

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.1970, -3.0501,  
-13.3945)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.1970, -3.0501,  
-13.3945) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.1965, -3.2187,  
-13.3982)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	CEDEFF
RGB	206, 222, 255
RGB Percent	81%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.1921, 0.1294, 0.0000
CMYK	0.19, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	220°, 100%, 90%
HSV	220°, 19%, 100%
XYZ	69.6250, 72.5844, 104.9484
YIQ	220.9780, -20.1290, 6.8710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

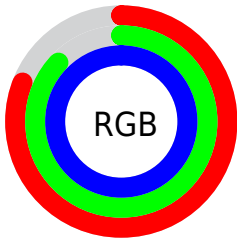
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	206, 218, 255
Decimal	13557503
CIE Lab	88.25, 1.37, -17.82
CIE LCh	88, 17.872, 274.410
Yxy	72.5873, 0.2817, 0.2937
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291747583 (0xFFCEDEFF)
YUV	220.9780, 16.7728, -13.1357
Hunter-Lab	85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982

# Details

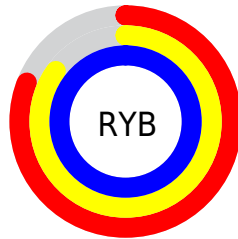
The HunterLab color  $85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCCFF`. A complement of this color would be  $93.5138, -4.7467, 20.5162$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.9604, -4.5333, 4.6161$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $100.0000, -5.3358, 5.4332$ , and  $61.8821, -2.2177, -13.0955$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.8245, -1.3713, -24.1452$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $92.8059, -4.5289, -3.3339$ .

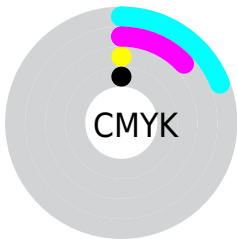
# Distribution



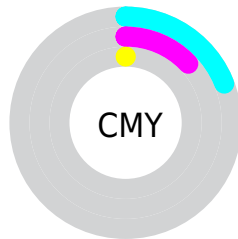
- Red (81%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (81%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (19%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982 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 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 85.1965, -3.2187,  
-13.3982

■ 85.1965, -3.2187,  
-13.3982

216.6987, -9.7610,  
-11.7429

■ 73.2384, -2.6466,  
-13.3351

110.8563, -4.4695,  
-13.3509

■ 61.8973, -2.1094,  
-13.2140

124.5051, -5.1415,  
-13.2517

■ 51.2109, -1.6113,  
-13.0284

138.6721, -5.8433,  
-13.1054

■ 41.2219, -1.1555,  
-12.7747

153.3391, -6.5736,  
-12.9142

■ 31.9830, -0.7460,  
-12.4503

168.4896, -7.3315,  
-12.6805

■ 23.5608, -0.3882,  
-12.0579

184.1086, -8.1159,

■ 16.0440, -0.0897,

-12.4062

-11.6168

200.1825, -8.9260,  
-12.0931

■ 9.5586, 0.1375,  
-11.2094

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.1965, -3.2187,  
-13.3982

■ 85.1965, -3.2187,  
-13.3982

■ 77.8245, -1.3713,  
-24.1452

■ 92.8059, -4.5289,  
-3.3339

■ 70.7181, 1.1334,  
-35.7230

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 63.9216, 4.4341,  
-48.2869

■ 57.4888, 8.6966,  
-61.9955

■ 51.4880, 14.1011,  
-76.9700

■ 46.0045, 20.8078,  
-93.2171

■ 41.1383, 28.8783,  
-110.4973

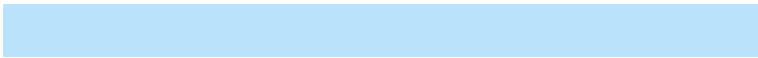
■ 36.9752, 38.0936,  
-128.2533

■ 36.6735, 38.8358,  
-129.6741

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.1982, -11.8729, -11.5264



85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982



85.1982, 5.4166, -10.0390

# Triad

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



85.1982, -3.2204, -13.3958



85.1982, 10.1506, 13.3979



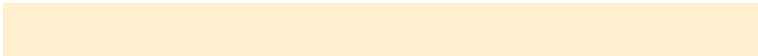
85.1982, -19.5544, 11.4242

# Complementary

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



85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982



93.5138, -4.7467, 20.5162

# 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.



85.1982, -14.0795, 17.0933



85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982



85.1982, 3.0278, 18.1475

# Square

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



85.1982, -3.2204, -13.3958



85.1982, 13.3364, 5.8894



85.1982, -5.8725, 19.4275



85.1982, -21.0736, 3.3664



# Rectangle

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



85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982



85.1982, 9.9333, -5.4741



85.1982, -5.8725, 19.4275



85.1982, -18.1271, 13.6441

# Sweetspot

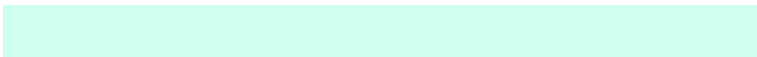
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



85.1982, -3.2204, -13.3958



95.2965, -4.8503, -0.2251



95.3177, -23.0861, 7.6947



43.8536, -2.2154, -0.3943

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.1982, -3.2204, -13.3958



82.3778, -2.5897, -17.3769



81.0466, 7.7202, -19.1350



42.8328, -2.0808, -1.6734



26.9594, 26.8395, -91.6358



9.4714, 5.7237, -24.1943



# Inverse Universe

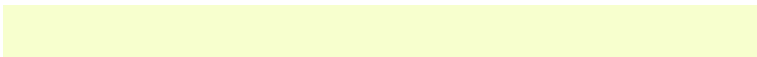
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



84.0703, 15.2981, 3.3318



81.1358, 19.4706, 3.1077



97.8368, -15.7695, 24.6230



42.5263, 2.1980, 1.9482



33.8551, 59.0202, 13.7968

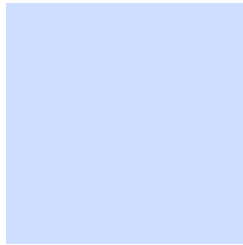


10.6541, 18.7474, 2.9936



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

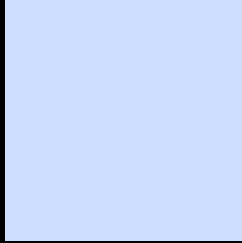
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

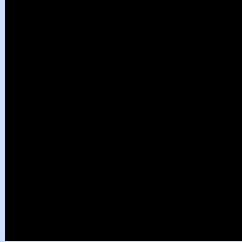
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982.

-13.3982.

# 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

85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982

### Protanopia

84.9717, 0.6286, -12.4717

### Deuteranopia

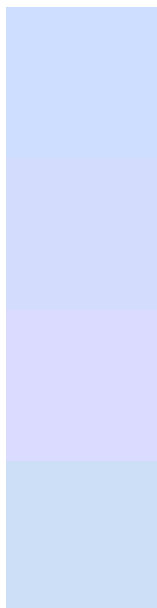
85.1472, 6.0606, -13.3042



## Tritanopia

85.1819, -7.4438, -6.1121

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982

## Protanomaly

85.0525, -0.6019, -12.9658

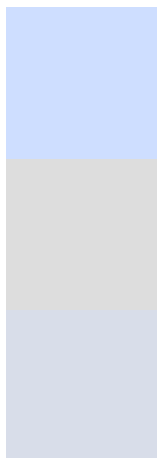
## Deuteranomaly

85.1016, 2.7939, -13.4247

## Tritanomaly

85.1292, -5.6528, -8.9291

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982

## Achromatopsia

85.0326, -4.5371, 4.6200

## Achromatomaly

84.9677, -3.9833, -1.5066

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982 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(206, 222, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(206, 222, 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(206, 222, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(206, 222, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982 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".

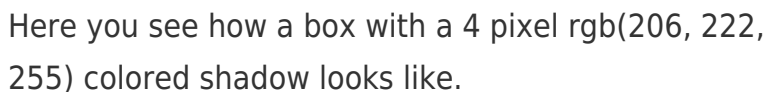
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(206, 222, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(206, 222, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(206, 222, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 222, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 222, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(206, 222, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.1965, -3.2187, -13.3982 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(206, 222, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(206,  
222, 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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