

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.7850, -31.8231,  
-11.7150)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.7850, -31.8231,  
-11.7150) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.6512,  
-31.6257, -11.8938)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DF2FF
RGB	125, 242, 255
RGB Percent	49%, 95%, 100%
CMY	0.5098, 0.0510, 0.0000
CMYK	0.51, 0.05, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	186°, 100%, 75%
HSV	186°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	58.2597, 75.0843, 106.0299
YIQ	208.4990, -73.9050, -20.7610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

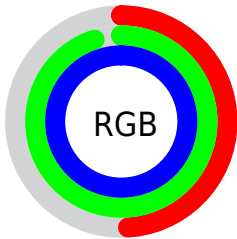
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">125, 187, 255</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">8254207</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">89.43, -29.72, -16.46</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">89, 33.972, 208.972</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">75.0871, 0.2434, 0.3137</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4286444287</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF7DF2FF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">208.4990, 22.9250, -73.2286</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938</a>

# Details

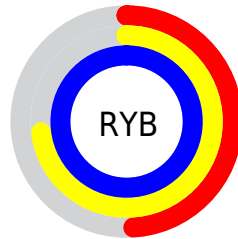
The HunterLab color **86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FFFF**. A complement of this color would be **63.9676, 38.8288, 22.1110**, and the grayscale version is **79.5637, -4.2453, 4.3228**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.3686, -25.5176, -1.7375**, and **63.3442, -27.5665, -11.4569** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.7943, -34.1870, -14.5004**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7621, -28.1613, -8.9930**.

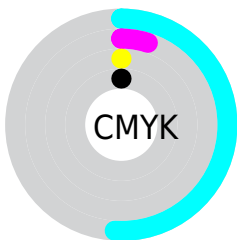
# Distribution



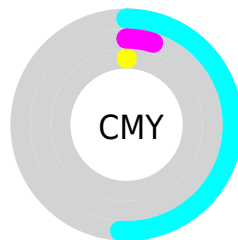
- Red (49%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (73%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938 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 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.6512, -31.6257,  
-11.8938

86.6512, -31.6257,  
-11.8938

218.6817,  
-49.5805, -9.8062

74.6219, -29.4923,  
-11.8850

112.4436,  
-35.7685, -11.7422

63.2059, -27.3008,  
-11.8192

126.1547,  
-37.7925, -11.5928

52.4399, -25.0360,  
-11.6898

140.3818,  
-39.7931, -11.3973

42.3658, -22.6751,  
-11.4923

155.1069,  
-41.7750, -11.1583

33.0350, -20.1852,  
-11.2227

170.3136,  
-43.7418, -10.8778

24.5121, -17.5153,  
-10.8799

185.9871,

16.8826, -14.5801,

-45.6967, -10.5579

-10.4731

202.1139,  
-47.6422, -10.2001

■ 10.2667, -13.3225,  
-10.0527

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 86.6512, -31.6257,  
-11.8938

■ 86.6512, -31.6257,  
-11.8938

■ 84.7943, -34.1870,  
-14.5004

■ 88.7621, -28.1613,  
-8.9930

■ 83.1803, -35.8408,  
-16.8075

■ 91.1236, -23.8179,  
-5.8240

■ 81.7981, -36.6176,  
-18.8123

■ 93.7352, -18.6408,  
-2.4090

■ 80.6267, -36.5877,  
-20.5299

■ 96.5915, -12.6876,  
1.2248

■ 79.7116, -36.0168,  
-21.8825

99.6851, -6.0231,  
5.0499

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

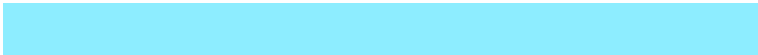
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



86.6528, -35.1899, 5.2775



86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938



86.6528, -20.9761, -26.6923

# Triad

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



86.6528, -31.6265, -11.8916



86.6528, 25.4722, -13.0568



86.6528, -4.0359, 30.5802

# Complementary

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



86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938



63.9676, 38.8288, 22.1110

# 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.



86.6528, 13.0293, 27.5180



86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938



86.6528, 30.8611, 4.1522

# Square

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



86.6528, -31.6265, -11.8916



86.6528, 11.9268, -27.4518



86.6528, 26.1427, 18.5747



86.6528, -20.0268, 27.9132

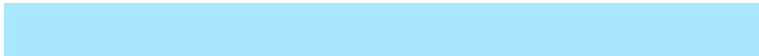


# Rectangle

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



86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938



86.6528, -10.8451, -32.0590



86.6528, 26.1427, 18.5747



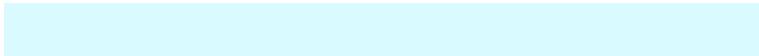
86.6528, 1.7690, 30.1990

# Sweetspot

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



86.6528, -31.6265, -11.8916



95.4137, -15.1713, -0.2613



88.1212, -55.6639, 37.6939



43.8643, -7.5993, -0.4752

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

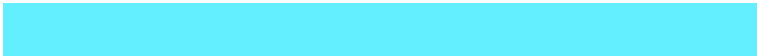


# Same Dimension

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



86.6528, -31.6265, -11.8916



84.7905, -34.1916, -14.5058



66.2488, -0.9856, -43.8652



44.8917, -5.4355, 0.8222



57.7296, -26.1734, -15.6562



18.2509, -8.4650, -4.5385



# Inverse Universe

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



65.0691, 63.3477, -35.3421



60.4382, 75.5472, -41.8872



80.2731, 5.8178, 35.2338



42.7402, 3.3442, -1.0929



37.5398, 72.2355, -37.3501

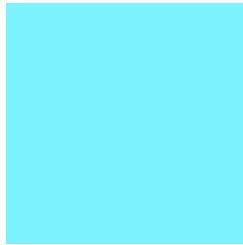


11.7508, 22.6695, -12.1429



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

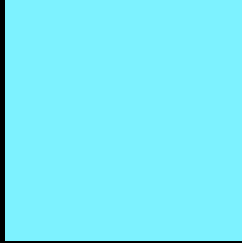
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

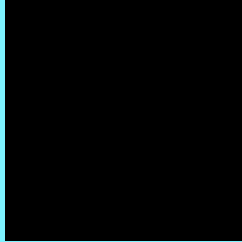
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938.



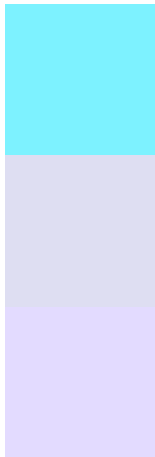
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938.

-31.6257, -11.8938.

# 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

86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938

### Protanopia

86.1295, -0.9448, -4.7710

### Deuteranopia

86.1475, 4.7684, -11.9455



## Tritanopia

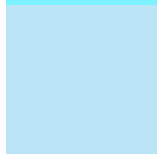
86.4089, -25.5404, -12.1181

# Trichromacy



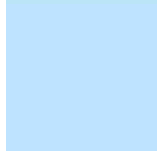
## Original Color

86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938



## Protanomaly

85.6264, -13.7166, -8.4081



## Deuteranomaly

85.5016, -10.2664, -13.0985



## Tritanomaly

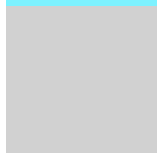
86.3299, -27.5729, -12.2618

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938



## Achromatopsia

79.8497, -4.2606, 4.3384



## Achromatomaly

81.6510, -16.2159, -2.2177

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938 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(125, 242, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 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(125, 242, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 242, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938 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(125, 242, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 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(125, 242, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 242, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 242, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 242,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.6512, -31.6257, -11.8938 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 242, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
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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