

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.8682, -11.1274,  
-8.6024)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.8682, -11.1274,  
-8.6024) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.8682,  
-11.1274, -8.6024)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C2E4F8
RGB	194, 228, 248
RGB Percent	76%, 89%, 97%
CMY	0.2392, 0.1059, 0.0274
CMYK	0.22, 0.08, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	202°, 79%, 87%
HSV	202°, 22%, 97%
XYZ	66.9348, 73.7335, 99.5111
YIQ	220.1140, -26.6840, -0.9880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

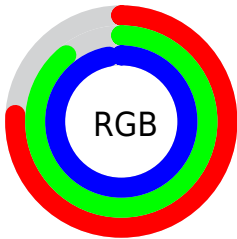
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	194, 215, 248
Decimal	12772600
CIELab	88.80, -6.87, -13.40
CIELCh	89, 15.060, 242.879
Yxy	73.7365, 0.2787, 0.3070
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290962680 (0xFFC2E4F8)
YUV	220.1140, 13.7478, -22.9020
Hunter-Lab	85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024

# Details

The HunterLab color  $85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.8203, 4.1293, 16.6605$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.6003, -4.5141, 4.5965$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.6239, -6.6465, 4.9667$ , and  $62.6645, -9.1869, -8.7310$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.1199, -12.9389, -15.1502$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.8210, -8.7082, -2.1649$ .

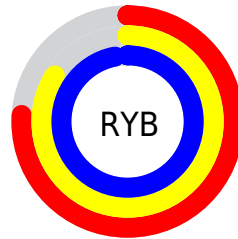
# Distribution



Red (76%)

Green (89%)

Blue (97%)



Red (76%)

Yellow (84%)

Blue (97%)

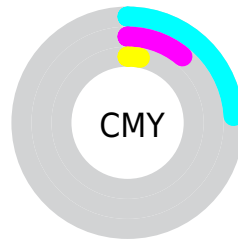


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (8%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (3%)



Cyan (24%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024 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 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.8682, -11.1274,  
-8.6024

85.8682, -11.1274,  
-8.6024

217.6151,  
-20.6057, -5.6551

73.8772, -10.1582,  
-8.7011

111.5895,  
-13.1169, -8.2451

62.5014, -9.2021,  
-8.7441

125.2671,  
-14.1357, -7.9959

51.7781, -8.2588,  
-8.7253

139.4620,  
-15.1714, -7.7031

41.7497, -7.3259,  
-8.6390

154.1559,  
-16.2242, -7.3687

32.4682, -6.3993,  
-8.4794

169.3324,  
-17.2940, -6.9950

23.9993, -5.4723,  
-8.2407

184.9767,

16.4301, -4.5328,

-18.3809, -6.5838

-7.9214

201.0750,  
-19.4848, -6.1367

■ 9.8840, -3.6055,  
-7.5414

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.8682, -11.1274,  
-8.6024

■ 85.8682, -11.1274,  
-8.6024

■ 81.1199, -12.9389,  
-15.1502

■ 90.8210, -8.7082,  
-2.1649

■ 76.5878, -14.0639,  
-21.8035

■ 95.9573, -5.7466,  
4.1551

■ 72.2915, -14.4260,  
-28.5431

■ 99.7785, -6.5508,  
8.5970

■ 68.2485, -13.9495,  
-35.3408

■ 64.4749, -12.5699,  
-42.1575

■ 60.9827, -10.2464,  
-48.9453

■ 57.7753, -6.9836,  
-55.6578

■ 55.3249, -3.7080,  
-61.1469

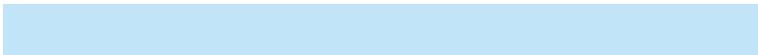
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.8699, -16.4843, -3.1963



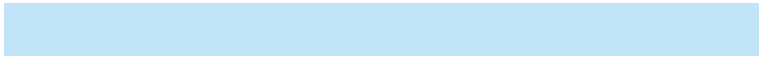
85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024



85.8699, -3.8534, -10.3541

# Triad

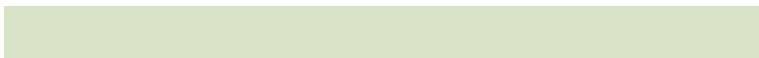
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



85.8699, -11.1287, -8.6009



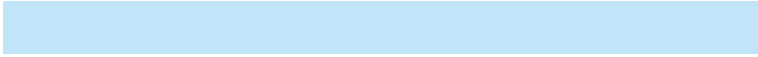
85.8699, 10.4565, 5.3674



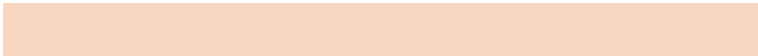
85.8699, -12.3544, 15.5193

# Complementary

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



85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024



84.8203, 4.1293, 16.6605

# 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.



85.8699, -5.3170, 17.3975



85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024



85.8699, 7.9968, 11.8636

# Square

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



85.8699, -11.1287, -8.6009



85.8699, 8.7714, -1.8881



85.8699, 2.1578, 16.1187

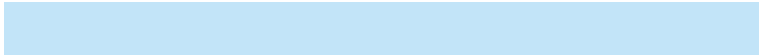


85.8699, -17.1745, 10.7561



# Rectangle

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



85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024



85.8699, 1.1524, -9.1025



85.8699, 2.1578, 16.1187



85.8699, -10.1784, 16.4894

# Sweetspot

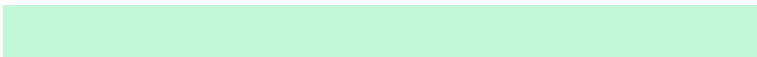
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



85.8699, -11.1287, -8.6009



96.2419, -7.5976, 0.8876



91.3512, -27.1313, 14.6106



44.3779, -3.5997, 0.2280

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

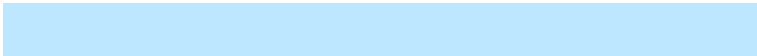


# Same Dimension

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



85.8699, -11.1287, -8.6009



86.5122, -12.3645, -11.7462



77.5338, 2.7398, -20.0876



42.9707, -3.7750, -0.3352



41.0025, -3.2831, -44.1622



13.2659, -2.2505, -11.7230



# Inverse Universe

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



80.0895, 20.3331, -4.6327



79.5391, 26.2455, -6.5793



93.0834, -9.7795, 24.6758



41.7243, 2.7237, 0.3617



34.7967, 63.4055, -7.0899

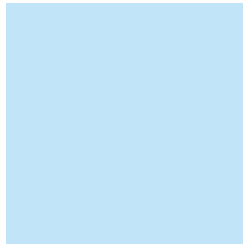


10.6859, 19.6421, -3.4993



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

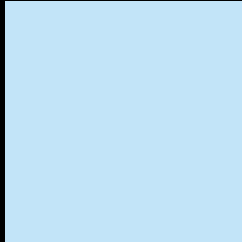
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024 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

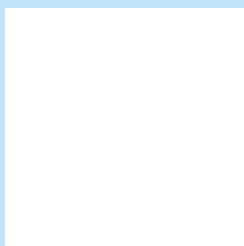
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024.



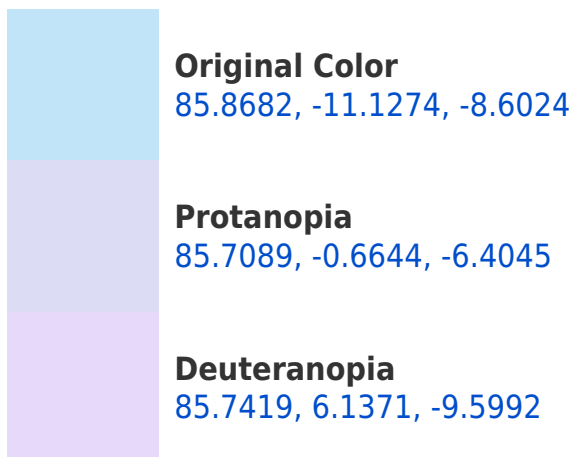
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8682,

-11.1274, -8.6024.

# 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

85.7962, -11.5271, -7.5869

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024

## Protanomaly

85.8794, -4.7921, -6.8053

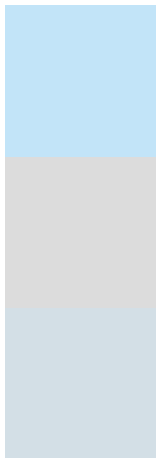
## Deuteranomaly

85.7076, -0.3098, -9.1911

## Tritanomaly

85.8321, -11.3277, -8.0935

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024

## Achromatopsia

84.5987, -4.5140, 4.5964

## Achromatomaly

85.0514, -7.1031, 0.0964

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024 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(194, 228, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(194, 228, 248)  
}
```

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(194, 228, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(194, 228, 248) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024 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(194, 228, 248) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(194, 228, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(194, 228, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 228, 248); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 228, 248); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(194, 228, 248) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.8682, -11.1274, -8.6024 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(194, 228, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(194,  
228, 248) }
```

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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