

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.4961, -0.9509,  
-9.4661)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.4961, -0.9509,  
-9.4661) contains.

<b>HunterLab(69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301)</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(69.4847, -1.1039,  
-9.2301)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B1B8D2
RGB	177, 184, 210
RGB Percent	69%, 72%, 82%
CMY	0.3059, 0.2784, 0.1765
CMYK	0.16, 0.12, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	227°, 27%, 76%
HSV	227°, 16%, 82%
XYZ	46.9048, 48.2812, 67.8198
YIQ	184.8710, -12.5180, 6.6020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

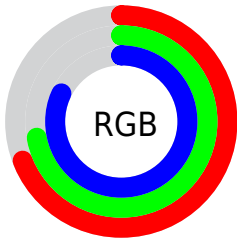
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">177, 183, 210</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">11647186</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">75.00, 2.87, -13.90</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">75, 14.195, 281.663</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">48.2832, 0.2878, 0.2962</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4289837266 (0xFFB1B8D2)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">184.8710, 12.3886, -6.9029</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color  $69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCCCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $77.1931, -5.8940, 15.5140$ , and the grayscale version is  $69.5533, -3.7112, 3.7790$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $93.2008, -4.4936, -2.8339$ , and  $47.8727, -0.1468, -9.4573$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $62.8709, 1.4034, -18.7353$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $76.3035, -3.2209, -0.4167$ .

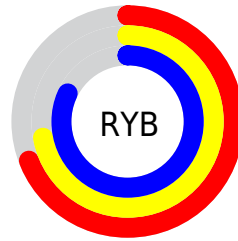
# Distribution



Red (69%)

Green (72%)

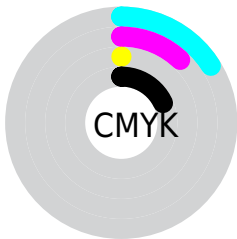
Blue (82%)



Red (69%)

Yellow (72%)

Blue (82%)

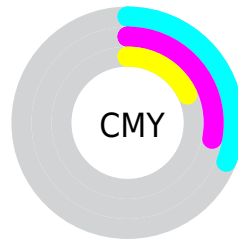


Cyan (16%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (18%)



Cyan (31%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301 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 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.4847, -1.1039,  
-9.2301

■ 69.4847, -1.1039,  
-9.2301

194.9137, -6.7483,  
-6.9664

■ 58.3534, -0.6557,  
-9.2299

■ 93.6087, -2.1252,  
-9.0530

■ 47.8884, -0.2510,  
-9.1667

106.5390, -2.6906,  
-8.8864

■ 38.1366, 0.1045,  
-9.0336

120.0151, -3.2902,  
-8.6718

■ 29.1548, 0.4051,  
-8.8249

134.0160, -3.9223,  
-8.4119

■ 21.0155, 0.6425,  
-8.5367

148.5225, -4.5853,  
-8.1094

■ 13.8173, 0.8048,  
-8.1743

163.5177, -5.2781,

■ 7.4424, 1.2826,

-7.7664

-8.4370

178.9862, -5.9995,  
-7.3848

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.4847, -1.1039,  
-9.2301

■ 69.4847, -1.1039,  
-9.2301

■ 62.8709, 1.4034,  
-18.7353

■ 76.3035, -3.2209,  
-0.4167

■ 56.4892, 4.4030,  
-29.1112

■ 83.2989, -5.0201,  
7.8411

■ 50.3823, 8.0181,  
-40.5680

■ 90.4532, -6.5617,  
15.6552

■ 44.6057, 12.4012,  
-53.3433

■ 97.1581, -9.9781,  
22.4850

■ 39.2344, 17.7217,

■ 98.7083, -12.4591,

-67.6553

23.9811

■ 34.3700, 24.1233,  
-83.5814

■ 30.1448, 31.6115,  
-100.7969

■ 26.7136, 39.8371,  
-118.1705

■ 25.4882, 43.3187,  
-125.3708

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.4861, -7.6922, -8.7951



69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301



69.4861, 5.0027, -5.9418

# Triad

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



69.4861, -1.1052, -9.2288



69.4861, 6.1109, 11.3985



69.4861, -15.4474, 7.5047

# Complementary

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



69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301



77.1931, -5.8940, 15.5140

# 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.



69.4861, -12.0160, 12.2769



69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301



69.4861, 0.3612, 14.3749

# Square

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



69.4861, -1.1052, -9.2288



69.4861, 9.2724, 6.1987



69.4861, -6.2797, 14.6806



69.4861, -15.8066, 1.2759



# Rectangle

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



69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301



69.4861, 7.9161, -2.2483



69.4861, -6.2797, 14.6806



69.4861, -14.6212, 9.3166

# Sweetspot

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



69.4861, -1.1052, -9.2288



95.6135, -4.1707, 0.1772



77.2954, -15.3194, 4.0934



43.9520, -1.8503, -0.2660

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



69.4861, -1.1052, -9.2288



83.6415, -0.3447, -15.5301



68.2507, 5.2900, -10.8199



34.3780, -1.1559, -1.6774



20.2056, 32.8227, -96.1100



5.8876, 4.5745, -17.2341



# Inverse Universe

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



69.7193, 8.4455, 4.5428



84.0648, 14.1482, 5.8304



78.5095, -12.3961, 16.7470



34.4219, 1.5222, 2.0456



29.1263, 50.3109, 15.4776

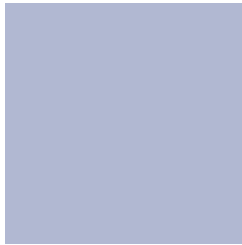


6.9734, 12.2143, 2.3972



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

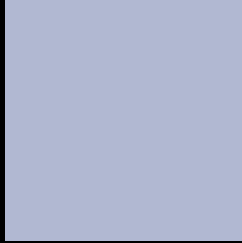
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

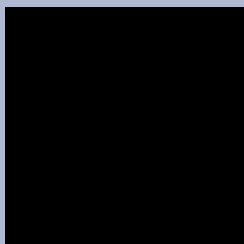
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

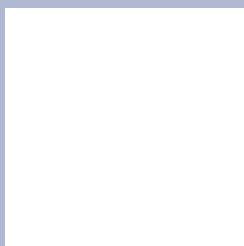
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301.



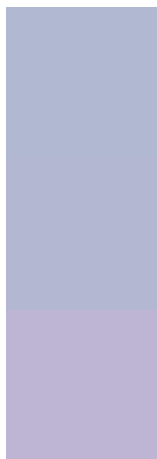
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301.

-9.2301.

# 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

69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301

### Protanopia

69.4073, 0.0909, -8.7587

### Deuteranopia

69.4930, 5.0561, -9.6699



## Tritanopia

69.5715, -4.5911, -3.7790

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301

## Protanomaly

69.3211, -0.2044, -8.8810

## Deuteranomaly

69.3291, 3.0036, -9.9313

## Tritanomaly

69.4893, -3.0524, -5.9764

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301

## Achromatopsia

69.6527, -3.7165, 3.7844

## Achromatomaly

69.6693, -3.0959, -0.5595

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301 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(177, 184, 210)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(177, 184, 210)  
}
```

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(177, 184, 210) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(177, 184, 210) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301 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".

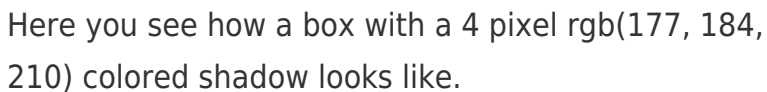
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(177, 184, 210) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(177, 184, 210) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(177, 184, 210)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(177, 184, 210); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 184, 210);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(177, 184,  
210) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.4847, -1.1039, -9.2301 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(177, 184, 210) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(177,  
184, 210) }
```

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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