

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.9770, -28.7730,  
-14.1509)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.9770, -28.7730,  
-14.1509) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.0750,  
-28.7911, -14.0147)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80EDFF
RGB	128, 237, 255
RGB Percent	50%, 93%, 100%
CMY	0.4980, 0.0706, 0.0000
CMYK	0.50, 0.07, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	189°, 100%, 75%
HSV	189°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	57.2362, 72.3776, 105.5613
YIQ	206.4610, -70.7420, -17.5100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

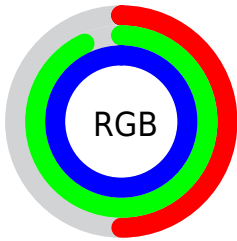
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	128, 187, 255
Decimal	8449535
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.15, -26.69, -18.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	88, 32.407, 214.540
Y <sub>xy</sub>	72.3802, 0.2434, 0.3078
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286639615 (0xFF80EDFF)
YUV	206.4610, 23.9297, -68.8103
Hunter-Lab	85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147

# Details

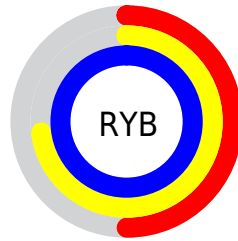
The HunterLab color **85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **65.8612, 34.9333, 22.8087**, and the grayscale version is **78.6842, -4.1984, 4.2751**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.5682, -24.7809, -1.4762**, and **61.8182, -24.9317, -13.5854** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.8091, -31.0236, -17.2542**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.5933, -25.6701, -10.5127**.

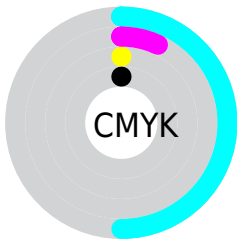
# Distribution



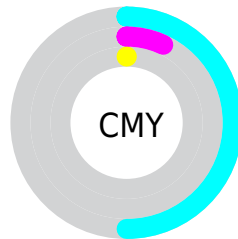
- Red (50%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147 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 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.0750, -28.7911,  
-14.0147

85.0750, -28.7911,  
-14.0147

216.5327,  
-45.6111, -12.5190

73.1227, -26.8118,  
-13.9324

110.7235,  
-32.6471, -14.0056

61.7880, -24.7833,  
-13.7915

124.3670,  
-34.5368, -13.9249

51.1083, -22.6917,  
-13.5862

138.5290,  
-36.4083, -13.7966

41.1264, -20.5165,  
-13.3129

153.1912,  
-38.2657, -13.6231

31.8953, -18.2274,  
-12.9700

168.3369,  
-40.1122, -13.4067

23.4816, -15.7771,  
-12.5617

183.9514,

15.9744, -13.0854,

-41.9504, -13.1494

-12.1107

200.0208,  
-43.7828, -12.8529

■ 9.5000, -12.7536,  
-11.7109

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.0750, -28.7911,  
-14.0147

■ 85.0750, -28.7911,  
-14.0147

■ 82.8091, -31.0236,  
-17.2542

■ 87.5933, -25.6701,  
-10.5127

■ 80.7883, -32.3511,  
-20.2170

■ 90.3575, -21.6948,  
-6.7808

■ 79.0054, -32.7898,  
-22.8902

■ 93.3639, -16.9176,  
-2.8457

■ 77.4433, -32.3956,  
-25.2779

■ 96.6048, -11.3997,  
1.2635

■ 76.0611, -31.3236, 100.0000, -5.3358,  
-27.4271 5.4332

■ 76.0344, -31.2998,  
-27.4690

# Harmonies

## Analogous

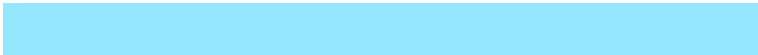
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.0766, -33.5160, 2.2433



85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147



85.0766, -17.5687, -26.8291

# Triad

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



85.0766, -28.7919, -14.0126



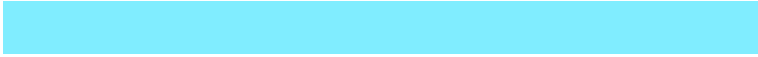
85.0766, 25.5584, -9.1689



85.0766, -7.0043, 29.2602

# Complementary

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



85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147



65.8612, 34.9333, 22.8087

# 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.



85.0766, 9.3146, 27.3417



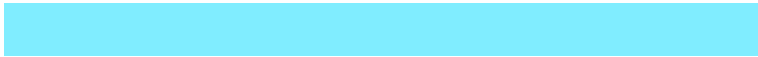
85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147



85.0766, 28.9126, 6.9513

# Square

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



85.0766, -28.7919, -14.0126



85.0766, 13.9144, -23.6846



85.0766, 22.7660, 19.8242

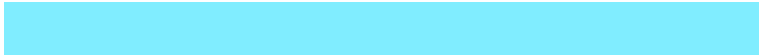


85.0766, -21.5517, 25.6641

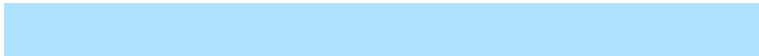


# Rectangle

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



85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147



85.0766, -7.4978, -30.6058



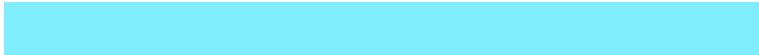
85.0766, 22.7660, 19.8242



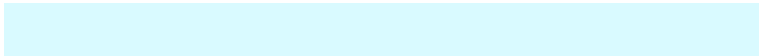
85.0766, -1.5494, 29.2322

# Sweetspot

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



85.0766, -28.7919, -14.0126



94.8914, -14.3565, -0.8925



88.4037, -54.2154, 35.5755



43.5878, -7.1717, -0.8118

0.0000, NaN, NaN

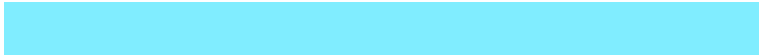


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

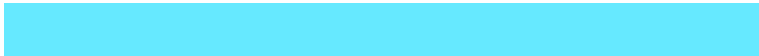


# Same Dimension

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



85.0766, -28.7919, -14.0126



82.7666, -31.0588, -17.3157



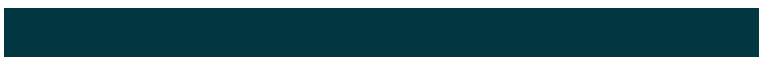
65.0404, 1.9933, -46.1307



44.7400, -5.1932, 0.6422



55.1150, -22.8245, -19.6173



17.5294, -7.5506, -5.6106



# Inverse Universe

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



65.4328, 60.7566, -31.2187



60.5509, 73.1077, -37.1282



82.5488, 2.1449, 36.2343



42.7241, 3.2583, -0.8649



37.1410, 70.8359, -32.0529



11.6394, 22.2792, -10.6682



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

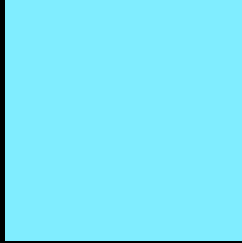
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

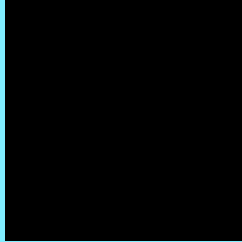
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147.



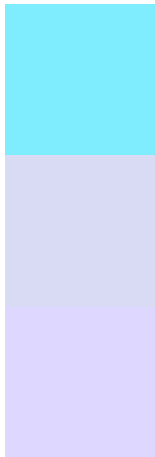
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.0750,

-28.7911, -14.0147.

# 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

85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147

### Protanopia

84.4782, -0.2154, -7.4604

### Deuteranopia

84.4692, 5.3320, -14.2635



## Tritanopia

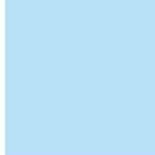
84.9214, -27.6221, -14.2082

# Trichromacy



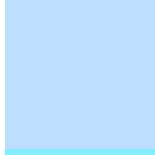
## Original Color

85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147



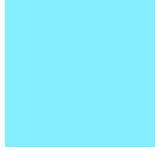
## Protanomaly

84.1903, -12.2314, -10.3063



## Deuteranomaly

84.0754, -8.7556, -15.0638



## Tritanomaly

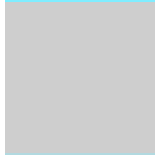
84.8741, -27.7994, -14.2772

# Monochromacy



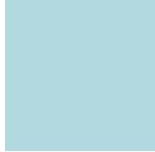
## Original Color

85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147



## Achromatopsia

78.5625, -4.1919, 4.2684



## Achromatomaly

80.2948, -14.6296, -2.8519

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147 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(128, 237, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 237, 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(128, 237, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 237, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147 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(128, 237, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 237, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 237, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 237, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 237, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 237,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.0750, -28.7911, -14.0147 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 237, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
237, 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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