

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.3144, 3.9599,  
-25.1488)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(65.3144, 3.9599,  
-25.1488) contains.

<b>HunterLab(65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(65.2481, 3.9383,  
-25.1068)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1ACE2
RGB	161, 172, 226
RGB Percent	63%, 67%, 89%
CMY	0.3686, 0.3255, 0.1137
CMYK	0.29, 0.24, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	230°, 53%, 76%
HSV	230°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	43.1780, 42.5731, 77.8933
YIQ	174.8670, -23.8900, 14.4620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

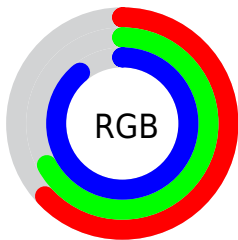
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	161, 170, 226
Decimal	10595554
CIE Lab	71.27, 8.23, -28.42
CIE LCh	71, 29.582, 286.145
Yxy	42.5748, 0.2639, 0.2602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288785634 (0xFFA1ACE2)
YUV	174.8670, 25.2086, -12.1614
Hunter-Lab	65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068

# Details

The HunterLab color  $65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $82.0630, -8.5369, 26.0552$ , and the grayscale version is  $65.3261, -3.4856, 3.5493$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87.6983, -2.5798, -9.9672$ , and  $44.1853, 4.1043, -23.7323$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58.1258, 7.9252, -37.4379$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72.6620, 0.5406, -13.9275$ .

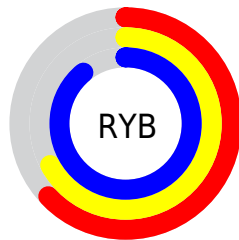
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (67%)

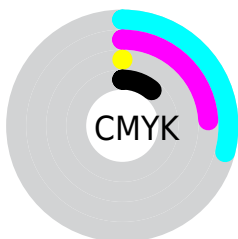
Blue (89%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (89%)

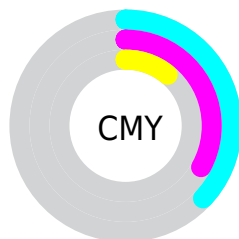


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068 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 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.2481, 3.9383,  
-25.1068

■ 65.2481, 3.9383,  
-25.1068

188.9075, 0.3731,  
-26.9928

■ 54.3614, 4.1005,  
-24.6287

■ 88.9207, 3.4467,  
-25.8934

■ 44.1571, 4.2004,  
-24.1030

■ 101.6408, 3.1279,  
-26.2037

■ 34.6858, 4.2289,  
-23.5431

114.9155, 2.7650,  
-26.4597

■ 26.0093, 4.1745,  
-22.9849

128.7226, 2.3606,  
-26.6632

■ 18.2084, 4.0206,  
-22.5191

143.0422, 1.9173,  
-26.8163

■ 11.3955, 3.7417,  
-22.4084

157.8567, 1.4371,

■ 3.7429, 9.3765,

-26.9210

-39.8462

173.1499, 0.9219,  
-26.9792

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.2481, 3.9383,  
-25.1068

■ 65.2481, 3.9383,  
-25.1068

■ 58.1258, 7.9252,  
-37.4379

■ 72.6620, 0.5406,  
-13.9275

■ 51.3481, 12.6622,  
-51.2188

■ 80.3213, -2.3910,  
-3.6605

■ 44.9950, 18.3368,  
-66.7650

■ 88.1957, -4.9536,  
5.8888

■ 39.1754, 25.1362,  
-84.3165

■ 96.2604, -7.2214,  
14.8710

■ 34.0388, 33.1468,

■ 99.1318, -10.1133,

-103.7741

17.8733

■ 29.7778, 42.1249,  
-124.1766

■ 26.5818, 51.1270,  
-143.2130

■ 26.2550, 52.1502,  
-145.3939

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.2494, -9.6226, -25.4692



65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068



65.2494, 16.4371, -16.1139

# Triad

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



65.2494, 3.9376, -25.1054



65.2494, 15.6149, 19.0478



65.2494, -26.9566, 9.2258

# Complementary

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



65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068



82.0630, -8.5369, 26.0552

# 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.



65.2494, -21.2710, 18.5274



65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068



65.2494, 2.8881, 23.3627

# Square

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



65.2494, 3.9376, -25.1054



65.2494, 23.5465, 10.0896



65.2494, -10.5900, 23.1941



65.2494, -26.7260, -3.7416



# Rectangle

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



65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068



65.2494, 22.1615, -7.3169



65.2494, -10.5900, 23.1941



65.2494, -25.6953, 12.8223

# Sweetspot

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



65.2494, 3.9376, -25.1054



91.8353, -2.6474, -4.5378



81.7496, -25.0578, 3.7539



41.8851, -1.0095, -2.8729

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



65.2494, 3.9376, -25.1054



69.4901, 7.3875, -37.7719



63.9348, 15.6114, -27.0554



36.9002, -1.0193, -2.0045



20.1246, 38.3142, -107.8633



6.2860, 6.9414, -22.8416



# Inverse Universe

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



66.8120, 20.8213, 6.8966



71.9527, 30.7611, 8.9170



83.6692, -20.7160, 27.2994



37.0651, 1.6017, 2.3921



30.5236, 52.5760, 17.3718

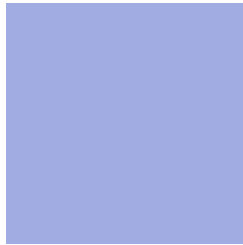


8.1077, 14.1063, 3.5209



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

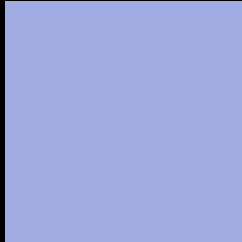
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

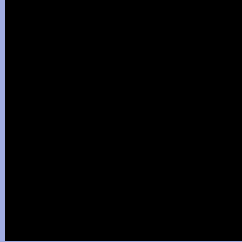
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068.

-25.1068.

# 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

65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068

### Protanopia

65.1687, 3.6712, -25.2400

### Deuteranopia

65.1178, 4.9965, -25.2993



## Tritanopia

65.2047, -7.9982, -5.3067

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068

## Protanomaly

65.1687, 3.6712, -25.2400

## Deuteranomaly

65.0371, 4.7258, -25.4352

## Tritanomaly

65.2521, -3.8694, -11.7667

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068

## Achromatopsia

65.4745, -3.4936, 3.5574

## Achromatomaly

65.3553, -1.1593, -6.0509

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068 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(161, 172, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 172, 226)  
}
```

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(161, 172, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 172, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068 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(161, 172, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 172, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 172, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 172, 226); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 172, 226); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 172, 226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.2481, 3.9383, -25.1068 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 172, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
172, 226) }
```

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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