

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.7403, -14.9117,  
-12.8501)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.7403, -14.9117,  
-12.8501) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.6722,  
-14.6283, -12.9391)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B3E6FF
RGB	179, 230, 255
RGB Percent	70%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.2980, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.30, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	200°, 100%, 85%
HSV	200°, 30%, 100%
XYZ	64.9372, 73.3973, 105.3522
YIQ	217.6010, -38.4210, -3.0370

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

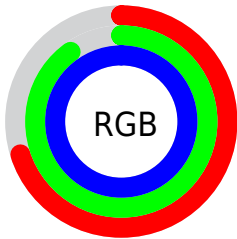
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	179, 210, 255
Decimal	11790079
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.64, -10.65, -17.40
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	89, 20.403, 238.541
Yxy	73.4001, 0.2665, 0.3012
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289980159 (0xFFB3E6FF)
YUV	217.6010, 18.4377, -33.8531
Hunter-Lab	85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391

# Details

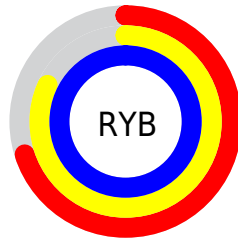
The HunterLab color  $85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $82.2801, 9.9728, 20.1424$ , and the grayscale version is  $83.4952, -4.4551, 4.5365$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.2715, -11.4019, 3.2753$ , and  $62.1566, -12.1637, -12.8745$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.2901, -16.4321, -19.2005$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.2806, -12.1181, -6.7135$ .

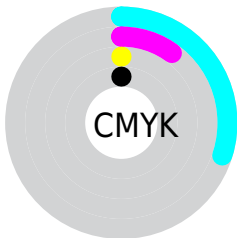
# Distribution



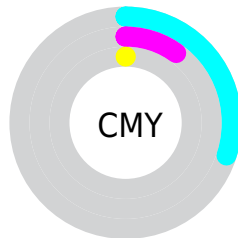
- Red (70%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (70%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391 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 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.6722, -14.6283,  
-12.9391

85.6722, -14.6283,  
-12.9391

217.3477,  
-25.4719, -11.1516

73.6907, -13.4731,  
-12.8927

111.3755,  
-16.9631, -12.8600

62.3250, -12.3200,  
-12.7885

125.0447,  
-18.1435, -12.7455

51.6125, -11.1667,  
-12.6200

139.2315,  
-19.3345, -12.5841

41.5955, -10.0076,  
-12.3833

153.9175,  
-20.5370, -12.3783

32.3264, -8.8344,  
-12.0754

169.0865,  
-21.7516, -12.1303

23.8711, -7.6337,  
-11.6976

184.7234,

16.3172, -6.3822,

-22.9787, -11.8420

-11.2657

200.8146,  
-24.2187, -11.5153

■ 9.7887, -5.2957,  
-10.8510

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.6722, -14.6283,  
-12.9391

■ 85.6722, -14.6283,  
-12.9391

■ 81.2901, -16.4321,  
-19.2005

■ 90.2806, -12.1181,  
-6.7135

■ 77.1452, -17.4510,  
-25.4799

■ 95.0945, -8.9711,  
-0.5468

■ 73.2542, -17.6154,  
-31.7425

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 69.6302, -16.8663,  
-37.9477

■ 66.2818, -15.1691,  
-44.0510

■ 63.2090, -12.5305,  
-50.0123

■ 60.3825, -9.0773,  
-55.8476

■ 60.3279, -9.0056,  
-55.9640

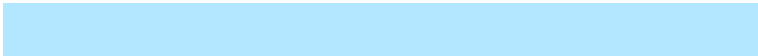
# Harmonies

## Analogous

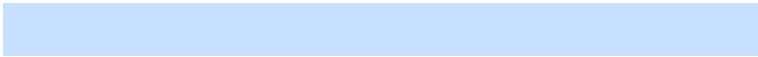
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.6739, -21.2252, -4.7953



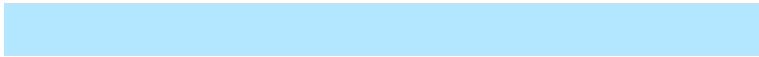
85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391



85.6739, -5.0776, -16.2959

# Triad

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



85.6739, -14.6296, -12.9369



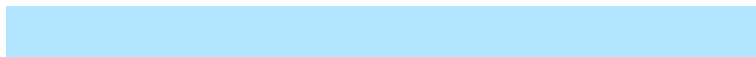
85.6739, 16.0488, 4.1843



85.6739, -13.7985, 19.5644

# Complementary

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



85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391



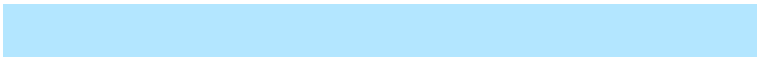
82.2801, 9.9728, 20.1424

# 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.



85.6739, -4.0731, 21.3813



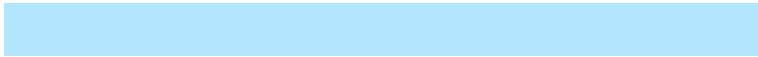
85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391



85.6739, 13.4506, 13.1533

# Square

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



85.6739, -14.6296, -12.9369



85.6739, 12.9082, -5.7191



85.6739, 5.9638, 19.1756

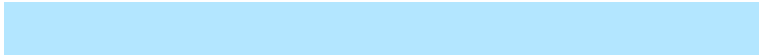


85.6739, -20.7615, 13.8900



# Rectangle

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



85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391



85.6739, 1.7872, -15.1031



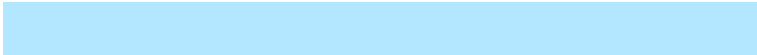
85.6739, 5.9638, 19.1756



85.6739, -10.7586, 20.6149

# Sweetspot

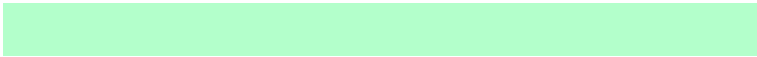
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



85.6739, -14.6296, -12.9369



95.4894, -8.6930, -0.0546



92.4225, -35.9335, 20.0483



43.8470, -4.2537, -0.4382

0.0000, NaN, NaN

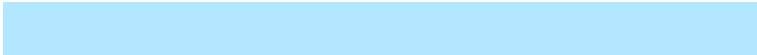


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

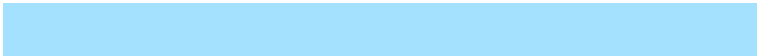


# Same Dimension

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



85.6739, -14.6296, -12.9369



82.9298, -15.8350, -16.8154



74.1052, 4.4755, -29.9520



44.0629, -4.1028, -0.1684



43.9335, -7.0171, -39.7651



14.4197, -3.2708, -10.9628



# Inverse Universe

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



76.9513, 31.5250, -9.7144



72.7675, 39.3073, -12.4007



93.5229, -9.3484, 30.4264



42.6530, 2.8777, 0.1449



35.6040, 65.3759, -11.1241

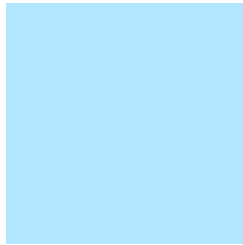


11.2002, 20.7237, -4.7237



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

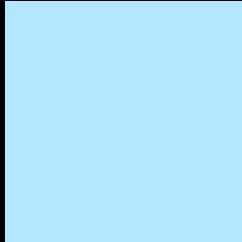
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

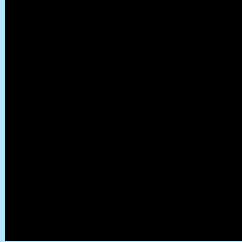
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391.

-14.6283, -12.9391.

# 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

85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391

### Protanopia

85.3999, 0.2177, -9.5948

### Deuteranopia

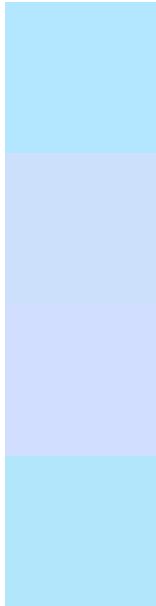
85.4485, 5.5234, -12.8956



## Tritanopia

85.7067, -16.6222, -9.4778

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391

## Protanomaly

85.5066, -5.6573, -10.6944

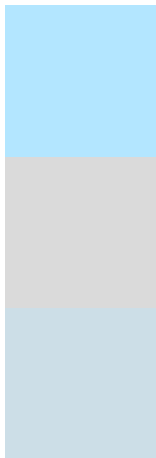
## Deuteranomaly

85.4505, -2.3404, -13.0306

## Tritanomaly

85.7799, -16.2112, -10.5092

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391

## Achromatopsia

83.7318, -4.4677, 4.5493

## Achromatomaly

84.1721, -8.5109, -1.5353

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391 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(179, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(179, 230, 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(179, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(179, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391 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(179, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(179, 230, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(179, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(179, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(179, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.6722, -14.6283, -12.9391 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(179, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(179,  
230, 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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