

Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.5155, -4.3125,
-34.9836)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(69.5155, -4.3125,
-34.9836) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(69.4621, -4.0896,
-35.1710)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89BCFB
RGB	137, 188, 251
RGB Percent	54%, 74%, 98%
CMY	0.4627, 0.2627, 0.0157
CMYK	0.45, 0.25, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	213°, 93%, 76%
HSV	213°, 45%, 98%
XYZ	45.7123, 48.2498, 98.1707
YIQ	179.9330, -50.6190, 8.7810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

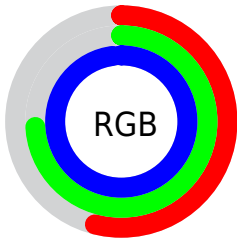
Format	Color
RYB	137, 172, 251
Decimal	9026811
CIELab	74.98, -0.42, -36.35
CIElCh	75, 36.349, 269.335
Yxy	48.2516, 0.2379, 0.2511
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287216891 (0xFF89BCFB)
YUV	179.9330, 35.0360, -37.6522
Hunter-Lab	69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710

Details

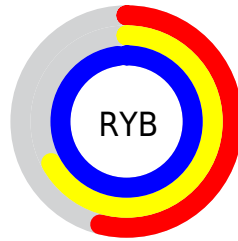
The HunterLab color $69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99CCFF$. A complement of this color would be $79.7657, 5.7660, 31.6592$, and the grayscale version is $67.4050, -3.5966, 3.6622$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $91.3912, -17.5380, -5.3690$, and $47.8837, -2.8668, -33.7414$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $63.8175, -1.9127, -45.5023$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $75.3920, -5.4446, -25.4142$.

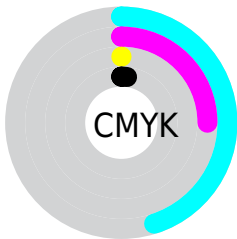
Distribution



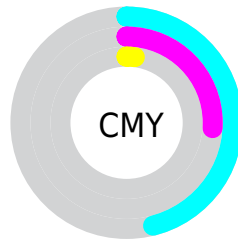
- Red (54%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710 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 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 69.4621, -4.0896,
-35.1710

■ 69.4621, -4.0896,
-35.1710

194.8817,
-10.9446, -38.6742

■ 58.3320, -3.4737,
-34.5520

■ 93.5836, -5.4178,
-36.2857

■ 47.8683, -2.8920,
-33.9127

■ 106.5127, -6.1269,
-36.7731

■ 38.1180, -2.3466,
-33.2826

119.9878, -6.8644,
-37.2110

■ 29.1377, -1.8402,
-32.7252

133.9877, -7.6292,
-37.5992

■ 21.0002, -1.3761,
-32.3831

148.4932, -8.4205,
-37.9385

■ 13.8040, -0.9584,
-32.6215

163.4875, -9.2373,

■ 7.4276, -0.6441,

-38.2299

-36.2444

178.9550,
-10.0789, -38.4747

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 69.4621, -4.0896,
-35.1710

■ 69.4621, -4.0896,
-35.1710

■ 63.8175, -1.9127,
-45.5023

■ 75.3920, -5.4446,
-25.4142

■ 58.4928, 1.2142,
-56.4474

■ 81.5703, -6.0951,
-16.1821

■ 53.5330, 5.4153,
-68.0012

■ 87.9704, -6.1443,
-7.4129

■ 48.9843, 10.7834,
-80.0967

■ 94.5690, -5.6801,
0.9533

■ 44.8883, 17.3297,

99.8725, -6.0348,

-92.5863

7.2536

■ 43.1479, 20.6290,
-98.4632

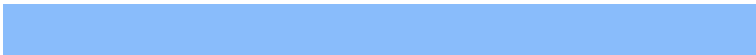
Harmonies

Analogous

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



69.4634, -19.6453, -28.7321



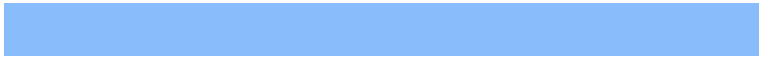
69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710



69.4634, 13.0844, -29.2533

Triad

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



69.4634, -4.0898, -35.1695



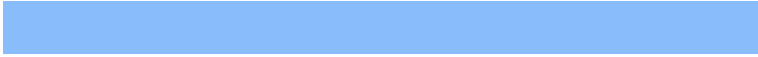
69.4634, 27.2276, 17.3851



69.4634, -29.7098, 17.8747

Complementary

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



69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710



79.7657, 5.7660, 31.6592

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.



69.4634, -19.0466, 25.8365



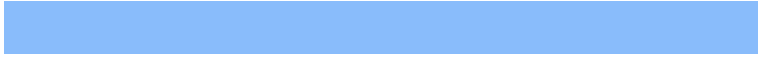
69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710



69.4634, 13.8052, 25.6055

Square

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



69.4634, -4.0898, -35.1695



69.4634, 32.1878, 3.4185



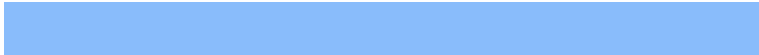
69.4634, -3.3296, 28.2872



69.4634, -33.5343, 4.1417

Rectangle

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



69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710



69.4634, 22.9353, -19.7535



69.4634, -3.3296, 28.2872



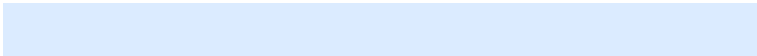
69.4634, -26.8603, 21.1814

Sweetspot

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



69.4634, -4.0898, -35.1695



90.4978, -6.2191, -6.3271



88.5834, -43.7790, 17.3663



41.2063, -2.9014, -3.7964

0.0000, NaN, NaN



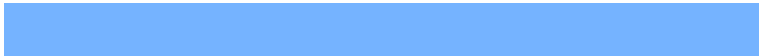
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



69.4634, -4.0898, -35.1695



65.7448, -2.3057, -44.8479



55.3815, 24.3860, -63.1560



42.3338, -2.7313, -1.1117



31.7283, 13.9870, -69.8515



10.6791, 2.1781, -18.0498

Inverse Universe

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



64.8330, 45.7006, -2.7610



61.0765, 56.0876, -2.7332



95.0095, -22.0256, 43.3885



41.6585, 2.3709, 1.2977



33.8041, 59.8034, 7.0147



10.3892, 18.5705, 0.6774

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

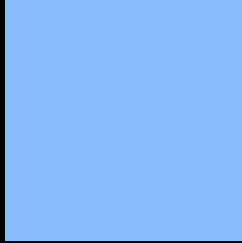
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

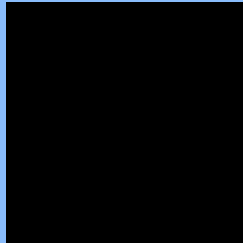
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

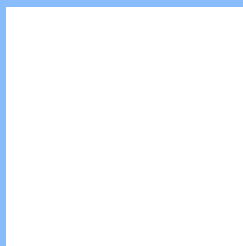
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710.

-35.1710.

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

69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710

Protanopia

69.4383, 4.6711, -31.5770

Deuteranopia

69.4771, 5.3405, -35.6869



Tritanopia

69.3494, -19.0983, -10.2903

Trichromacy



Original Color

69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710

Protanomaly

69.3014, 1.3295, -33.2512

Deuteranomaly

69.4113, 2.0651, -35.8594

Tritanomaly

69.1790, -13.6461, -19.2773

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710

Achromatopsia

67.5582, -3.6047, 3.6706

Achromatomaly

67.9821, -5.0561, -9.1247

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710 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(137, 188, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 188, 251)  
}
```

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(137, 188, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 188, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710 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(137, 188, 251) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 188, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(137, 188, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 188, 251); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 188, 251); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 188, 251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.4621, -4.0896, -35.1710 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 188, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
188, 251) }
```

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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