

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.3403, -17.7462,  
-2.0629)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.3403, -17.7462,  
-2.0629) contains.

<b>HunterLab(68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(68.2648,  
-17.7368, -2.0652)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8BBFC1
RGB	139, 191, 193
RGB Percent	55%, 75%, 76%
CMY	0.4549, 0.2510, 0.2431
CMYK	0.28, 0.01, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	182°, 30%, 65%
HSV	182°, 28%, 76%
XYZ	38.9039, 46.6008, 57.3965
YIQ	175.6800, -31.6340, -10.4020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

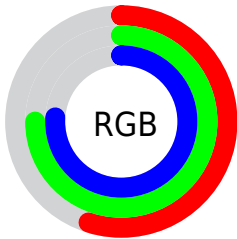
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	139, 165, 193
Decimal	9158593
CIE Lab	73.93, -16.41, -6.50
CIE LCh	74, 17.648, 201.621
Yxy	46.6027, 0.2722, 0.3261
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287348673 (0xFF8BBFC1)
YUV	175.6800, 8.5388, -32.1684
Hunter-Lab	68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652

# Details

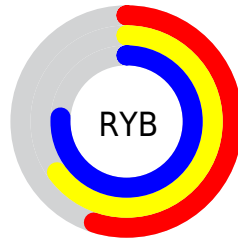
The HunterLab color  $68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $56.7905, 14.3287, 9.7427$ , and the grayscale version is  $65.7335, -3.5074, 3.5714$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $92.1034, -20.4643, -1.2975$ , and  $46.7023, -14.4229, -2.9731$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $66.9139, -21.5814, -3.8503$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69.8037, -13.2883, -0.0737$ .

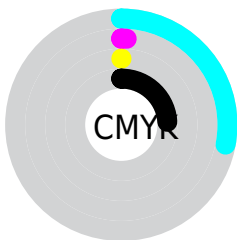
# Distribution



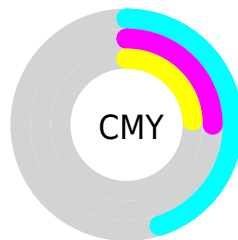
- Red (55%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652 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 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.2648, -17.7368,  
-2.0652

68.2648, -17.7368,  
-2.0652

193.1907,  
-30.6815, 2.5081

57.2029, -16.2691,  
-2.3638

92.2607, -20.6295,  
-1.3206

46.8117, -14.7746,  
-2.6094

105.1312,  
-22.0634, -0.8835

37.1392, -13.2419,  
-2.7953

118.5501,  
-23.4944, -0.4065

28.2436, -11.6519,  
-2.9138

132.4958,  
-24.9252, 0.1082

20.1996, -9.9736,  
-2.9549

146.9492,  
-26.3577, 0.6585

13.1093, -8.1510,  
-2.9050

161.8930,

6.6002, -11.1840,

-27.7938, 1.2430

-3.7246

177.3115,  
-29.2347, 1.8599

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.2648, -17.7368,  
-2.0652

■ 68.2648, -17.7368,  
-2.0652

■ 66.9139, -21.5814,  
-3.8503

■ 69.8037, -13.2883,  
-0.0737

■ 65.7465, -24.7900,  
-5.4196

■ 71.5245, -8.2730,  
2.1055

■ 64.7610, -27.3473,  
-6.7640

■ 73.4247, -2.7381,  
4.4557

■ 63.9512, -29.2542,  
-7.8812

■ 75.4992, 3.2665,  
6.9585

■ 63.3073, -30.5319,

■ 77.7417, 9.6898,

-8.7761

9.5956

■ 62.8145, -31.2255,  
-9.4626

■ 80.1451, 16.4819,  
12.3493

■ 62.4465, -31.4324,  
-9.9736

■ 80.3685, 16.1727,  
12.5854

■ 62.3777, -31.4527,  
-10.0693

■ 80.5691, 15.7888,  
12.7950

■ 80.7702, 15.4050,  
13.0046

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.2662, -18.6011, 5.8725



68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652



68.2662, -13.1920, -9.1636

# Triad

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



68.2662, -17.7377, -2.0642



68.2662, 9.2016, -6.3020



68.2662, -1.3258, 16.9892

# Complementary

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



68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652



56.7905, 14.3287, 9.7427

# 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.



68.2662, 6.4548, 14.4906



68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652



68.2662, 12.7184, 1.4866

# Square

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



68.2662, -17.7377, -2.0642



68.2662, 2.2805, -11.8049



68.2662, 11.6900, 9.0310



68.2662, -9.3773, 16.2766



# Rectangle

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



68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652



68.2662, -8.5624, -12.1616



68.2662, 11.6900, 9.0310



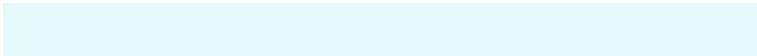
68.2662, 1.4133, 16.5088

# Sweetspot

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



68.2662, -17.7377, -2.0642



95.6840, -11.1754, 2.7731



67.4885, -26.8263, 19.0460



44.1497, -5.6691, 1.0724



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



# Same Dimension

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



68.2662, -17.7377, -2.0642



90.1448, -27.2037, -4.3611



59.9690, -4.9777, -13.0162



33.7083, -4.2580, 0.8473



50.8980, -25.6830, -8.1759



10.6750, -5.4535, -1.5703



# Inverse Universe

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



57.9356, 23.7941, -14.3285



73.4114, 40.7205, -24.9613



64.1358, 0.8119, 16.9529



32.0014, 2.4576, -0.9839



31.4602, 61.3675, -37.7391

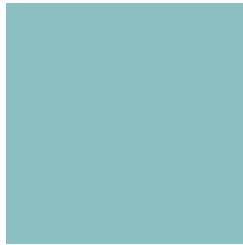


6.5550, 12.8102, -8.0473



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

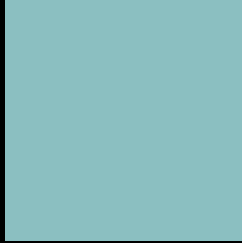
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

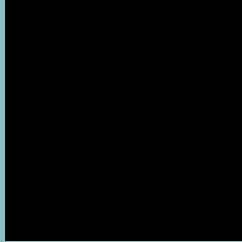
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652.



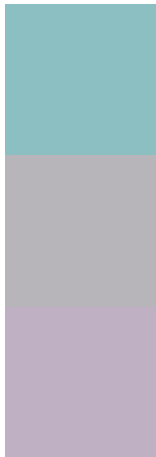
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.2648,

-17.7368, -2.0652.

# 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

68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652

### Protanopia

68.0110, -1.6676, 1.3813

### Deuteranopia

68.0020, 4.9649, -3.5445



## Tritanopia

68.1950, -13.9819, -7.8904

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652

## Protanomaly

67.9489, -7.8892, -0.2772

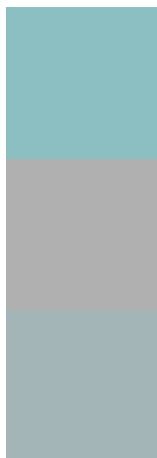
## Deuteranomaly

67.7290, -3.5971, -3.5255

## Tritanomaly

68.3080, -15.4741, -5.6094

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652

## Achromatopsia

65.8903, -3.5157, 3.5799

## Achromatomaly

66.4919, -8.7869, 1.3556

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652 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(139, 191, 193)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(139, 191, 193)  
}
```

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(139, 191, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(139, 191, 193) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652 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(139, 191, 193) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(139, 191, 193) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(139, 191, 193) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(139, 191, 193); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 191, 193);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(139, 191,  
193) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.2648, -17.7368, -2.0652 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(139, 191, 193) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(139,  
191, 193) }
```

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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