

Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.2361, -6.7333,
-16.9713)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(70.2361, -6.7333,
-16.9713) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| HunterLab(70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**HunterLab(70.2361, -6.7333,
-16.9713)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 9CBEE1 |
| RGB | 156, 190, 225 |
| RGB Percent | 61%, 75%, 88% |
| CMY | 0.3882, 0.2549, 0.1176 |
| CMYK | 0.31, 0.16, 0.00, 0.12 |
| HSL | 210°, 53%, 75% |
| HSV | 210°, 31%, 88% |
| XYZ | 45.7144, 49.3311, 78.3467 |
| YIQ | 183.8240, -31.4990, 3.6770 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

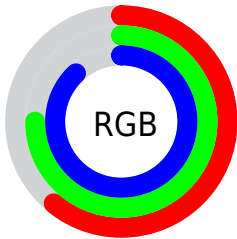
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| R_{YB} | 156, 179, 225 |
| Decimal | 10272481 |
| CIE _{Lab} | 75.66, -3.32, -21.19 |
| CIE _{LCh} | 76, 21.448, 261.084 |
| Yxy | 49.3330, 0.2636, 0.2845 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4288462561 (0xFF9CBEE1) |
| YUV | 183.8240, 20.2998, -24.4016 |
| Hunter-Lab | 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 |

Details

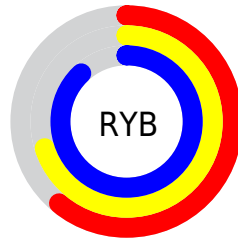
The HunterLab color $70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99CCFF$. A complement of this color would be $74.6124, 2.6440, 21.0276$, and the grayscale version is $69.0875, -3.6863, 3.7537$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $93.3427, -13.8892, -2.8194$, and $48.6592, -5.2019, -16.4464$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $65.2230, -6.3623, -24.6765$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $75.4510, -6.5341, -9.5989$.

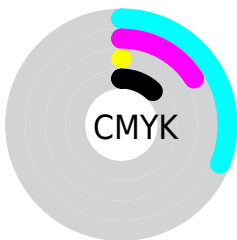
Distribution



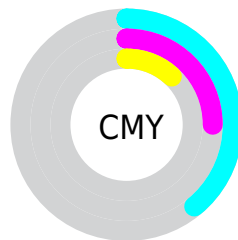
- Red (61%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (70%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 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 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 70.2361, -6.7333,
-16.9713

■ 70.2361, -6.7333,
-16.9713

195.9724,
-14.6836, -16.7851

■ 59.0625, -5.9669,
-16.7207

■ 94.4383, -8.3410,
-17.2866

■ 48.5524, -5.2242,
-16.4073

■ 107.4050, -9.1800,
-17.3601

■ 38.7523, -4.5061,
-16.0291

120.9161,
-10.0421, -17.3810

■ 29.7180, -3.8118,
-15.5902

134.9506,
-10.9269, -17.3520

■ 21.5210, -3.1399,
-15.1083

149.4897,
-11.8338, -17.2758

■ 14.2574, -2.4865,
-14.6421

164.5163,

■ 7.9144, -2.2529,

-12.7625, -17.1545

-14.9040

180.0152,
-13.7126, -16.9904

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.2361, -6.7333,
-16.9713

■ 70.2361, -6.7333,
-16.9713

■ 65.2230, -6.3623,
-24.6765

■ 75.4510, -6.5341,
-9.5989

■ 60.4308, -5.3306,
-32.7464

■ 80.8436, -5.8399,
-2.5300

■ 55.8874, -3.5431,
-41.1966

■ 86.3977, -4.7184,
4.2706

■ 51.6220, -0.9032,
-50.0231

■ 92.0988, -3.2261,
10.8357

■ 47.6650, 2.6721,

■ 96.5706, -6.1333,

-59.1908

15.6638

■ 44.0444, 7.2261,
-68.6260

■ 99.1041, -10.2660,
18.2707

■ 40.9608, 12.2572,
-77.6571

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.2375, -15.5317, -12.1114



70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713



70.2375, 3.3673, -15.6759

Triad

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



70.2375, -6.7341, -16.9700



70.2375, 15.2893, 10.1456



70.2375, -18.2228, 14.4598

Complementary

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



70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713



74.6124, 2.6440, 21.0276

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.



70.2375, -10.5975, 18.9596



70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713



70.2375, 8.8603, 16.7241

Square

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



70.2375, -6.7341, -16.9700



70.2375, 16.4679, 0.9013



70.2375, -0.7182, 19.7256



70.2375, -21.9143, 6.6247

Rectangle

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



70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713



70.2375, 9.4627, -11.5642



70.2375, -0.7182, 19.7256



70.2375, -16.0556, 16.3636

Sweetspot

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



70.2375, -6.7341, -16.9700



94.1810, -6.5543, -1.6395



80.4109, -29.7582, 12.8957



43.1436, -3.1069, -1.2980

0.0000, NaN, NaN



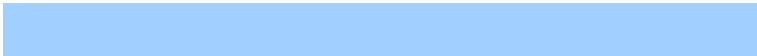
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



70.2375, -6.7341, -16.9700



77.1076, -7.5583, -25.3653



60.2350, 10.7262, -32.8132



37.8855, -2.6606, -0.7831



31.4660, 8.5592, -57.8066



9.3019, 0.3571, -12.3974

Inverse Universe

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



65.9573, 25.9392, -2.6960



71.5119, 37.6084, -4.2949



85.0055, -14.4137, 30.1890



37.1653, 2.1403, 0.9635



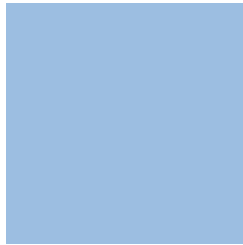
31.4763, 56.0748, 3.5122



8.3953, 15.1565, -0.6164

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

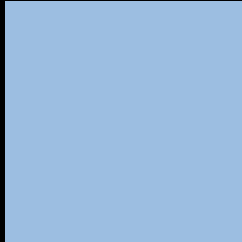
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

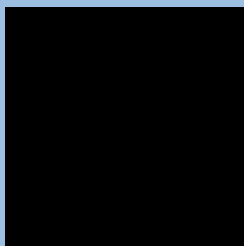
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

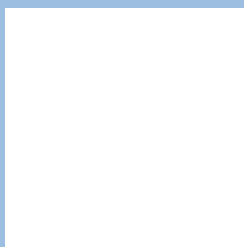
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713.



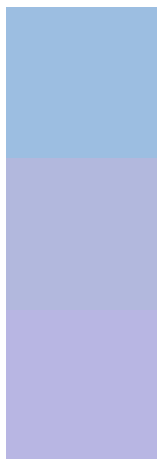
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713.

-16.9713.

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

70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713

Protanopia

69.9760, 1.3914, -14.8170

Deuteranopia

70.1372, 5.4272, -18.1204



Tritanopia

70.2634, -12.6955, -7.2812

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713

Protanomaly

69.9555, -1.6762, -15.4941

Deuteranomaly

70.1339, 0.7861, -17.5967

Tritanomaly

70.2329, -10.7643, -10.6173

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713

Achromatopsia

69.2330, -3.6941, 3.7616

Achromatomaly

69.4550, -5.0651, -3.4157

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 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(156, 190, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 190, 225)  
}
```

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(156, 190, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 190, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 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(156, 190, 225) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 190, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 190, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 190, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 190, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 190,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.2361, -6.7333, -16.9713 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 190, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
190, 225) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor