

Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.1906, 3.4827,
-21.7387)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(68.1906, 3.4827,
-21.7387) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(68.1906, 3.4827,
-21.7387)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABB3E4
RGB	171, 179, 228
RGB Percent	67%, 70%, 89%
CMY	0.3294, 0.2980, 0.1059
CMYK	0.25, 0.21, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	232°, 51%, 78%
HSV	232°, 25%, 89%
XYZ	46.9183, 46.4996, 79.9013
YIQ	182.1940, -20.4970, 13.5430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

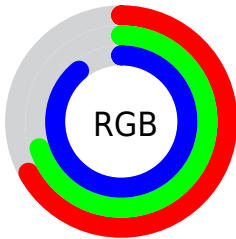
Format	Color
R _Y B	171, 178, 228
Decimal	11252708
CIE Lab	73.87, 7.79, -25.45
CIE LCh	74, 26.616, 287.026
Yxy	46.5014, 0.2707, 0.2683
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289442788 (0xFFABB3E4)
YUV	182.1940, 22.5824, -9.8171
Hunter-Lab	68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387

Details

The HunterLab color $68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $84.0363, -9.1268, 24.4394$, and the grayscale version is $68.3919, -3.6492, 3.7159$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $91.0865, -3.7309, -5.5203$, and $46.6388, 4.0307, -20.8076$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $60.7057, 7.6207, -34.1479$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $75.9666, -0.1038, -10.4780$.

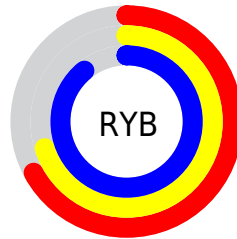
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (70%)

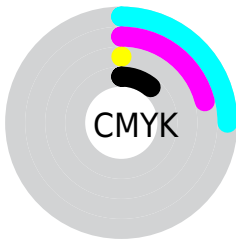
Blue (89%)



Red (67%)

Yellow (70%)

Blue (89%)

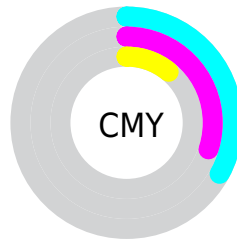


Cyan (25%)

Magenta (21%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (33%)

Magenta (30%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387 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 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.1906, 3.4827,
-21.7387

■ 68.1906, 3.4827,
-21.7387

193.0857, -0.3349,
-22.7644

■ 57.1329, 3.6812,
-21.3511

■ 92.1786, 2.9249,
-22.3328

■ 46.7462, 3.8207,
-20.9066

105.0455, 2.5759,
-22.5452

■ 37.0787, 3.8926,
-20.4099

118.4609, 2.1841,
-22.7035

■ 28.1883, 3.8868,
-19.8786

132.4032, 1.7523,
-22.8101

■ 20.1501, 3.7887,
-19.3600

146.8534, 1.2827,
-22.8674

■ 13.0665, 3.5762,
-18.9918

161.7940, 0.7772,

■ 6.5453, 4.8386,

-22.8775

-21.6613

177.2095, 0.2375,
-22.8426

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.1906, 3.4827,
-21.7387

■ 68.1906, 3.4827,
-21.7387

■ 60.7057, 7.6207,
-34.1479

■ 75.9666, -0.1038,
-10.4780

■ 53.5639, 12.4676,
-48.0220

■ 83.9884, -3.2564,
-0.1187

■ 46.8443, 18.2114,
-63.7164

■ 92.2261, -6.0680,
9.5362

■ 40.6562, 25.0503,
-81.5497

■ 99.1874, -9.8056,
17.0721

■ 35.1527, 33.1036,

-101.5582

■ 30.5386, 42.1864,
-122.9475

■ 27.0512, 51.4300,
-143.3060

■ 25.7581, 55.5476,
-152.1067

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.1920, -8.9142, -22.3014



68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387



68.1920, 14.6980, -13.6337

Triad

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



68.1920, 3.4818, -21.7373



68.1920, 13.3874, 18.3113



68.1920, -25.3598, 8.6113

Complementary

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



68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387



84.0363, -9.1268, 24.4394

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.



68.1920, -20.2281, 17.4360



68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387



68.1920, 1.7950, 22.3245

Square

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



68.1920, 3.4818, -21.7373



68.1920, 20.6912, 10.0257



68.1920, -10.4852, 22.0356



68.1920, -24.9794, -3.2701

Rectangle

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



68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387



68.1920, 19.7320, -5.7497



68.1920, -10.4852, 22.0356



68.1920, -24.2386, 11.9861

Sweetspot

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



68.1920, 3.4818, -21.7373



93.4708, -2.9999, -2.4674



83.2370, -22.6046, 2.9352



42.9860, -1.2906, -1.4652

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



68.1920, 3.4818, -21.7373



72.9672, 6.3013, -31.8018



67.6746, 13.5587, -22.3675



37.6986, -0.8899, -2.1767



19.8297, 41.2274, -113.7835



6.2803, 8.2013, -25.5541

Inverse Universe

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



69.9113, 17.3065, 7.2117



75.4882, 25.0744, 9.0343



84.7615, -19.6162, 24.9352



37.9484, 1.6019, 2.5790



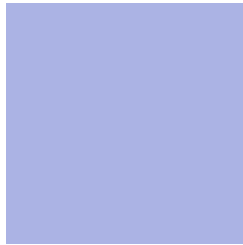
30.9753, 53.2734, 18.2529



8.4823, 14.7112, 4.0473

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

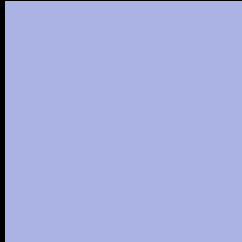
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

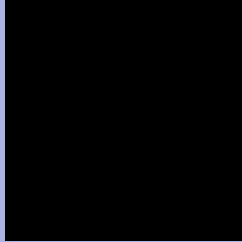
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387.

-21.7387.

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

68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387

Protanopia

68.0269, 2.9299, -22.0027

Deuteranopia

68.2321, 5.1271, -21.6455



Tritanopia

68.1204, -6.6233, -5.1691

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387

Protanomaly

68.1085, 3.2056, -21.8711

Deuteranomaly

68.1476, 4.8438, -21.7817

Tritanomaly

68.0621, -2.9348, -11.2262

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387

Achromatopsia

68.3947, -3.6494, 3.7160

Achromatomaly

68.2907, -1.3828, -4.8551

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387 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(171, 179, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 179, 228)  
}
```

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(171, 179, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 179, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387 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(171, 179, 228) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 179, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 179, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 179, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 179, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 179,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.1906, 3.4827, -21.7387 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 179, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
179, 228) }
```

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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