

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.5483, -36.0591,  
-11.7443)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.5483, -36.0591,  
-11.7443) contains.

<b>HunterLab(85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(85.5483,  
-36.0591, -11.7443)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63F2FC
RGB	99, 242, 252
RGB Percent	39%, 95%, 99%
CMY	0.6117, 0.0510, 0.0118
CMYK	0.61, 0.04, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	184°, 96%, 69%
HSV	184°, 61%, 99%
XYZ	54.4684, 73.1851, 103.3507
YIQ	200.3830, -88.4380, -27.2060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

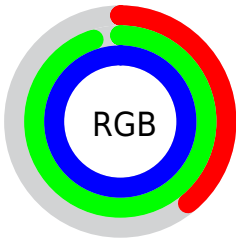
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	99, 173, 252
Decimal	6550268
CIELab	88.54, -35.28, -16.32
CIELCh	89, 38.868, 204.824
Yxy	73.1879, 0.2358, 0.3168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284740348 (0xFF63F2FC)
YUV	200.3830, 25.4472, -88.9129
Hunter-Lab	85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443

# Details

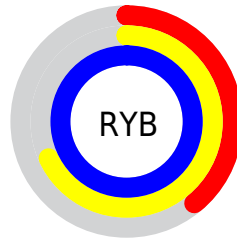
The HunterLab color **85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **57.0397, 49.9761, 23.7503**, and the grayscale version is **76.0859, -4.0598, 4.1339**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0766, -30.3277, -3.4429**, and **62.1595, -30.6725, -11.4809** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.2657, -38.0645, -13.5422**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.0748, -33.1575, -9.6349**.

# Distribution



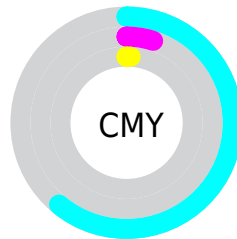
- Red (39%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (68%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443 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 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.5483, -36.0591,  
-11.7443

85.5483, -36.0591,  
-11.7443

217.1787,  
-56.1740, -9.6534

73.5728, -33.6220,  
-11.7362

111.2402,  
-40.7575, -11.5935

62.2136, -31.1062,  
-11.6697

124.9041,  
-43.0390, -11.4439

51.5078, -28.4913,  
-11.5394

139.0858,  
-45.2859, -11.2480

41.4981, -25.7481,  
-11.3405

153.7669,  
-47.5041, -11.0084

32.2369, -22.8340,  
-11.0691

168.9310,  
-49.6983, -10.7273

23.7902, -19.6830,  
-10.7243

184.5632,

16.2459, -16.1855,

-51.8725, -10.4067

-10.3165

200.6499,  
-54.0302, -10.0482

■ 9.7286, -16.3433,  
-9.9016

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.5483, -36.0591,  
-11.7443

■ 85.5483, -36.0591,  
-11.7443

■ 84.2657, -38.0645,  
-13.5422

■ 87.0748, -33.1575,  
-9.6349

■ 83.2076, -39.2086,  
-15.0383

■ 88.8489, -29.3538,  
-7.2230

■ 82.3531, -39.5663,  
-16.2519

■ 90.8759, -24.6687,  
-4.5210

■ 81.7013, -39.3479,  
-17.1787

■ 93.1558, -19.1421,  
-1.5489

95.6850, -12.8282,  
1.6696

98.4577, -5.7908,  
5.1083

99.4358, -5.0837,  
6.2689

99.9041, -5.8612,  
6.8013

# Harmonies

## Analogous

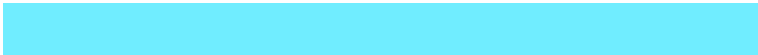
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.5499, -38.8545, 7.8176



85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443



85.5499, -25.1495, -29.9987

# Triad

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



85.5499, -36.0594, -11.7430



85.5499, 28.3472, -18.5896



85.5499, -1.1546, 33.1454

# Complementary

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



85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443



57.0397, 49.9761, 23.7503

# 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.



85.5499, 18.1614, 29.0163



85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443



85.5499, 36.1429, 1.3705

# Square

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



85.5499, -36.0594, -11.7430



85.5499, 11.7777, -34.5324



85.5499, 32.2584, 18.3402



85.5499, -19.7742, 31.1520

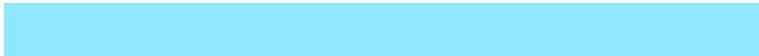


# Rectangle

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



85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443



85.5499, -14.1813, -37.5018



85.5499, 32.2584, 18.3402



85.5499, 5.4867, 32.4612

# Sweetspot

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



85.5499, -36.0594, -11.7430



95.0847, -17.7494, -0.7126



85.6325, -61.0717, 42.1315



43.6579, -9.0347, -0.7570

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

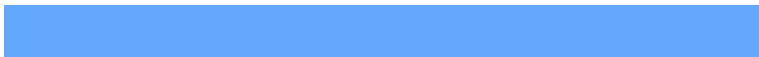
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



85.5499, -36.0594, -11.7430



85.1366, -38.9266, -14.1065



61.3460, -0.5880, -51.2193



44.0487, -5.5087, 0.9533



59.0395, -28.4884, -12.2960



18.1252, -8.8637, -3.5208



# Inverse Universe

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



60.0266, 75.2642, -44.6706



56.5322, 88.9763, -52.4013



74.5167, 11.7966, 36.7295



41.8376, 3.3303, -1.2476



37.3225, 72.3535, -41.2897

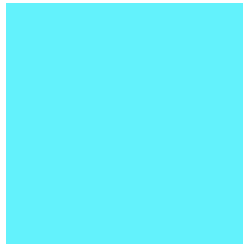


11.3836, 22.1074, -12.8964



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

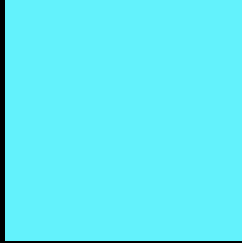
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443 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 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443.



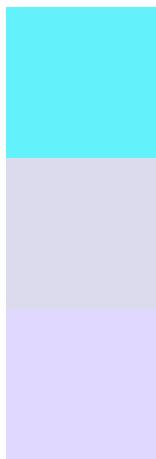
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443.

-36.0591, -11.7443.

# 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

85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443

### Protanopia

84.8833, -0.7562, -4.2085

### Deuteranopia

84.9582, 5.4261, -13.5783



## Tritanopia

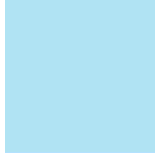
85.4156, -29.2592, -13.5501

# Trichromacy



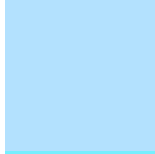
## Original Color

85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443



## Protanomaly

84.0472, -16.3597, -8.3137



## Deuteranomaly

84.0178, -12.3240, -14.6135



## Tritanomaly

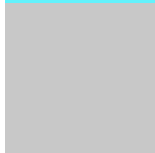
85.2471, -31.7306, -13.2416

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443



## Achromatopsia

75.9987, -4.0551, 4.1292



## Achromatomaly

78.4231, -18.4481, -2.6663

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443 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(99, 242, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 242, 252)  
}
```

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(99, 242, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 242, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443 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(99, 242, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 242, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 242, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 242, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 242, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 242,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.5483, -36.0591, -11.7443 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 242, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 242,  
252) }
```

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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