

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.4436, 8.6025,  
-23.8415)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.4436, 8.6025,  
-23.8415) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.3379, 8.7815,  
-23.9729)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5B0E8
RGB	181, 176, 232
RGB Percent	71%, 69%, 91%
CMY	0.2902, 0.3098, 0.0902
CMYK	0.22, 0.24, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	245°, 55%, 80%
HSV	245°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	49.1469, 46.7007, 82.7678
YIQ	183.8790, -14.9960, 18.4760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

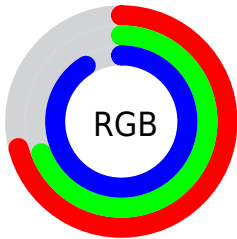
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	181, 176, 232
Decimal	11907304
CIE Lab	74.00, 13.40, -27.36
CIE LCh	74, 30.462, 296.088
Yxy	46.7026, 0.2752, 0.2615
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290097384 (0xFFB5B0E8)
YUV	183.8790, 23.7237, -2.5249
Hunter-Lab	68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729

# Details

The HunterLab color  $68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $87.8521, -14.8190, 26.1528$ , and the grayscale version is  $69.0917, -3.6866, 3.7539$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $91.1649, 1.3427, -5.3302$ , and  $46.9701, 8.2359, -22.7608$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60.0043, 15.1643, -38.1962$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $77.0338, 2.8974, -11.2411$ .

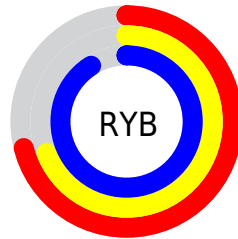
# Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (69%)

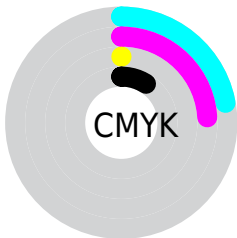
Blue (91%)



Red (71%)

Yellow (69%)

Blue (91%)

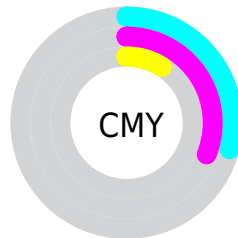


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (29%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729 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 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.3379, 8.7815,  
-23.9729

■ 68.3379, 8.7815,  
-23.9729

193.2941, 6.9571,  
-25.4743

■ 57.2718, 8.7107,  
-23.5356

■ 92.3415, 8.7253,  
-24.6721

■ 46.8761, 8.5662,  
-23.0458

105.2156, 8.6117,  
-24.9382

■ 37.1989, 8.3368,  
-22.5114

118.6379, 8.4467,  
-25.1503

■ 28.2981, 8.0090,  
-21.9565

132.5870, 8.2338,  
-25.3105

■ 20.2483, 7.5640,  
-21.4421

147.0436, 7.9759,  
-25.4210

■ 13.1515, 6.9752,  
-21.1392

161.9904, 7.6757,

■ 6.6538, 8.4172,

-25.4838

-24.0226

177.4120, 7.3354,  
-25.5010

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.3379, 8.7815,  
-23.9729

■ 68.3379, 8.7815,  
-23.9729

■ 60.0043, 15.1643,  
-38.1962

■ 77.0338, 2.8974,  
-11.2411

■ 52.1088, 22.1961,  
-54.3682

■ 86.0310, -2.6054,  
0.3517

■ 44.7687, 30.0275,  
-72.9962

■ 95.2892, -7.8208,  
11.0772

■ 38.1539, 38.7276,  
-94.4492

■ 99.3007, -9.1805,  
15.4443

■ 32.5094, 48.0435,

-118.3628

■ 28.1563, 56.9447,  
-142.4159

■ 25.4062, 63.3704,  
-161.4001

■ 24.4592, 65.7068,  
-168.8404

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.3393, -5.5036, -27.6102



68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729



68.3393, 20.5263, -12.4218

# Triad

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



68.3393, 8.7805, -23.9714



68.3393, 12.2659, 21.9603



68.3393, -28.8206, 5.4689

# Complementary

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



68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729



87.8521, -14.8190, 26.1528

# 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.



68.3393, -24.8721, 16.6862



68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729



68.3393, -1.7766, 24.8962

# Square

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



68.3393, 8.7805, -23.9714



68.3393, 22.6512, 14.1876



68.3393, -15.2511, 23.1827



68.3393, -26.4913, -8.7206



# Rectangle

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



68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729



68.3393, 24.9341, -2.8266



68.3393, -15.2511, 23.1827



68.3393, -28.1927, 9.6767

# Sweetspot

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



68.3393, 8.7805, -23.9714



92.8339, -1.1611, -3.2394



83.7725, -18.6879, -2.7400



42.6665, -0.3672, -1.8552

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.3393, 8.7805, -23.9714



71.3689, 13.2578, -34.3865



70.9828, 17.3390, -19.7259



37.3475, 0.1274, -2.6139



18.2868, 49.0036, -125.2901



5.1807, 13.4855, -32.4152



# Inverse Universe

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



73.3174, 24.2738, -13.1676



78.1858, 33.8977, -18.8193



85.4616, -23.5358, 23.7518



38.1993, 2.9484, -0.9924



34.8612, 67.2414, -35.9265

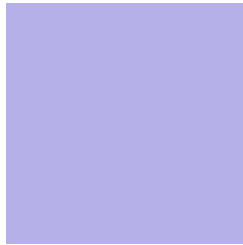


9.5111, 18.3992, -10.2197



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

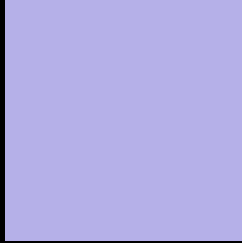
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

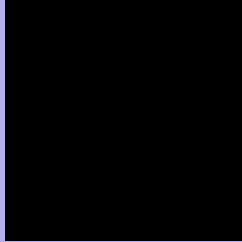
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729.

-23.9729.

# 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

68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729

### Protanopia

68.4516, 3.4306, -25.8382

### Deuteranopia

68.2285, 5.4444, -24.2049



## Tritanopia

68.1805, -3.4368, -3.9830

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729

## Protanomaly

68.5211, 5.0899, -25.0437

## Deuteranomaly

68.1913, 6.8145, -24.2399

## Tritanomaly

68.2955, 0.9340, -10.8331

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729

## Achromatopsia

69.2330, -3.6941, 3.7616

## Achromatomaly

68.7983, 0.4954, -5.2195

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729 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(181, 176, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 176, 232)  
}
```

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(181, 176, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 176, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729 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(181, 176, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 176, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(181, 176, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 176, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 176, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 176,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.3379, 8.7815, -23.9729 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 176, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
176, 232) }
```

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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