

Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.2099, -6.9786,
-23.0373)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(68.2099, -6.9786,
-23.0373) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(68.2508, -6.9862,
-23.1004)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EBAE6
RGB	142, 186, 230
RGB Percent	56%, 73%, 90%
CMY	0.4431, 0.2706, 0.0980
CMYK	0.38, 0.19, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	210°, 64%, 73%
HSV	210°, 38%, 90%
XYZ	42.9971, 46.5817, 81.5878
YIQ	177.8600, -40.3480, 4.3560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

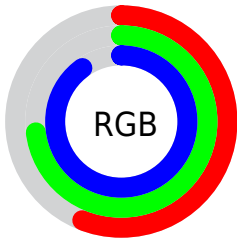
Format	Color
RYB	142, 171, 230
Decimal	9353958
CIELab	73.92, -3.76, -26.62
CIELCh	74, 26.884, 261.950
Yxy	46.5835, 0.2512, 0.2721
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287544038 (0xFF8EBAE6)
YUV	177.8600, 25.7050, -31.4492
Hunter-Lab	68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004

Details

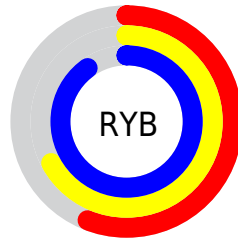
The HunterLab color $68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99CCFF$. A complement of this color would be $73.4131, 5.4403, 24.6628$, and the grayscale version is $66.5746, -3.5523, 3.6171$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $90.9560, -15.7333, -5.8991$, and $46.8036, -5.4317, -21.9825$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $63.3264, -6.1766, -31.1785$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $73.3991, -7.1409, -15.3698$.

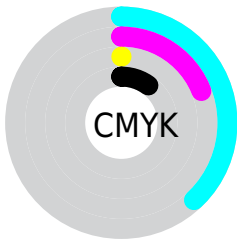
Distribution



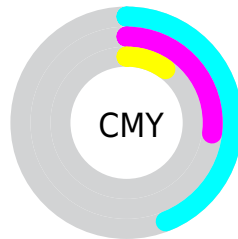
- Red (56%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (10%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (10%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004 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 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 68.2508, -6.9862,
-23.1004

■ 68.2508, -6.9862,
-23.1004

193.1708,
-15.0668, -24.4207

■ 57.1896, -6.2007,
-22.6819

■ 92.2451, -8.6277,
-23.7600

■ 46.7993, -5.4378,
-22.2090

■ 105.1149, -9.4823,
-24.0056

■ 37.1278, -4.6973,
-21.6884

118.5332,
-10.3593, -24.1973

■ 28.2331, -3.9782,
-21.1416

132.4783,
-11.2583, -24.3371

■ 20.1902, -3.2776,
-20.6244

146.9310,
-12.1789, -24.4272

■ 13.1012, -2.5898,
-20.2948

161.8742,

■ 6.5898, -2.8412,

-13.1208, -24.4699

-23.1386

177.2922,
-14.0835, -24.4671

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.2508, -6.9862,
-23.1004

■ 68.2508, -6.9862,
-23.1004

■ 63.3264, -6.1766,
-31.1785

■ 73.3991, -7.1409,
-15.3698

■ 58.6480, -4.6149,
-39.6254

■ 78.7448, -6.7264,
-7.9633

■ 54.2453, -2.2037,
-48.4387

■ 84.2695, -5.8196,
-0.8477

■ 50.1485, 1.1450,
-57.5892

■ 89.9561, -4.4863,
6.0095

■ 46.3858, 5.4863,

■ 95.5906, -3.4726,

-67.0114

12.4075

■ 42.9681, 10.7776,
-76.6360

■ 99.2438, -9.4947,
16.2624

■ 42.3972, 11.7518,
-78.3616

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.2521, -17.8702, -16.9111



68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004



68.2521, 5.5968, -21.1462

Triad

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



68.2521, -6.9867, -23.0991



68.2521, 20.1710, 11.7396



68.2521, -21.6020, 16.3861

Complementary

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



68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004



73.4131, 5.4403, 24.6628

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.



68.2521, -12.4206, 21.7384



68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004



68.2521, 11.8490, 19.4122

Square

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



68.2521, -6.9867, -23.0991



68.2521, 21.8878, 0.4270



68.2521, -0.2386, 22.7364



68.2521, -25.9018, 6.8474

Rectangle

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



68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004



68.2521, 13.2199, -15.6242



68.2521, -0.2386, 22.7364



68.2521, -19.0171, 18.6579

Sweetspot

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



68.2521, -6.9867, -23.0991



92.9724, -6.8792, -3.1641



81.1348, -36.0294, 16.0105



42.6196, -3.2520, -1.9655

0.0000, NaN, NaN



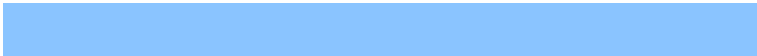
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



68.2521, -6.9867, -23.0991



72.2746, -7.1895, -33.2015



55.9024, 14.9890, -44.6910



38.8225, -2.7638, -0.7819



32.2818, 8.0879, -57.8090



9.7768, 0.3440, -12.9628

Inverse Universe

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



63.0203, 34.6501, -4.2669



65.8426, 48.2203, -5.7999



86.3467, -15.8946, 35.3549



38.0626, 2.2159, 0.9505



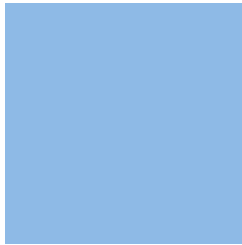
32.0152, 57.0931, 3.1214



8.8101, 15.9089, -0.6744

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

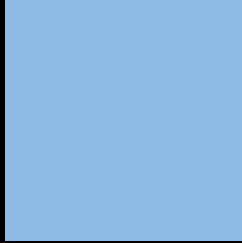
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

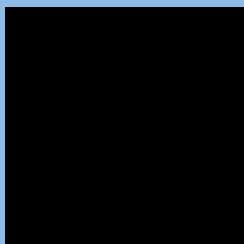
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

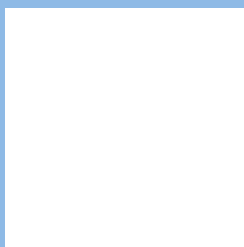
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004.

-23.1004.

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

68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004

Protanopia

67.9871, 2.5523, -20.1836

Deuteranopia

68.1452, 5.1656, -24.3422



Tritanopia

68.2037, -15.4358, -9.0046

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004

Protanomaly

68.1730, -1.2410, -21.2176

Deuteranomaly

68.1134, 0.4219, -23.8294

Tritanomaly

68.3409, -12.6532, -13.8858

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004

Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252

Achromatomaly

67.1404, -5.5178, -5.3720

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004 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(142, 186, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 186, 230)  
}
```

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(142, 186, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 186, 230) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004 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(142, 186, 230) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 186, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 186, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 186, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 186, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 186,  
230) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.2508, -6.9862, -23.1004 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 186, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
186, 230) }
```

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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