

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.6172, -16.0507,  
-1.6308)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.6172, -16.0507,  
-1.6308) contains.

<b>HunterLab(85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963)</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(85.6463,  
-16.2153, -1.3963)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDE6EA
RGB	189, 230, 234
RGB Percent	74%, 90%, 92%
CMY	0.2588, 0.0980, 0.0823
CMYK	0.19, 0.02, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	185°, 52%, 83%
HSV	185°, 19%, 92%
XYZ	64.1343, 73.3529, 88.6202
YIQ	218.1970, -25.7200, -7.4480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

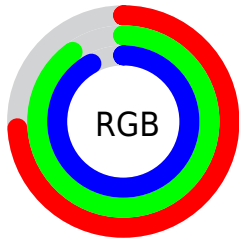
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	189, 210, 234
Decimal	12445418
CIELab	88.62, -12.38, -6.36
CIELCh	89, 13.918, 207.190
Yxy	73.3559, 0.2836, 0.3244
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290635498 (0xFFBDE6EA)
YUV	218.1970, 7.7909, -25.6058
Hunter-Lab	85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963

# Details

The HunterLab color  $85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $77.0108, 9.3732, 10.5509$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.7940, -4.4710, 4.5527$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.1629, -8.2600, 4.3927$ , and  $62.1590, -13.5432, -2.1105$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $83.3372, -21.1445, -4.3995$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $88.1802, -10.5946, 1.8112$ .

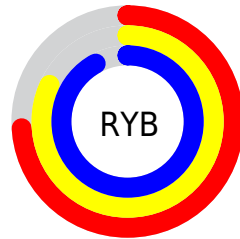
# Distribution



Red (74%)

Green (90%)

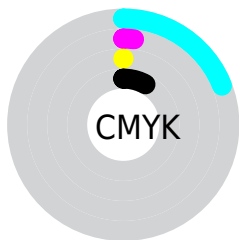
Blue (92%)



Red (74%)

Yellow (82%)

Blue (92%)

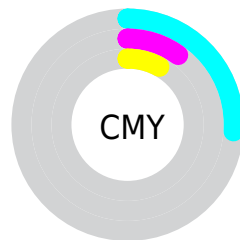


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (2%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (8%)



Cyan (26%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963 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 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.6463, -16.2153,  
-1.3963

85.6463, -16.2153,  
-1.3963

217.3125,  
-27.6901, 3.7000

73.6662, -14.9739,  
-1.7716

111.3473,  
-18.7101, -0.5128

62.3018, -13.7295,  
-2.1011

125.0155,  
-19.9652, -0.0127

51.5907, -12.4786,  
-2.3791

139.2012,  
-21.2280, 0.5241

41.5753, -11.2142,  
-2.6006

153.8862,  
-22.4997, 1.0956

32.3078, -9.9260,  
-2.7589

169.0541,  
-23.7812, 1.7002

23.8543, -8.5973,  
-2.8453

184.6900,

16.3024, -7.1996,

-25.0730, 2.3367

-2.8480

200.7803,  
-26.3759, 3.0037

■ 9.7762, -6.0707,  
-2.7511

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.6463, -16.2153,  
-1.3963

■ 85.6463, -16.2153,  
-1.3963

■ 83.3372, -21.1445,  
-4.3995

■ 88.1802, -10.5946,  
1.8112

■ 81.2522, -25.3258,  
-7.1785

■ 90.9271, -4.3371,  
5.1945

■ 79.3951, -28.7193,  
-9.7109

■ 93.4504, 1.0289,  
8.2139

■ 77.7647, -31.2995,  
-11.9795

■ 94.0932, -0.0768,  
8.9280

■ 76.3554, -33.0620,  
-13.9742

■ 94.7390, -1.1800,  
9.6410

■ 75.1565, -34.0292,  
-15.6941

■ 95.3878, -2.2809,  
10.3528

■ 74.1504, -34.2575,  
-17.1512

■ 96.0395, -3.3793,  
11.0635

■ 73.3010, -33.8822,  
-18.3892

■ 96.6941, -4.4753,  
11.7730

■ 73.2381, -33.8441,  
-18.4815

■ 97.3516, -5.5689,  
12.4814

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.6481, -17.6028, 5.2871



85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963



85.6481, -11.7436, -6.8077

# Triad

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



85.6481, -16.2167, -1.3950



85.6481, 7.0294, -2.5670



85.6481, -3.9140, 16.4856

# Complementary

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



85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963



77.0108, 9.3732, 10.5509

# 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.



85.6481, 2.8384, 14.7366



85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963



85.6481, 9.2822, 4.0323

# Square

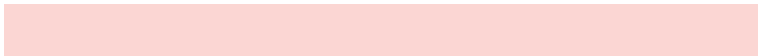
The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



85.6481, -16.2167, -1.3950



85.6481, 1.6605, -7.5217



85.6481, 7.7247, 10.3067



85.6481, -10.6362, 15.2831



# Rectangle

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



85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963



85.6481, -7.5372, -8.7808



85.6481, 7.7247, 10.3067



85.6481, -1.5711, 16.2269

# Sweetspot

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



85.6481, -16.2167, -1.3950



98.1574, -9.5439, 3.1712



85.7350, -25.0994, 17.6001



45.3217, -4.6206, 1.3550

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.6481, -16.2167, -1.3950



93.4044, -20.0784, -2.8500



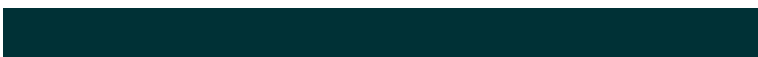
78.5816, -5.0110, -10.3989



41.0849, -5.0054, 0.8080



54.9883, -25.4796, -13.7275



15.6254, -7.4097, -3.5350



# Inverse Universe

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



77.2026, 18.4510, -9.6009



82.3328, 25.6341, -13.8241



83.6039, -2.2275, 17.3337



39.1016, 3.0320, -1.0261



35.4193, 68.3230, -36.5415

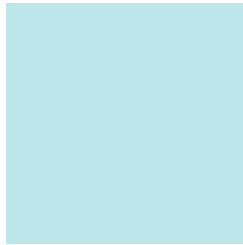


9.9594, 19.2647, -10.6885



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

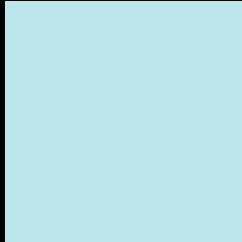
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

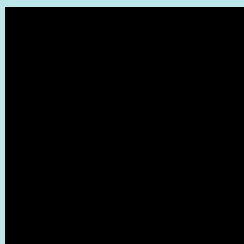
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

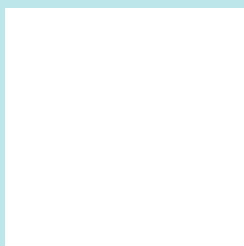
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963.



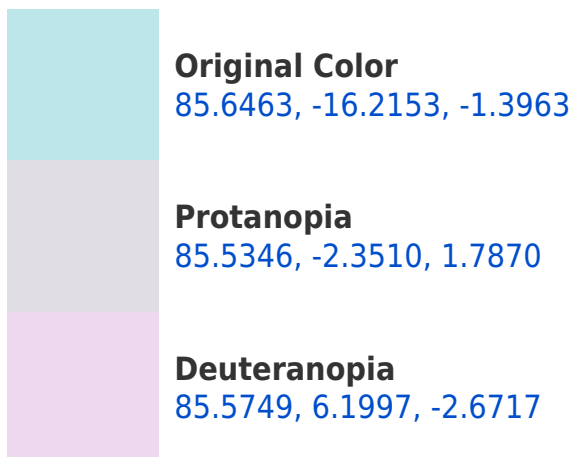
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.6463,

-16.2153, -1.3963.

# 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

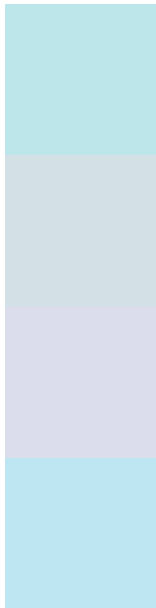




## Tritanopia

85.5669, -12.3445, -7.9040

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963

## Protanomaly

85.3659, -7.6153, 0.4735

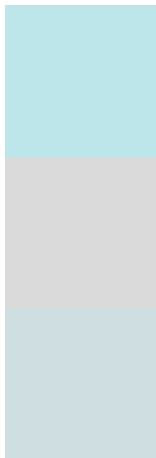
## Deuteranomaly

85.4311, -2.1764, -2.4703

## Tritanomaly

85.6718, -13.9095, -5.5890

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963

## Achromatopsia

83.7318, -4.4677, 4.5493

## Achromatomaly

84.1961, -8.8869, 2.0655

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963 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(189, 230, 234)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 230, 234)  
}
```

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(189, 230, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 230, 234) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963 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(189, 230, 234) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 230, 234) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(189, 230, 234) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 230, 234); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 230, 234);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 230,  
234) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.6463, -16.2153, -1.3963 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 230, 234) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
230, 234) }
```

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