

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.4013, -24.8387,  
-13.4926)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.4013, -24.8387,  
-13.4926) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.2387,  
-24.7030, -13.7156)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	91EBFF
RGB	145, 235, 255
RGB Percent	57%, 92%, 100%
CMY	0.4314, 0.0784, 0.0000
CMYK	0.43, 0.08, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	191°, 100%, 78%
HSV	191°, 43%, 100%
XYZ	59.4354, 72.6564, 105.4992
YIQ	210.3700, -60.0600, -12.8600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

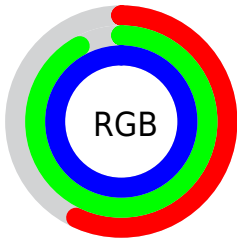
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	145, 195, 255
Decimal	9563135
CIELab	88.28, -21.93, -18.11
CIELCh	88, 28.438, 219.542
Yxy	72.6591, 0.2502, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287753215 (0xFF91EBFF)
YUV	210.3700, 22.0026, -57.3295
Hunter-Lab	85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156

# Details

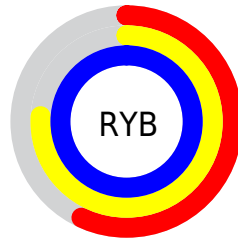
The HunterLab color **85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **70.8626, 26.6405, 21.7167**, and the grayscale version is **80.3671, -4.2882, 4.3665**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.6224, -20.9166, -0.1049**, and **61.9223, -21.1823, -13.3696** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.4479, -27.0994, -17.7048**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.2783, -21.4566, -9.5200**.

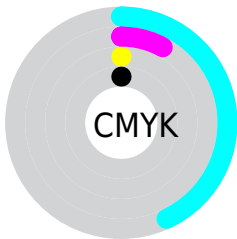
# Distribution



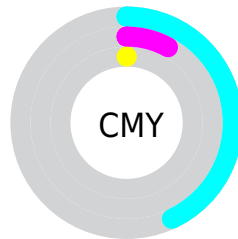
- Red (57%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (57%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156 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 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.2387, -24.7030,  
-13.7156

85.2387, -24.7030,  
-13.7156

216.7562,  
-39.7186, -12.1393

73.2784, -22.9739,  
-13.6432

110.9023,  
-28.0981, -13.6872

61.9352, -21.2118,  
-13.5124

124.5528,  
-29.7734, -13.5972

51.2464, -19.4063,  
-13.3172

138.7216,  
-31.4394, -13.4597

41.2550, -17.5418,  
-13.0539

153.3903,  
-33.0991, -13.2773

32.0134, -15.5950,  
-12.7205

168.5425,  
-34.7551, -13.0522

23.5883, -13.5294,  
-12.3203

184.1631,

16.0682, -11.2829,

-36.4093, -12.7863

-11.8742

200.2385,  
-38.0633, -12.4815

■ 9.5789, -10.4945,  
-11.4691

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.2387, -24.7030,  
-13.7156

■ 85.2387, -24.7030,  
-13.7156

■ 82.4479, -27.0994,  
-17.7048

■ 88.2783, -21.4566,  
-9.5200

■ 79.9045, -28.6056,  
-21.4640

■ 91.5552, -17.4106,  
-5.1557

■ 77.6088, -29.2075,  
-24.9657

■ 95.0620, -12.6277,  
-0.6510

■ 75.5527, -28.9232,  
-28.1946

■ 98.7883, -7.1735,  
3.9663

■ 73.7182, -27.8166, 100.0000, -5.3358,  
-31.1533 5.4332

■ 72.5576, -26.6941,  
-33.0658

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.2403, -29.9676, 0.1970



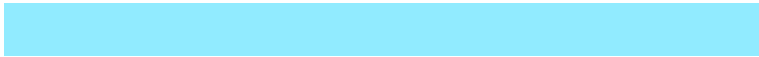
85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156



85.2403, -13.9360, -23.6285

# Triad

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



85.2403, -24.7039, -13.7135



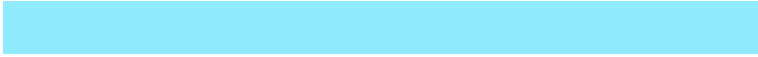
85.2403, 22.7189, -5.0003



85.2403, -9.0553, 26.5819

# Complementary

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



85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156



70.8626, 26.6405, 21.7167

# 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.



85.2403, 5.2548, 25.6576



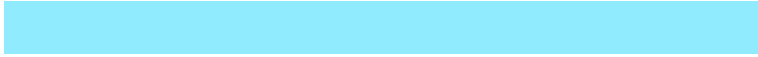
85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156



85.2403, 24.2398, 8.8557

# Square

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



85.2403, -24.7039, -13.7135



85.2403, 13.6353, -18.0516



85.2403, 17.6638, 19.6454

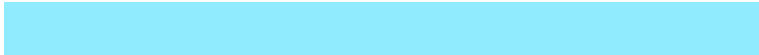


85.2403, -21.3331, 22.4194

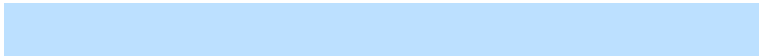


# Rectangle

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



85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156



85.2403, -4.7721, -25.8175



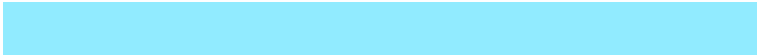
85.2403, 17.6638, 19.6454



85.2403, -4.3332, 26.8380

# Sweetspot

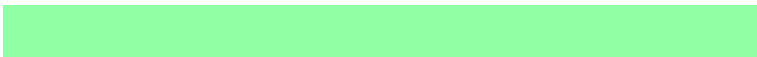
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



85.2403, -24.7039, -13.7135



95.1110, -12.5582, -0.5892



89.5526, -48.9243, 31.2794



43.6354, -6.3271, -0.7377

0.0000, NaN, NaN

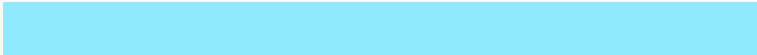


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

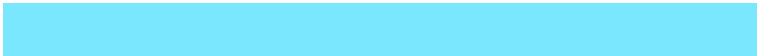


# Same Dimension

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



85.2403, -24.7039, -13.7135



82.7524, -26.8717, -17.2628



68.2357, 1.9365, -40.1243



44.5945, -4.9602, 0.4690



52.6420, -19.5560, -23.5822



16.8454, -6.6604, -6.6775



# Inverse Universe

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



68.9280, 51.2312, -24.2398



64.0633, 62.4727, -29.3268



85.8028, -1.3898, 34.3349



42.7087, 3.1761, -0.6469



36.7770, 69.5527, -27.1726

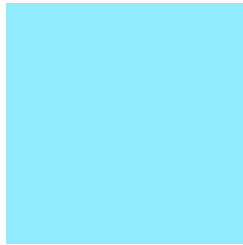


11.5369, 21.9189, -9.3011



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

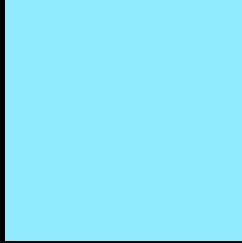
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

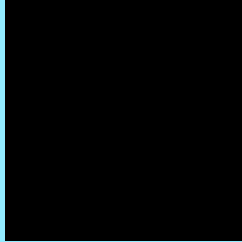
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156.



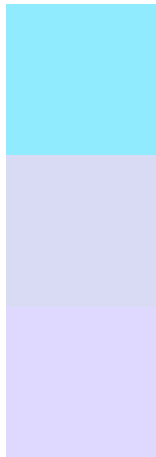
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.2387,

-24.7030, -13.7156.

# 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

85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156

### Protanopia

84.8571, -0.3517, -8.0760

### Deuteranopia

84.8644, 5.1106, -13.7146



## Tritanopia

85.2010, -24.9185, -13.1859

# Trichromacy



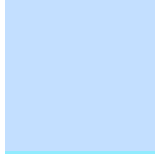
## Original Color

85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156



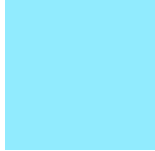
## Protanomaly

84.7150, -10.2176, -10.7025



## Deuteranomaly

84.6153, -6.8565, -14.2722



## Tritanomaly

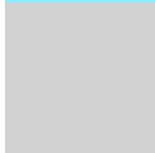
85.2010, -24.9185, -13.1859

# Monochromacy



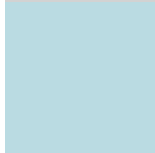
## Original Color

85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156



## Achromatopsia

80.2795, -4.2835, 4.3617



## Achromatomaly

81.6046, -13.0777, -2.2211

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156 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(145, 235, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(145, 235, 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(145, 235, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(145, 235, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156 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(145, 235, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(145, 235, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(145, 235, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(145, 235, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 235, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(145, 235,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.2387, -24.7030, -13.7156 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(145, 235, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(145,  
235, 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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