

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(72.1548, -4.2524,  
-18.3768)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(72.1548, -4.2524,  
-18.3768) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(72.1617, -4.1822,  
-18.3337)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A6C1E8
RGB	166, 193, 232
RGB Percent	65%, 76%, 91%
CMY	0.3490, 0.2431, 0.0902
CMYK	0.28, 0.17, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	215°, 59%, 78%
HSV	215°, 28%, 91%
XYZ	49.3613, 52.0731, 83.7934
YIQ	189.3730, -28.6110, 6.4050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

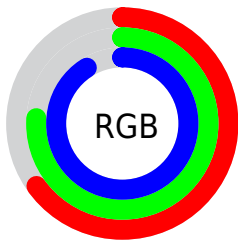
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	166, 185, 232
Decimal	10928616
CIE Lab	77.33, -0.36, -22.37
CIE LCh	77, 22.376, 269.077
Yxy	52.0752, 0.2665, 0.2811
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289118696 (0xFFA6C1E8)
YUV	189.3730, 21.0151, -20.4981
Hunter-Lab	72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337

# Details

The HunterLab color  $72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $79.7322, -0.7431, 22.2895$ , and the grayscale version is  $71.4174, -3.8107, 3.8802$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $95.1320, -12.5275, -0.5627$ , and  $50.3344, -3.3409, -17.4250$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $66.3377, -2.9746, -27.4089$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $78.2033, -4.8224, -9.7769$ .

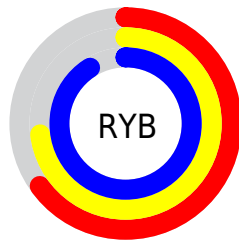
# Distribution



Red (65%)

Green (76%)

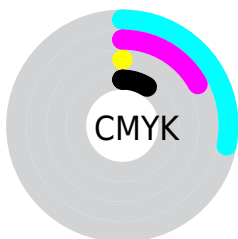
Blue (91%)



Red (65%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (91%)

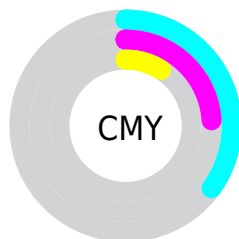


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (9%)



Cyan (35%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337 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 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 72.1617, -4.1822,  
-18.3337

■ 72.1617, -4.1822,  
-18.3337

198.6773,  
-11.0725, -18.3954

■ 60.8810, -3.5623,  
-18.0566

■ 96.5620, -5.5198,  
-18.7039

■ 50.2572, -2.9756,  
-17.7179

■ 109.6210, -6.2330,  
-18.8052

■ 40.3352, -2.4250,  
-17.3165

123.2208, -6.9744,  
-18.8540

■ 31.1687, -1.9131,  
-16.8575

137.3408, -7.7431,  
-18.8529

■ 22.8261, -1.4429,  
-16.3600

151.9623, -8.5380,  
-18.8043

■ 15.3987, -1.0186,  
-15.8831

167.0687, -9.3584,

■ 9.0056, -0.6554,

-18.7106

-15.6677

182.6450,  
-10.2035, -18.5736

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 72.1617, -4.1822,  
-18.3337

■ 72.1617, -4.1822,  
-18.3337

■ 66.3377, -2.9746,  
-27.4089

■ 78.2033, -4.8224,  
-9.7769

■ 60.7563, -1.0928,  
-37.0836

■ 84.4340, -4.9805,  
-1.6690

■ 55.4543, 1.5824,  
-47.4271

■ 90.8355, -4.7300,  
6.0580

■ 50.4739, 5.1802,  
-58.4871

■ 97.0163, -5.4329,  
13.0290

■ 45.8644, 9.8220,

■ 99.3007, -9.1805,

-70.2593

15.4443

■ 41.6790, 15.5852,  
-82.6482

■ 37.9564, 22.4089,  
-95.4739

■ 37.4103, 23.5197,  
-97.5318

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



72.1631, -14.0562, -14.8131



72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337



72.1631, 6.3458, -15.2060

# Triad

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



72.1631, -4.1831, -18.3323



72.1631, 14.8839, 12.7495



72.1631, -20.5583, 13.2189

# Complementary

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



72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337



79.7322, -0.7431, 22.2895

# 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.



72.1631, -13.5176, 18.9332



72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337



72.1631, 6.9479, 18.6910

# Square

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



72.1631, -4.1831, -18.3323



72.1631, 17.7314, 3.6143



72.1631, -3.5250, 20.7842



72.1631, -23.1676, 4.2403



# Rectangle

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



72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337



72.1631, 12.2412, -9.9980



72.1631, -3.5250, 20.7842



72.1631, -18.6521, 15.5346

# Sweetspot

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



72.1631, -4.1831, -18.3323



93.5709, -5.5473, -2.3862



83.7884, -28.3030, 10.4870



42.8159, -2.5666, -1.7034

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



72.1631, -4.1831, -18.3323



76.5861, -3.9705, -26.1192



64.6640, 11.3518, -29.9556



38.5365, -2.2920, -1.1328



28.2897, 16.5589, -71.1055



8.7772, 2.1952, -15.7096



# Inverse Universe

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



69.4838, 23.6563, 0.1775



73.2972, 32.8722, -0.3520



87.5883, -16.2041, 29.2660



38.0332, 2.0583, 1.3685



31.6317, 55.6920, 8.6427

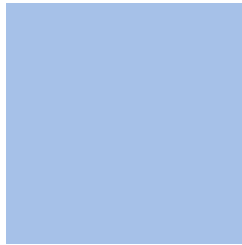


8.7032, 15.5208, 0.8460



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

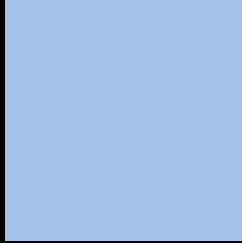
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

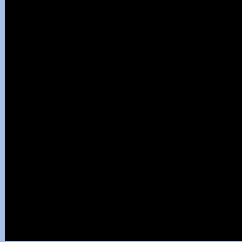
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

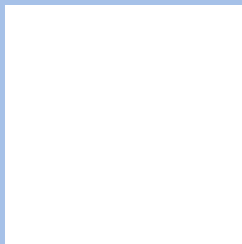
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337.

-18.3337.

# 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

72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337

### Protanopia

72.1092, 1.6189, -16.4888

### Deuteranopia

72.1909, 5.2518, -18.7387



## Tritanopia

72.0519, -10.8333, -7.0466

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337

## Protanomaly

71.9515, -0.3826, -17.3596

## Deuteranomaly

72.0983, 1.8953, -18.9357

## Tritanomaly

72.0633, -8.6878, -10.8859

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337

## Achromatopsia

71.3359, -3.8063, 3.8758

## Achromatomaly

71.4552, -3.9178, -3.9627

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337 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(166, 193, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 193, 232)  
}
```

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(166, 193, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 193, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337 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(166, 193, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 193, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 193, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 193, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 193, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 193,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 72.1617, -4.1822, -18.3337 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 193, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
193, 232) }
```

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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