

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.0995, -28.2186,  
-7.9037)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.0995, -28.2186,  
-7.9037) contains.

<b>HunterLab(85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971)</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(85.0137,  
-28.0857, -7.7971)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EECF4
RGB	142, 236, 244
RGB Percent	56%, 93%, 96%
CMY	0.4431, 0.0745, 0.0431
CMYK	0.42, 0.03, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	185°, 82%, 76%
HSV	185°, 42%, 96%
XYZ	57.4799, 72.2733, 96.5085
YIQ	208.8060, -58.5920, -17.4400

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

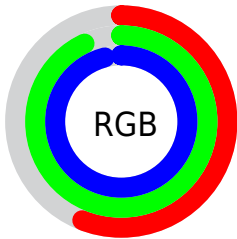
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	142, 191, 244
Decimal	9366772
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.10, -25.88, -12.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	88, 28.799, 206.018
Yxy	72.2761, 0.2540, 0.3194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287556852 (0xFF8EECF4)
YUV	208.8060, 17.3506, -58.5889
Hunter-Lab	85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971

# Details

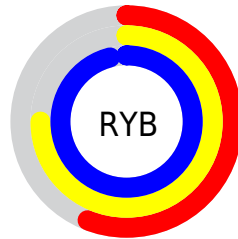
The HunterLab color **85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **65.5742, 29.7841, 17.7877**, and the grayscale version is **79.7138, -4.2533, 4.3310**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.4041, -21.7133, -0.3877**, and **61.7723, -24.1443, -8.0240** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.2184, -31.5298, -10.2523**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0537, -23.7993, -5.0672**.

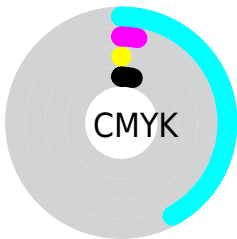
# Distribution



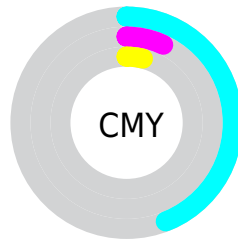
- Red (56%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971 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 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.0137, -28.0857,  
-7.7971

85.0137, -28.0857,  
-7.7971

216.4491,  
-44.5964, -4.6470

73.0645, -26.1491,  
-7.9210

110.6567,  
-31.8627, -7.3914

61.7330, -24.1661,  
-7.9896

124.2976,  
-33.7157, -7.1188

51.0566, -22.1233,  
-7.9967

138.4570,  
-35.5520, -6.8029

41.0784, -20.0011,  
-7.9367

153.1167,  
-37.3755, -6.4461

31.8511, -17.7701,  
-7.8030

168.2601,  
-39.1893, -6.0504

23.4418, -15.3850,  
-7.5893

183.8722,

15.9393, -12.7681,

-40.9960, -5.6176

-7.2922

199.9394,  
-42.7978, -5.1493

■ 9.4705, -12.4145,  
-6.9275

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.0137, -28.0857,  
-7.7971

■ 85.0137, -28.0857,  
-7.7971

■ 83.2184, -31.5298,  
-10.2523

■ 87.0537, -23.7993,  
-5.0672

■ 81.6595, -34.1098,  
-12.4221

■ 89.3326, -18.7068,  
-2.0866

■ 80.3310, -35.8311,  
-14.2986

■ 91.8486, -12.8609,  
1.1221

■ 79.2190, -36.7286,  
-15.8863

■ 94.5954, -6.3220,  
4.5335

■ 78.3018, -36.8755,  
-17.2043

■ 96.6654, -2.2442,  
7.0291

■ 77.6606, -36.5680,  
-18.1292

■ 97.2673, -3.2593,  
7.7070

■ 97.8716, -4.2723,  
8.3838

■ 98.4783, -5.2833,  
9.0594

■ 99.0874, -6.2922,  
9.7338

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.0154, -30.5097, 6.4419



85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971



85.0154, -19.5132, -20.3231

# Triad

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



85.0154, -28.0864, -7.7958



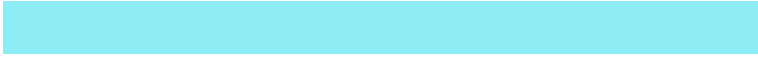
85.0154, 19.7354, -11.5025



85.0154, -2.6036, 26.9891

# Complementary

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



85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971



65.5742, 29.7841, 17.7877

# 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.



85.0154, 11.5454, 23.7489



85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971



85.0154, 24.9758, 2.7725

# Square

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



85.0154, -28.0864, -7.7958



85.0154, 7.9877, -22.7016



85.0154, 21.8838, 15.4197



85.0154, -16.3833, 25.1101

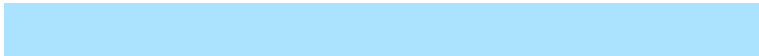


# Rectangle

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



85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971



85.0154, -11.1474, -25.2070



85.0154, 21.8838, 15.4197



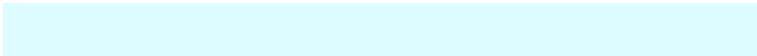
85.0154, 2.2740, 26.4792

# Sweetspot

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



85.0154, -28.0864, -7.7958



96.2282, -14.3173, 0.7532



85.2157, -46.6630, 31.9664



44.2421, -7.2737, -0.0030

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.0154, -28.0864, -7.7958



87.7935, -32.6028, -10.3647



68.9104, -3.8029, -31.2446



43.0376, -5.3094, 0.8818



57.3473, -27.0661, -13.2512



17.1909, -8.2589, -3.6586



# Inverse Universe

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



66.8110, 49.0568, -28.3989



65.6970, 62.6580, -36.3844



78.9960, 3.6607, 29.5325



40.9201, 3.2194, -1.1442



36.6324, 70.8181, -38.9947

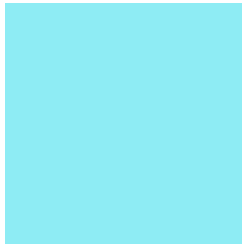


10.8902, 21.0999, -11.9554



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

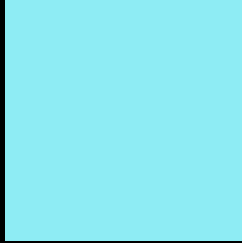
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971 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 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971.



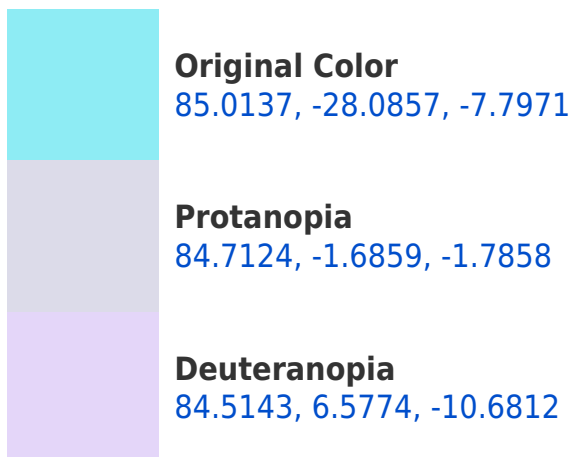
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.0137,

-28.0857,-7.7971.

# 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





## Tritanopia

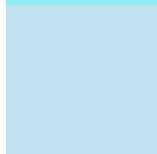
85.1635, -25.1330, -12.6585

# Trichromacy



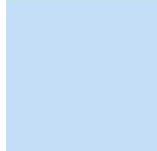
## Original Color

85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971



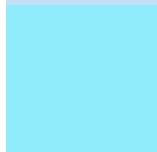
## Protanomaly

84.3631, -12.3276, -4.5402



## Deuteranomaly

84.1595, -7.4313, -10.2639



## Tritanomaly

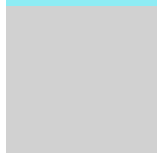
84.9989, -25.9694, -11.1659

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971



## Achromatopsia

79.8497, -4.2606, 4.3384



## Achromatomaly

81.3949, -14.0973, -0.4311

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971 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(142, 236, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 236, 244)  
}
```

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(142, 236, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 236, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971 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(142, 236, 244) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 236, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 236, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 236, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 236, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 236,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.0137, -28.0857, -7.7971 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 236, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
236, 244) }
```

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