

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.8011, 0.9582,  
-10.1336)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(65.8011, 0.9582,  
-10.1336) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(65.8442, 1.1503,  
-10.2829)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	ACAECB
RGB	172, 174, 203
RGB Percent	67%, 68%, 80%
CMY	0.3255, 0.3176, 0.2039
CMYK	0.15, 0.14, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	236°, 23%, 74%
HSV	236°, 15%, 80%
XYZ	42.9288, 43.3546, 62.6057
YIQ	176.7080, -10.5010, 8.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

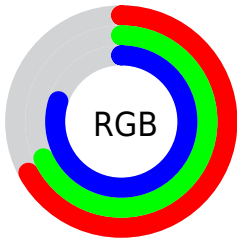
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	172, 174, 203
Decimal	11316939
CIELab	71.80, 5.20, -14.94
CIELCh	72, 15.815, 289.185
Yxy	43.3564, 0.2883, 0.2912
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289507019 (0xFFACAECB)
YUV	176.7080, 12.9620, -4.1289
Hunter-Lab	65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829

# Details

The HunterLab color  $65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $75.7946, -7.9125, 16.0342$ , and the grayscale version is  $66.1372, -3.5289, 3.5934$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $89.3043, -0.2491, -7.7865$ , and  $44.7336, 1.4905, -10.0955$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $58.6568, 5.0670, -20.8779$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $73.2766, -2.3847, -0.6052$ .

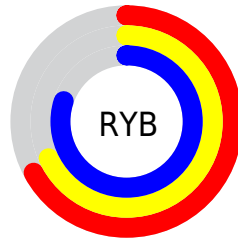
# Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (68%)

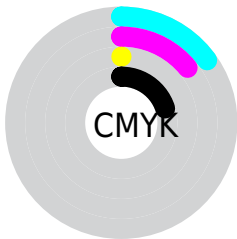
Blue (80%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (68%)

Blue (80%)

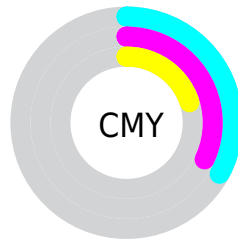


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (32%)

Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829 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 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.8442, 1.1503,  
-10.2829

■ 65.8442, 1.1503,  
-10.2829

189.7565, -3.5410,  
-8.4645

■ 54.9225, 1.4665,  
-10.2235

■ 89.5815, 0.3724,  
-10.2175

■ 44.6808, 1.7303,  
-10.0986

102.3316, -0.0798,  
-10.1035

■ 35.1691, 1.9343,  
-9.9020

115.6352, -0.5708,  
-9.9396

■ 26.4486, 2.0696,  
-9.6292

129.4699, -1.0986,  
-9.7288

■ 18.5988, 2.1238,  
-9.2808

143.8162, -1.6610,  
-9.4737

■ 11.7298, 2.0771,  
-8.8778

158.6565, -2.2565,

■ 4.4593, 4.8403,

-9.1766

-14.0595

173.9747, -2.8836,  
-8.8396

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.8442, 1.1503,  
-10.2829

■ 65.8442, 1.1503,  
-10.2829

■ 58.6568, 5.0670,  
-20.8779

■ 73.2766, -2.3847,  
-0.6052

■ 51.7542, 9.4852,  
-32.6709

■ 80.9176, -5.6224,  
8.3634

■ 45.1986, 14.5528,  
-46.0097

■ 88.7438, -8.6302,  
16.7842

■ 39.0772, 20.4449,  
-61.2887

■ 96.7362, -11.4578,  
24.7783

■ 33.5159, 27.3167,

■ 98.5352, -13.4207,

-78.8198

26.4847

■ 28.6952, 35.1573,  
-98.4443

■ 24.8553, 43.4569,  
-118.7004

■ 22.2512, 50.8150,  
-135.9497

■ 21.4536, 53.3554,  
-141.9941

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.8456, -6.1244, -10.8913



65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829



65.8456, 7.4217, -5.7324

# Triad

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



65.8456, 1.1491, -10.2817



65.8456, 5.8899, 12.8912



65.8456, -16.7168, 6.0355

# Complementary

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



65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829



75.7946, -7.9125, 16.0342

# 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.



65.8456, -13.7850, 11.7114



65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829



65.8456, -0.8681, 15.3737

# Square

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



65.8456, 1.1491, -10.2817



65.8456, 10.2400, 7.8138



65.8456, -8.0564, 14.9666



65.8456, -16.2295, -0.9461



# Rectangle

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



65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829



65.8456, 10.0927, -1.3283



65.8456, -8.0564, 14.9666



65.8456, -16.1037, 8.1450

# Sweetspot

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



65.8456, 1.1491, -10.2817



95.0193, -3.1747, -0.5383



74.6306, -13.6340, 1.8806



43.6390, -1.3248, -0.6456

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



65.8456, 1.1491, -10.2817



82.4070, 2.9347, -17.2380



66.4726, 6.2447, -9.3261



33.1034, -0.4558, -2.1240



17.2529, 41.9849, -112.1980



4.4180, 7.6504, -22.0371



# Inverse Universe

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



67.2745, 7.0340, 6.2839



84.6562, 12.0087, 8.7214



75.2215, -13.1534, 15.3567



33.5041, 1.2579, 2.5625



28.4666, 48.8324, 17.7549



6.4981, 11.2115, 3.5531



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829 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 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

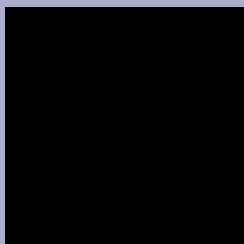
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829.

-10.2829.

# 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

65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829

### Protanopia

65.7585, 0.8583, -10.4070

### Deuteranopia

65.7181, 5.2760, -10.9514



## Tritanopia

65.8137, -2.8965, -3.3830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829

## Protanomaly

65.7585, 0.8583, -10.4070

## Deuteranomaly

65.7357, 3.8520, -10.9518

## Tritanomaly

65.7708, -1.1804, -6.0353

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829

## Achromatopsia

66.3066, -3.5380, 3.6026

## Achromatomaly

66.1134, -2.1202, -0.9583

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829 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(172, 174, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(172, 174, 203)  
}
```

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(172, 174, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(172, 174, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829 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(172, 174, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(172, 174, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(172, 174, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(172, 174, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 174, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(172, 174,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.8442, 1.1503, -10.2829 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(172, 174, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(172,  
174, 203) }
```

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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