272 is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get 88.1187, 12.0888, -9.1461, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is 100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332.

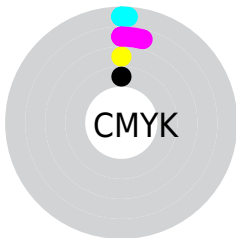
# Distribution



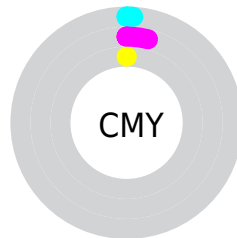
- Red (99%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- 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 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 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 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



96.3348, -0.1401,  
1.1316

96.3348, -0.1401,  
1.1316

231.7591, -5.7050,  
7.1603

83.8521, 0.3026,  
0.6320

122.9766, -1.1496,  
2.2499

71.9588, 0.7056,  
0.1707

137.0876, -1.7068,  
2.8600

60.6880, 1.0628,  
-0.2471

151.7004, -2.2975,  
3.5026

50.0761, 1.3700,  
-0.6176

166.7984, -2.9201,  
4.1764

40.1669, 1.6219,  
-0.9363

182.3665, -3.5733,  
4.8802

31.0143, 1.8113,  
-1.1972

198.3909, -4.2559,

22.6870, 1.9284,

5.6127

-1.3923

214.8590, -4.9668,  
6.3731

■ 15.2767, 1.9582,  
-1.5099

■ 8.8966, 1.9451,  
-1.5618

■ 96.3348, -0.1401,  
1.1316

■ 96.3348, -0.1401,  
1.1316

■ 88.1187, 12.0888,  
-9.1461

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 80.3416, 24.5605,  
-19.8820

■ 73.0827, 37.1922,  
-31.0684

■ 66.4368, 49.7978,  
-42.6206

■ 60.5163, 62.0233,  
-54.3150

■ 55.4452, 73.2866,  
-65.7202

■ 51.3437, 82.7734,  
-76.1631

■ 48.2961, 89.5798,  
-84.8157

■ 46.3026, 93.0675,  
-90.9835

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



96.3368, -2.9610, -0.7801



96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316



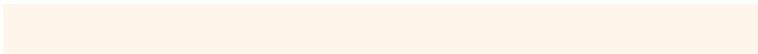
96.3368, 1.3419, 4.1090

# Triad

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



96.3368, -0.1427, 1.1340



96.3368, -3.9568, 11.1385



96.3368, -11.2073, 3.1521

# Complementary

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



96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316



98.8158, -10.1763, 9.3557

# 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.



96.3368, -11.4656, 6.3651



96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316



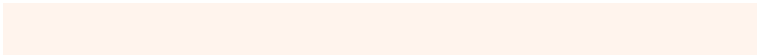
96.3368, -7.3106, 10.9023

# Square

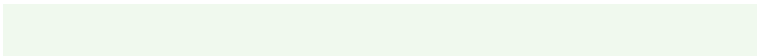
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



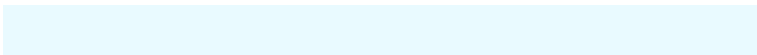
96.3368, -0.1427, 1.1340



96.3368, -0.8803, 9.8372



96.3368, -10.0482, 9.1803



96.3368, -9.3377, 0.4127

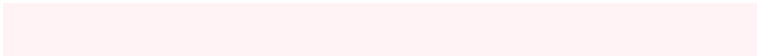


# Rectangle

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



96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316



96.3368, 1.3618, 6.2616



96.3368, -10.0482, 9.1803



96.3368, -11.4845, 4.2149

# Sweetspot

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



96.3368, -0.1427, 1.1340



99.1443, -4.1356, 4.4428



96.1138, -4.1690, 0.7910



45.8883, -1.9409, 2.0782

0.0000, NaN, NaN

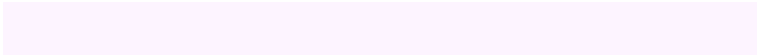


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



96.3368, -0.1427, 1.1340



95.7582, 0.6912, 0.4402



96.4171, -0.0980, 3.0233



44.0298, 0.7141, -0.1249



32.9990, 67.9440, -67.2967

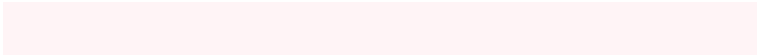


10.4963, 21.4747, -20.3449



# Inverse Universe

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



96.2387, -1.0670, 5.5666



95.6448, -0.3800, 5.5930



98.7419, -10.2207, 7.5909



43.9702, 0.1493, 2.6008



33.5093, 57.7436, 18.8785

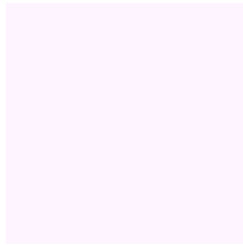


10.5222, 18.2624, 4.9173



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

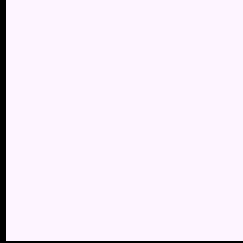
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

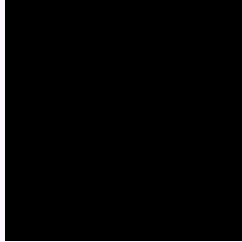
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316.



# 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**

96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316

**Protanopia**

96.4821, -2.8594, 1.2636

**Deuteranopia**

96.3983, -0.1871, 3.2631

## Tritanopia

96.4542, -1.3394, 1.2561

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316

**Protanomaly**

96.3581, -1.6700, 1.1332

**Deuteranomaly**

96.3330, -0.3455, 2.6720

**Tritanomaly**

96.5506, -1.0078, 1.3795

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316

**Achromatopsia**

96.8858, -5.1696, 5.2640

**Achromatomaly**

96.8558, -3.4527, 3.7530

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 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, 244, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(253, 244, 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, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(253, 244, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 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, 244, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(253, 244, 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, 244, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(253, 244, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 244, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(253, 244,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 96.3348, -0.1401, 1.1316 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(253, 244, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(253,  
244, 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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