

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.5216, -6.3111,  
-12.3686)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.5216, -6.3111,  
-12.3686) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.3894, -6.2492,  
-12.5432)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9EB9D5
RGB	158, 185, 213
RGB Percent	62%, 73%, 84%
CMY	0.3804, 0.2745, 0.1647
CMYK	0.26, 0.13, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	211°, 40%, 73%
HSV	211°, 26%, 84%
XYZ	43.4597, 46.7711, 69.6880
YIQ	180.1190, -25.0800, 2.9840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

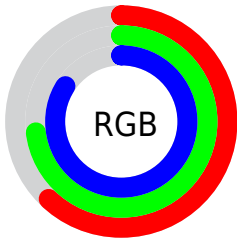
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	158, 176, 213
Decimal	10402261
CIELab	74.04, -2.92, -17.11
CIELCh	74, 17.356, 260.322
Yxy	46.7730, 0.2718, 0.2925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288592341 (0xFF9EB9D5)
YUV	180.1190, 16.2103, -19.3984
Hunter-Lab	68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432

# Details

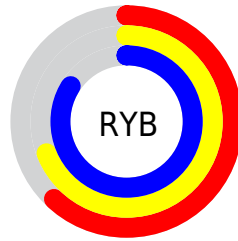
The HunterLab color  $68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $71.9256, 1.1245, 17.6739$ , and the grayscale version is  $67.5511, -3.6044, 3.6702$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $91.8024, -11.0410, -4.7269$ , and  $46.8769, -4.9312, -12.1146$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $63.5859, -6.1577, -19.6251$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $73.3721, -5.8458, -5.7602$ .

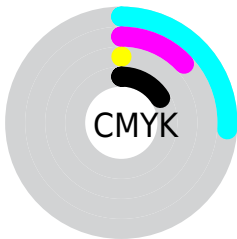
# Distribution



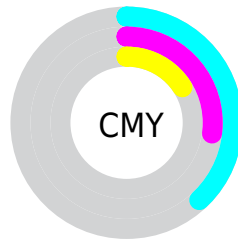
- Red (62%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432 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 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.3894, -6.2492,  
-12.5432

■ 68.3894, -6.2492,  
-12.5432

193.3669,  
-14.0145, -11.2736

■ 57.3203, -5.5081,  
-12.4191

■ 92.3984, -7.8103,  
-12.6062

■ 46.9216, -4.7920,  
-12.2301

■ 105.2750, -8.6274,  
-12.5552

■ 37.2410, -4.1020,  
-11.9711

118.6998, -9.4684,  
-12.4534

■ 28.3364, -3.4381,  
-11.6400

132.6512,  
-10.3329, -12.3037

■ 20.2826, -2.7991,  
-11.2417

147.1101,  
-11.2202, -12.1087

■ 13.1813, -2.1818,  
-10.8057

162.0591,

■ 6.6913, -2.2575,

-12.1299, -11.8707

-11.9509

177.4828,  
-13.0614, -11.5917

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.3894, -6.2492,  
-12.5432

■ 68.3894, -6.2492,  
-12.5432

■ 63.5859, -6.1577,  
-19.6251

■ 73.3721, -5.8458,  
-5.7602

■ 58.9777, -5.4911,  
-27.0393

■ 78.5125, -5.0122,  
0.7524

■ 54.5895, -4.1638,  
-34.8073

■ 83.7969, -3.8068,  
7.0276

■ 50.4475, -2.0844,  
-42.9369

■ 89.2125, -2.2783,  
13.0953

■ 46.5800, 0.8334,

■ 93.7685, -3.8459,

-51.4119

17.9080

■ 43.0152, 4.6534,  
-60.1821

■ 97.1976, -9.4874,  
21.3265

■ 39.7753, 9.3831,  
-69.1634

■ 98.7847, -12.0350,  
22.8768

■ 38.4969, 11.5401,  
-73.0295

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.3908, -13.3104, -8.6826



68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432



68.3908, 1.8376, -11.6699

# Triad

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



68.3908, -6.2501, -12.5420



68.3908, 11.5651, 8.6682



68.3908, -15.2256, 12.5182

# Complementary

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



68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432



71.9256, 1.1245, 17.6739

# 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.



68.3908, -8.9753, 16.2038



68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432



68.3908, 6.5723, 14.1668

# Square

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



68.3908, -6.2501, -12.5420



68.3908, 12.3781, 1.1862



68.3908, -1.0162, 16.7700



68.3908, -18.3310, 6.1656



# Rectangle

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



68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432



68.3908, 6.7140, -8.5566



68.3908, -1.0162, 16.7700



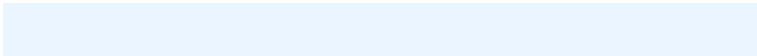
68.3908, -13.4367, 14.0774

# Sweetspot

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



68.3908, -6.2501, -12.5420



94.8084, -6.4178, -0.8563



76.4084, -24.6043, 10.8200



43.4170, -3.0480, -0.9532

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

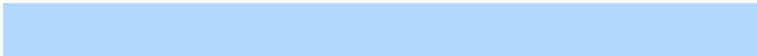


# Same Dimension

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



68.3908, -6.2501, -12.5420



80.5745, -7.6810, -20.1011



60.4385, 7.4629, -24.3828



36.0629, -2.5212, -0.7366



30.4240, 8.3461, -56.0441



8.5074, 0.1323, -10.9192



# Inverse Universe

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



64.8875, 19.6616, -1.6138



75.6207, 30.5128, -3.1476



80.1275, -12.3369, 25.2217



35.3856, 2.0123, 0.9306



30.4619, 54.2618, 3.4443

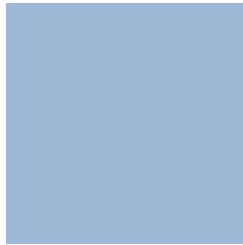


7.5920, 13.7285, -0.7299



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

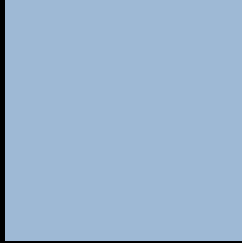
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

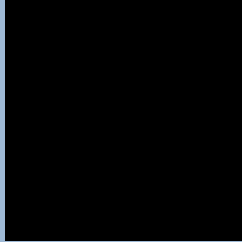
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

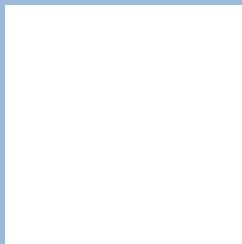
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432.

-12.5432.

# 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

68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432

### Protanopia

68.2098, 0.6415, -10.9576

### Deuteranopia

68.1307, 5.2625, -13.8738



## Tritanopia

68.4637, -9.9399, -6.3769

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432

## Protanomaly

68.2598, -2.1769, -11.5064

## Deuteranomaly

68.1881, 0.8635, -13.2842

## Tritanomaly

68.3682, -8.4109, -8.6580

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432

## Achromatopsia

67.5582, -3.6047, 3.6706

## Achromatomaly

67.8471, -4.9306, -1.8587

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432 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(158, 185, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(158, 185, 213)  
}
```

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(158, 185, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(158, 185, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432 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".

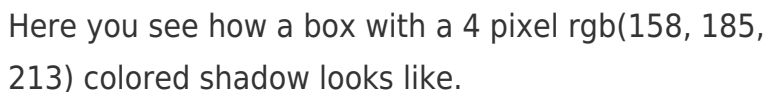
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(158, 185, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(158, 185, 213) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(158, 185, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(158, 185, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 185, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(158, 185,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.3894, -6.2492, -12.5432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(158, 185, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(158,  
185, 213) }
```

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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