

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.4855, 12.6460,  
-98.0658)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.4855, 12.6460,  
-98.0658) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(65.6242, -9.2474,  
-45.2005)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56B7FF
RGB	86, 183, 255
RGB Percent	34%, 72%, 100%
CMY	0.6627, 0.2823, 0.0000
CMYK	0.66, 0.28, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	206°, 100%, 67%
HSV	206°, 66%, 100%
XYZ	38.8212, 43.0654, 100.8740
YIQ	162.2050, -80.9240, 1.8280

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

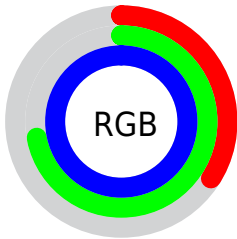
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	86, 148, 255
Decimal	5683199
CIE Lab	71.60, -6.61, -43.94
CIE LCh	72, 44.430, 261.449
Yxy	43.0668, 0.2124, 0.2356
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283873279 (0xFF56B7FF)
YUV	162.2050, 45.7479, -66.8318
Hunter-Lab	65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005

# Details

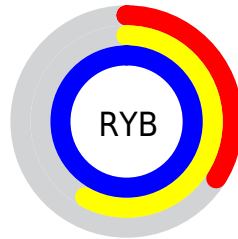
The HunterLab color **65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **68.1090, 25.3417, 34.7462**, and the grayscale version is **60.0368, -3.2034, 3.2619**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.9093, -25.4110, -11.4336**, and **44.7688, -5.8763, -43.2718** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4445, -6.6546, -53.5452**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.1119, -10.8482, -36.9921**.

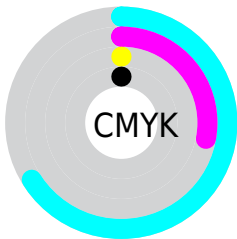
# Distribution



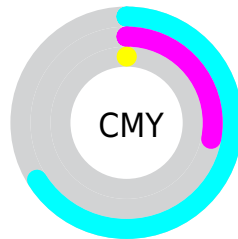
- Red (34%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005 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 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 65.6242, -9.2474,  
-45.2005

■ 65.6242, -9.2474,  
-45.2005

189.4430,  
-18.3675, -50.2468

■ 54.7152, -8.3146,  
-44.4981

■ 89.3373, -11.1564,  
-46.5838

■ 44.4873, -7.3941,  
-43.8390

■ 102.0764,  
-12.1350, -47.2348

■ 34.9905, -6.4825,  
-43.2954

■ 115.3693,  
-13.1305, -47.8470

■ 26.2862, -5.5744,  
-43.0173

■ 129.1939,  
-14.1431, -48.4167

■ 18.4544, -4.6603,  
-43.3432

143.5304,  
-15.1731, -48.9418

■ 11.6060, -3.7213,  
-45.1793

158.3611,

■ 4.2090, -7.0638,

-16.2205, -49.4218

-75.6331

173.6701,  
-17.2853, -49.8566

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 65.6242, -9.2474,  
-45.2005

■ 65.6242, -9.2474,  
-45.2005

■ 61.4445, -6.6546,  
-53.5452

■ 70.1119, -10.8482,  
-36.9921

■ 57.5873, -3.0269,  
-61.9729

■ 74.8820, -11.5338,  
-28.9685

■ 54.0601, 1.6143,  
-70.4204

■ 79.9120, -11.3938,  
-21.1514

■ 52.8093, 3.5244,  
-73.6152

■ 85.1794, -10.5195,  
-13.5497

■ 90.6633, -8.9974,

-6.1608

■ 96.3445, -6.9061,  
1.0249

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.6253, -26.2468, -32.9101



65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005



65.6253, 11.4945, -41.6237

# Triad

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



65.6253, -9.2472, -45.1985



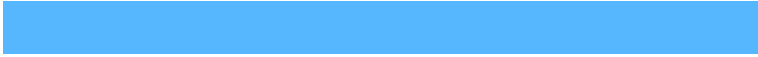
65.6253, 37.2285, 15.8262



65.6253, -31.5007, 22.8620

# Complementary

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



65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005



68.1090, 25.3417, 34.7462

# 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.



65.6253, -17.2679, 29.7126



65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005



65.6253, 22.8289, 26.6008

# Square

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



65.6253, -9.2472, -45.1985



65.6253, 40.0591, -2.2335



65.6253, 2.4415, 30.8322



65.6253, -38.0243, 8.8916



# Rectangle

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



65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005



65.6253, 24.5910, -31.0849



65.6253, 2.4415, 30.8322



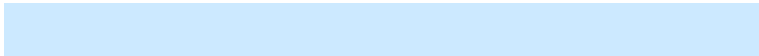
65.6253, -27.5483, 25.8711

# Sweetspot

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



65.6253, -9.2472, -45.1985



88.5941, -9.6356, -8.8920



87.1284, -58.9816, 31.1246



40.2748, -4.6551, -5.0750

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



65.6253, -9.2472, -45.1985



59.9674, -5.4234, -56.6823



42.8147, 35.3673, -104.0118



43.7139, -3.5347, -0.5910



38.5675, 1.8494, -52.1984



12.9037, -0.9023, -14.1806



# Inverse Universe

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



55.9787, 71.4091, -11.7071



51.4374, 81.7606, -9.6231



92.0836, -17.0200, 50.7734



42.6167, 2.6833, 0.6606



34.9708, 63.0933, -2.2452

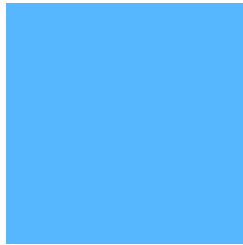


11.0120, 20.0480, -2.1062



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

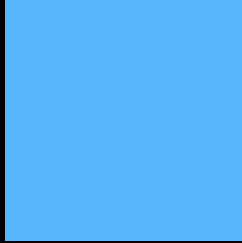
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

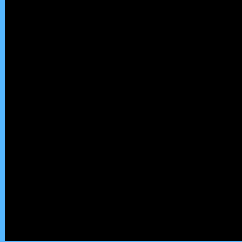
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

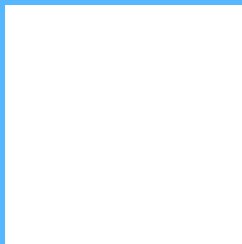
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005.



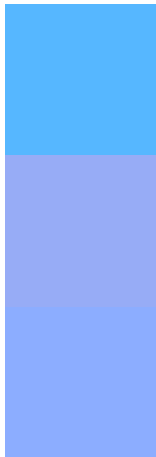
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005.

-45.2005.

# 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

65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005

### Protanopia

65.3744, 6.1418, -38.6831

### Deuteranopia

65.3319, 5.3636, -45.5073



## Tritanopia

65.6909, -28.0613, -13.8727

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005

## Protanomaly

65.1170, -0.5324, -41.4872

## Deuteranomaly

65.3126, -0.8283, -45.6530

## Tritanomaly

65.6204, -21.8811, -24.3103

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005

## Achromatopsia

60.1088, -3.2073, 3.2658

## Achromatomaly

61.4844, -8.3960, -12.6212

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005 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(86, 183, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 183, 255)  
}
```

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(86, 183, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 183, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005 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(86, 183, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 183, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 183, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 183, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 183, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 183,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.6242, -9.2474, -45.2005 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 183, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 183,  
255) }
```

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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