

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.9003, -21.7084,  
-5.5938)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.9003, -21.7084,  
-5.5938) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.8437,  
-21.6971, -5.5030)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9EAF2
RGB	169, 234, 242
RGB Percent	66%, 92%, 95%
CMY	0.3372, 0.0823, 0.0510
CMYK	0.30, 0.03, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	187°, 74%, 81%
HSV	187°, 30%, 95%
XYZ	61.8120, 73.6914, 94.9704
YIQ	215.4770, -41.3080, -11.2920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

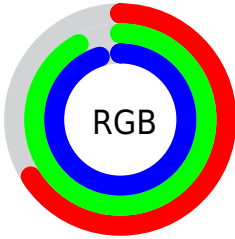
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	169, 203, 242
Decimal	11135730
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	88.78, -18.43, -10.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	89, 21.182, 209.530
Y <sub>xy</sub>	73.6944, 0.2682, 0.3197
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289325810 (0xFFA9EAF2)
YUV	215.4770, 13.0758, -40.7603
Hunter-Lab	85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030

# Details

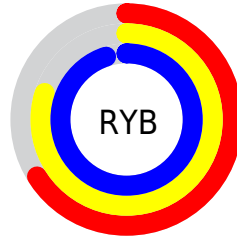
The HunterLab color **85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFFFF**. A complement of this color would be **72.9292, 18.0109, 14.7365**, and the grayscale version is **82.6001, -4.4073, 4.4878**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.4211, -14.4267, 2.2001**, and **62.4206, -18.5208, -5.9854** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.5239, -25.7524, -8.6158**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3992, -16.8728, -2.1674**.

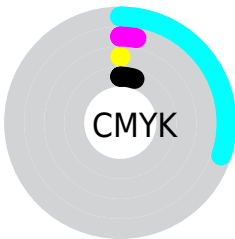
# Distribution



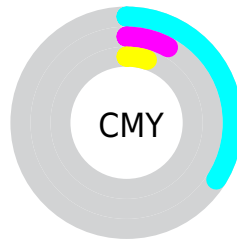
- Red (66%)
- Green (92%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030 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 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



85.8437, -21.6971,  
-5.5030

85.8437, -21.6971,  
-5.5030

217.5817,  
-35.4026, -1.6685

73.8539, -20.1496,  
-5.7147

111.5627,  
-24.7578, -4.9299

62.4793, -18.5807,  
-5.8740

125.2393,  
-26.2773, -4.5774

51.7574, -16.9829,  
-5.9750

139.4332,  
-27.7941, -4.1838

41.7304, -15.3438,  
-6.0117

154.1261,  
-29.3104, -3.7515

32.4504, -13.6456,  
-5.9773

169.3016,  
-30.8280, -3.2822

23.9832, -11.8598,  
-5.8636

184.9450,

16.4160, -9.9383,

-32.3485, -2.7776

-5.6619

201.0425,  
-33.8730, -2.2392

■ 9.8721, -8.7108,  
-5.3701

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.8437, -21.6971,  
-5.5030

■ 85.8437, -21.6971,  
-5.5030

■ 83.5239, -25.7524,  
-8.6158

■ 88.3992, -16.8728,  
-2.1674

■ 81.4377, -28.9913,  
-11.4856

■ 91.1797, -11.3313,  
1.3610

■ 79.5863, -31.3868,  
-14.0910

■ 94.1793, -5.1349,  
5.0577

■ 77.9650, -32.9324,  
-16.4186

■ 96.3014, -2.0751,  
7.5842

■ 76.5633, -33.6507,  
-18.4645

■ 97.1349, -3.4807,  
8.5170

■ 75.3630, -33.6008,  
-20.2393

■ 97.9731, -4.8822,  
9.4477

■ 74.3380, -32.9572,  
-21.7709

■ 98.8159, -6.2799,  
10.3762

■ 99.5946, -7.5611,  
11.2277

# Harmonies

## Analogous

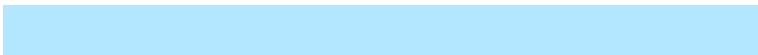
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



85.8454, -24.1313, 4.8324



85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030



85.8454, -14.7315, -13.8846

# Triad

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



85.8454, -21.6981, -5.5017



85.8454, 13.8013, -5.8118



85.8454, -4.4170, 21.9702

# Complementary

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



85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030



72.9292, 18.0109, 14.7365

# 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.



85.8454, 6.0556, 19.8341



85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030



85.8454, 16.8832, 4.5128

# Square

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



85.8454, -21.6981, -5.5017



85.8454, 5.7508, -14.0785



85.8454, 13.9832, 13.7367



85.8454, -14.4540, 19.9631

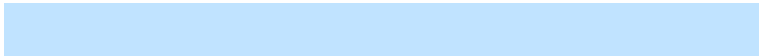


# Rectangle

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



85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030



85.8454, -8.2773, -16.7923



85.8454, 13.9832, 13.7367



85.8454, -0.8294, 21.7172

# Sweetspot

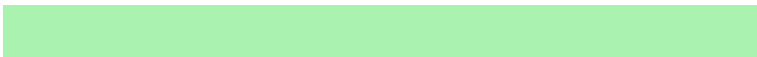
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



85.8454, -21.6981, -5.5017



97.1136, -11.3098, 1.8828



86.6529, -36.3228, 24.5475



44.7214, -5.6555, 0.6115

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.8454, -21.6981, -5.5017



89.6091, -25.6828, -7.8302



74.3822, -3.8677, -21.1946



41.9712, -5.0166, 0.7405



54.5996, -24.3010, -15.7860



16.0118, -7.3422, -4.1636



# Inverse Universe

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



72.9352, 33.0557, -17.7604



73.5626, 43.1723, -23.5040



83.2053, -0.7488, 24.5092



39.9998, 3.0755, -0.9524



35.7810, 68.7150, -34.5443

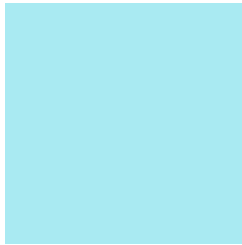


10.3611, 19.9625, -10.5041



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

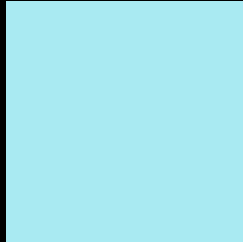
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

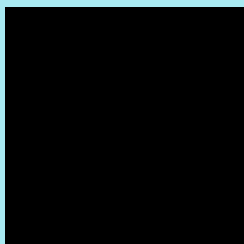
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030.



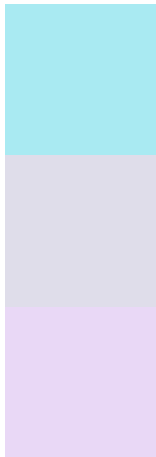
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8437,

-21.6971, -5.5030.

# 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

85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030

### Protanopia

85.6396, -1.5928, -1.1487

### Deuteranopia

85.4922, 6.5532, -7.6720



## Tritanopia

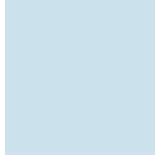
85.9656, -18.9071, -10.3056

# Trichromacy



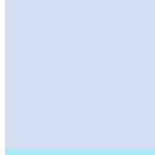
## Original Color

85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030



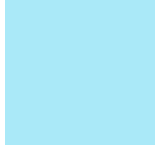
## Protanomaly

85.5591, -9.7163, -2.9703



## Deuteranomaly

85.4807, -4.5718, -7.3252



## Tritanomaly

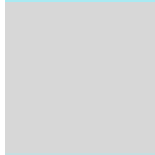
85.7911, -19.7624, -8.8561

# Monochromacy



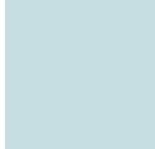
## Original Color

85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030



## Achromatopsia

82.4344, -4.3985, 4.4788



## Achromatomaly

83.4773, -11.3707, 0.6450

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030 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(169, 234, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 234, 242)  
}
```

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(169, 234, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 234, 242) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030 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(169, 234, 242) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 234, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 234, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 234, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 234, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 234,  
242) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.8437, -21.6971, -5.5030 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 234, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
234, 242) }
```

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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