

Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.0750, -4.1750,
-6.2288)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(66.0750, -4.1750,
-6.2288) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(66.2009, -4.2199,
-6.0538)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5B2C4
RGB	165, 178, 196
RGB Percent	65%, 70%, 77%
CMY	0.3529, 0.3019, 0.2314
CMYK	0.16, 0.09, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	215°, 21%, 71%
HSV	215°, 16%, 77%
XYZ	41.4012, 43.8256, 58.5016
YIQ	176.1650, -13.5260, 2.8420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

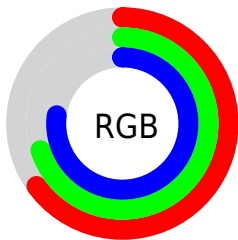
Format	Color
R_{YB}	165, 174, 196
Decimal	10859204
CIE _{Lab}	72.11, -0.77, -10.67
CIE _{LCh}	72, 10.702, 265.853
Yxy	43.8274, 0.2881, 0.3049
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289049284 (0xFFA5B2C4)
YUV	176.1650, 9.7787, -9.7917
Hunter-Lab	66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538

Details

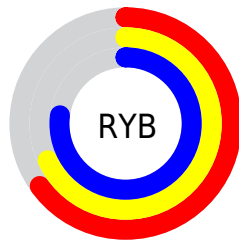
The HunterLab color $66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 999999 . A complement of this color would be $69.5120, -2.2637, 12.4300$, and the grayscale version is $65.9248, -3.5176, 3.5818$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $90.0850, -5.7348, -5.7519$, and $44.8675, -2.8249, -6.2197$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $61.2715, -3.9150, -12.8496$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $71.2816, -4.1535, 0.4113$.

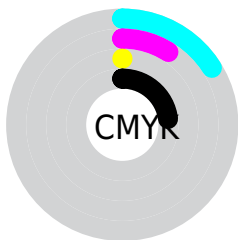
Distribution



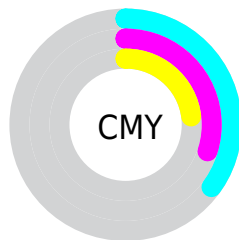
- Red (65%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (77%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (16%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538 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 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.2009, -4.2199,
-6.0538

■ 66.2009, -4.2199,
-6.0538

190.2639,
-11.1373, -2.9016

■ 55.2583, -3.5963,
-6.1640

■ 89.9766, -5.5650,
-5.6632

■ 44.9943, -3.0052,
-6.2129

■ 102.7447, -6.2814,
-5.3934

■ 35.4587, -2.4497,
-6.1928

116.0654, -7.0258,
-5.0780

■ 26.7120, -1.9321,
-6.0960

129.9166, -7.7974,
-4.7198

■ 18.8331, -1.4553,
-5.9140

144.2789, -8.5951,
-4.3211

■ 11.9309, -1.0226,
-5.6418

159.1345, -9.4182,

■ 4.8365, -0.9555,

-3.8839

-8.8905

174.4676,
-10.2658, -3.4103

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.2009, -4.2199,
-6.0538

■ 66.2009, -4.2199,
-6.0538

■ 61.2715, -3.9150,
-12.8496

■ 71.2816, -4.1535,
0.4113

■ 56.5071, -3.1694,
-20.0333

■ 76.4945, -3.7669,
6.5905

■ 51.9307, -1.9060,
-27.6601

■ 81.8286, -3.1066,
12.5275

■ 47.5683, -0.0341,
-35.7836

■ 87.2732, -2.2099,
18.2589

■ 43.4508, 2.5455,

■ 91.9811, -4.0026,

-44.4441

22.9445

■ 39.6140, 5.9317,
-53.6511

■ 95.5653, -9.8842,
26.3127

■ 36.0976, 10.2007,
-63.3575

■ 98.3695, -14.3430,
28.8862

■ 32.9392, 15.3638,
-73.4385

■ 31.7042, 17.6925,
-77.8205

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.2023, -8.7816, -4.3157



66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538



66.2023, 0.6555, -5.0507

Triad

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



66.2023, -4.2211, -6.0526



66.2023, 5.2270, 7.4224



66.2023, -11.2120, 8.4755

Complementary

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



66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538



69.5120, -2.2637, 12.4300

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.



66.2023, -7.6256, 11.2273



66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538



66.2023, 1.8783, 10.6512

Square

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



66.2023, -4.2211, -6.0526



66.2023, 6.2026, 2.9472



66.2023, -2.8480, 11.9939



66.2023, -12.7422, 4.2533

Rectangle

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



66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538



66.2023, 3.4158, -3.0009



66.2023, -2.8480, 11.9939



66.2023, -10.2122, 9.5908

Sweetspot

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



66.2023, -4.2211, -6.0526



96.4516, -5.5658, 1.1791



71.3308, -15.3228, 6.6436



44.3939, -2.5860, 0.2654

0.0000, NaN, NaN



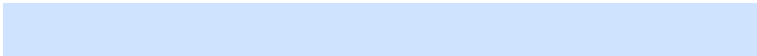
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



66.2023, -4.2211, -6.0526



86.7689, -5.5991, -11.2778



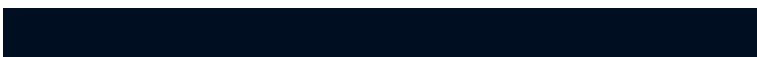
62.5456, 2.9047, -10.9156



32.2904, -1.9600, -0.8577



25.7305, 13.4671, -61.2325



6.4973, 0.5082, -9.2182

Inverse Universe

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



64.7004, 8.8736, 1.4242



84.3841, 15.8241, 1.2781



73.2514, -9.3632, 16.1599



31.8534, 1.6646, 1.1188



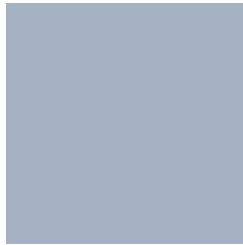
28.1968, 49.7413, 6.9533



5.9771, 10.7621, -0.2159

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

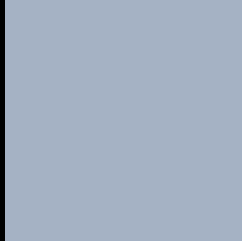
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

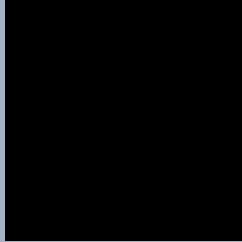
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538.

-6.0538.

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

66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538

Protanopia

65.9952, -0.4775, -5.1957

Deuteranopia

66.1261, 4.6659, -6.5342



Tritanopia

66.3197, -5.5579, -4.3358

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538

Protanomaly

66.0672, -1.6822, -5.6527

Deuteranomaly

66.0685, 1.4887, -6.6666

Tritanomaly

66.3534, -5.3720, -4.8132

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538

Achromatopsia

65.8903, -3.5157, 3.5799

Achromatomaly

66.0559, -4.0416, 0.4215

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538 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(165, 178, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 178, 196)  
}
```

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(165, 178, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 178, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538 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(165, 178, 196) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 178, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 178, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 178, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 178, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 178,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.2009, -4.2199, -6.0538 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 178, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
178, 196) }
```

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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