

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.9680, 0.2688,  
-25.8884)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(65.9680, 0.2688,  
-25.8884) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(65.9395, 0.4805,  
-26.0135)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99B0E5
RGB	153, 176, 229
RGB Percent	60%, 69%, 90%
CMY	0.4000, 0.3098, 0.1020
CMYK	0.33, 0.23, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	222°, 59%, 75%
HSV	222°, 33%, 90%
XYZ	42.8051, 43.4802, 80.2653
YIQ	175.1650, -30.7210, 11.6070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

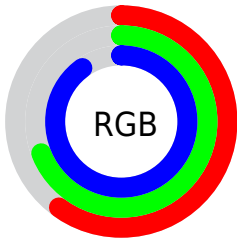
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	153, 171, 229
Decimal	10072293
CIE Lab	71.88, 4.46, -29.15
CIE LCh	72, 29.492, 278.706
Yxy	43.4819, 0.2570, 0.2611
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288262373 (0xFF99B0E5)
YUV	175.1650, 26.5407, -19.4387
Hunter-Lab	65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135

# Details

The HunterLab color  $65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $79.4364, -3.8853, 26.3855$ , and the grayscale version is  $65.4467, -3.4921, 3.5558$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $88.2763, -7.0342, -9.2701$ , and  $44.8164, 0.8157, -24.6733$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59.6360, 3.2155, -36.8958$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72.5007, -1.6334, -15.9761$ .

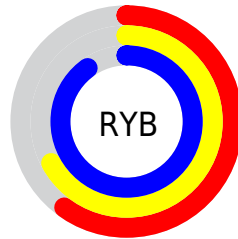
# Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (69%)

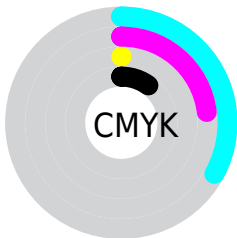
Blue (90%)



Red (60%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (90%)

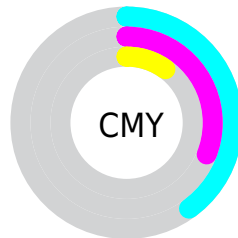


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (23%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135 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 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.9395, 0.4805,  
-26.0135

■ 65.9395, 0.4805,  
-26.0135

189.8920, -4.4826,  
-28.0491

■ 55.0122, 0.8347,  
-25.5214

■ 89.6870, -0.3660,  
-26.8314

■ 44.7645, 1.1384,  
-24.9836

■ 102.4419, -0.8505,  
-27.1581

■ 35.2464, 1.3850,  
-24.4145

115.7500, -1.3726,  
-27.4309

■ 26.5189, 1.5666,  
-23.8515

129.5892, -1.9302,  
-27.6514

■ 18.6613, 1.6716,  
-23.3878

143.9397, -2.5214,  
-27.8216

■ 11.7834, 1.6821,  
-23.2879

158.7841, -3.1448,

■ 4.5631, 4.0190,

-27.9434

-34.9682

174.1063, -3.7989,  
-28.0186

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.9395, 0.4805,  
-26.0135

■ 65.9395, 0.4805,  
-26.0135

■ 59.6360, 3.2155,  
-36.8958

■ 72.5007, -1.6334,  
-15.9761

■ 53.6298, 6.7108,  
-48.7894

■ 79.2820, -3.2370,  
-6.6404

■ 47.9782, 11.1248,  
-61.8485

■ 86.2579, -4.4216,  
2.1208

■ 42.7529, 16.6200,  
-76.1685

■ 93.4073, -5.2589,  
10.4115

■ 38.0434, 23.3139,

■ 99.2155, -9.6505,

-91.6795

16.6682

■ 33.9536, 31.1744,  
-107.9780

■ 31.5453, 36.9729,  
-119.2427

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.9408, -12.7457, -24.0249



65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135



65.9408, 13.6264, -18.9040

# Triad

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



65.9408, 0.4799, -26.0121



65.9408, 18.1335, 17.3179



65.9408, -26.1451, 11.9934

# Complementary

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



65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135



79.4364, -3.8853, 26.3855

# 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.



65.9408, -19.0793, 20.1899



65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135



65.9408, 6.2384, 22.8032

# Square

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



65.9408, 0.4799, -26.0121



65.9408, 24.3463, 7.2419



65.9408, -7.4306, 23.7360



65.9408, -27.4146, -0.2849



# Rectangle

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



65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135



65.9408, 20.3253, -10.6718



65.9408, -7.4306, 23.7360



65.9408, -24.3982, 15.2396

# Sweetspot

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



65.9408, 0.4799, -26.0121



92.0080, -4.1221, -4.3426



81.9857, -29.8927, 8.2567



42.0551, -1.8124, -2.6663

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



65.9408, 0.4799, -26.0121



69.4399, 2.6392, -37.9444



60.5387, 16.2964, -35.0116



38.2031, -1.7377, -1.5453



24.2379, 26.8565, -88.2707



7.7011, 4.4764, -19.2889



# Inverse Universe

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



65.2507, 26.8100, 3.3528



68.9186, 38.0807, 4.1838



85.3210, -19.9905, 31.2810



37.9993, 1.8758, 1.8526



31.2902, 54.4373, 13.6159

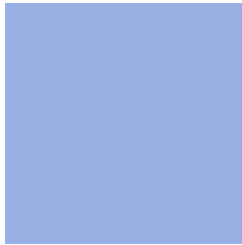


8.5997, 15.1429, 2.3352



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

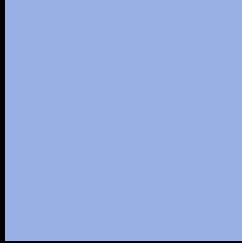
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

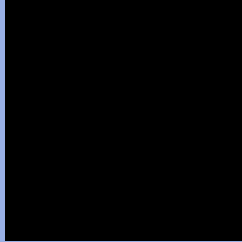
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135.



# 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

65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135

### Protanopia

65.9542, 3.3962, -24.6299

### Deuteranopia

65.9491, 5.1326, -26.5764



## Tritanopia

65.9943, -11.2320, -6.4504

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135

## Protanomaly

66.0548, 2.3101, -25.1388

## Deuteranomaly

65.9233, 3.5456, -26.6463

## Tritanomaly

66.0198, -7.1126, -13.0349

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135

## Achromatopsia

65.4745, -3.4936, 3.5574

## Achromatomaly

65.4336, -2.3444, -6.5034

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135 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(153, 176, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 176, 229)  
}
```

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(153, 176, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 176, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135 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".

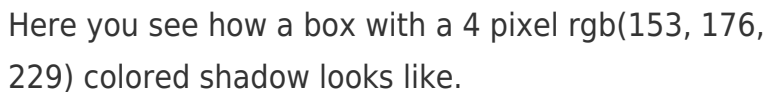
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(153, 176, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 176, 229) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 176, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176, 229); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176, 229); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 176, 229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.9395, 0.4805, -26.0135 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 176, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
176, 229) }
```

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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