

Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.7767, -35.0405,
-13.1524)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(85.7767, -35.0405,
-13.1524) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(85.7607,
-35.0197, -13.1740)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66F2FF
RGB	102, 242, 255
RGB Percent	40%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.6000, 0.0510, 0.0000
CMYK	0.60, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	185°, 100%, 70%
HSV	185°, 60%, 100%
XYZ	55.2816, 73.5490, 105.8904
YIQ	201.6220, -87.6130, -25.6370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

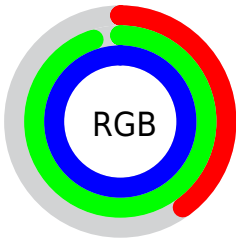
Format	Color
RYB	102, 175, 255
Decimal	6746879
CIELab	88.71, -33.97, -17.62
CIELCh	89, 38.262, 207.413
Yxy	73.5517, 0.2355, 0.3134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284936959 (0xFF66F2FF)
YUV	201.6220, 26.3154, -87.3685
Hunter-Lab	85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740

Details

The HunterLab color **85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **58.7213, 48.5274, 24.3392**, and the grayscale version is **76.6104, -4.0877, 4.1624**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.1917, -29.8961, -3.2900**, and **62.2697, -30.0211, -13.0248** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.2626, -36.9158, -15.2932**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.5070, -32.2156, -10.7437**.

Distribution



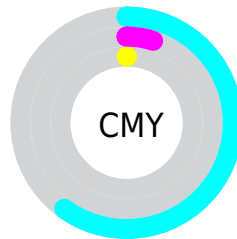
- Red (40%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740 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 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

85.7607, -35.0197,
-13.1740

85.7607, -35.0197,
-13.1740

217.4683,
-54.6220, -11.4436

73.7748, -32.6549,
-13.1209

111.4720,
-39.5863, -13.1085

62.4045, -30.2163,
-13.0097

125.1450,
-41.8067, -13.0006

51.6871, -27.6846,
-12.8342

139.3354,
-43.9951, -12.8456

41.6650, -25.0324,
-12.5906

154.0250,
-46.1572, -12.6461

32.3903, -22.2191,
-12.2762

169.1974,
-48.2974, -12.4043

23.9289, -19.1826,
-11.8926

184.8376,

16.3681, -15.8187,

-50.4196, -12.1221

-11.4567

200.9320,
-52.5269, -11.8013

■ 9.8316, -15.6195,
-11.0423

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.7607, -35.0197,
-13.1740

■ 85.7607, -35.0197,
-13.1740

■ 84.2626, -36.9158,
-15.2932

■ 87.5070, -32.2156,
-10.7437

■ 82.9951, -37.9317,
-17.1087

■ 89.5037, -28.5030,
-8.0183

■ 81.9387, -38.1368,
-18.6346

■ 91.7546, -23.9082,
-5.0134

■ 81.0493, -37.6975,
-19.9261

■ 94.2580, -18.4754,
-1.7521

■ 81.0491, -37.6974,
-19.9265

■ 97.0092, -12.2622,
1.7396

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

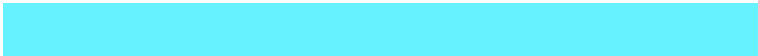
Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.7623, -38.5058, 6.2417



85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740



85.7623, -23.6145, -30.6041

Triad

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



85.7623, -35.0203, -13.1719



85.7623, 28.8793, -16.5369



85.7623, -2.9043, 32.9144

Complementary

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



85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740



58.7213, 48.5274, 24.3392

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.



85.7623, 16.2731, 29.3474



85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740



85.7623, 35.6059, 3.0644

Square

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



85.7623, -35.0203, -13.1719



85.7623, 13.1305, -32.8287



85.7623, 30.8032, 19.3455



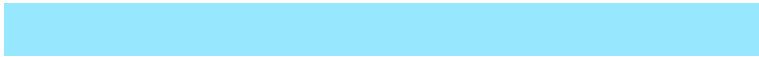
85.7623, -20.9618, 30.4069

Rectangle

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



85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740



85.7623, -12.4965, -37.2841



85.7623, 30.8032, 19.3455



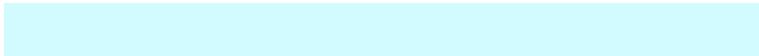
85.7623, 3.6332, 32.4079

Sweetspot

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



85.7623, -35.0203, -13.1719



94.7878, -17.2951, -1.0723



86.9353, -61.1348, 41.4869



43.4976, -8.7925, -0.9529

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



85.7623, -35.0203, -13.1719



83.9907, -37.1881, -15.6811



61.0152, 1.8240, -54.3036



44.9465, -5.5227, 0.8869



58.6805, -27.3668, -14.2685



18.5129, -8.7914, -4.1614

Inverse Universe

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



60.9715, 74.8683, -42.8093



56.6334, 87.3502, -49.3932



77.1956, 9.0217, 38.0693



42.7460, 3.3752, -1.1752



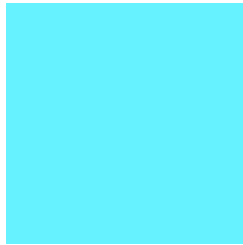
37.6883, 72.7550, -39.3095



11.7921, 22.8138, -12.6863

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

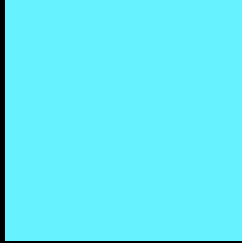
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740 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

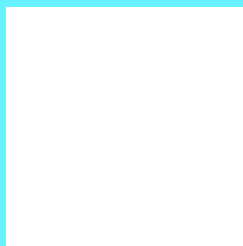
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740.



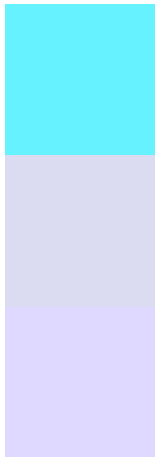
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740.

-35.0197, -13.1740.

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

85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740

Protanopia

85.2041, -1.0267, -5.4244

Deuteranopia

85.1667, 4.5750, -13.3031



Tritanopia

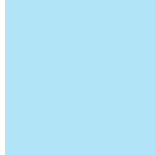
85.5537, -28.7394, -13.3499

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740



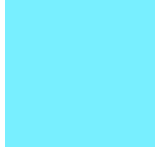
Protanomaly

84.4812, -16.2458, -9.4177



Deuteranomaly

84.3780, -12.6160, -14.7057



Tritanomaly

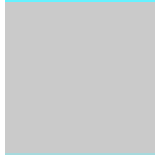
85.4085, -31.0432, -13.5912

Monochromacy



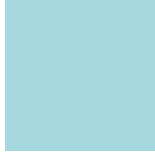
Original Color

85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740



Achromatopsia

76.8517, -4.1006, 4.1755



Achromatomaly

79.3430, -18.2878, -2.5470

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740 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(102, 242, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 242, 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(102, 242, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 242, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740 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(102, 242, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 242, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 242, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 242, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 242, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 242,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.7607, -35.0197, -13.1740 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 242, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
242, 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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