

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.3278, -7.0982,  
-27.9866)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.3278, -7.0982,  
-27.9866) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.0976,  
-13.1029, -12.3269)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B9E6FF
RGB	185, 230, 255
RGB Percent	73%, 90%, 100%
CMY	0.2745, 0.0980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.27, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	201°, 100%, 86%
HSV	201°, 27%, 100%
XYZ	66.3544, 74.1280, 105.4187
YIQ	219.3950, -34.8450, -1.7650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

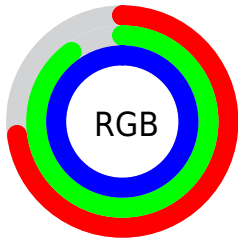
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	185, 212, 255
Decimal	12183295
CIE Lab	88.98, -8.96, -16.85
CIE LCh	89, 19.083, 241.998
Yxy	74.1308, 0.2698, 0.3015
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290373375 (0xFFB9E6FF)
YUV	219.3950, 17.5533, -30.1644
Hunter-Lab	86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269

# Details

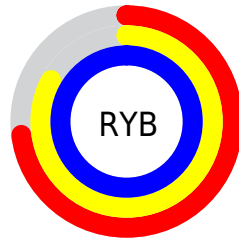
The HunterLab color  $86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $84.1757, 7.5862, 19.6708$ , and the grayscale version is  $84.2750, -4.4967, 4.5788$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $98.8014, -9.5305, 3.9407$ , and  $62.8355, -11.3058, -11.8905$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.4260, -14.7403, -18.9720$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $90.9908, -10.7880, -5.7675$ .

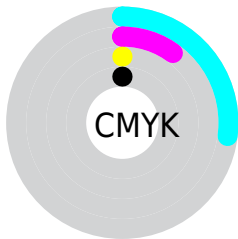
# Distribution



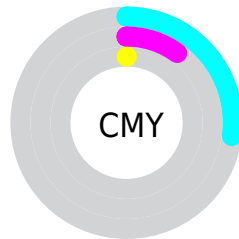
- Red (73%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (73%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269 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 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



86.0976, -13.1029,  
-12.3269

86.0976, -13.1029,  
-12.3269

217.9277,  
-23.3384, -10.3685

74.0953, -12.0310,  
-12.3017

111.8397,  
-15.2837, -12.2066

62.7077, -10.9662,  
-12.2191

125.5272,  
-16.3920, -12.0722

51.9719, -9.9071,  
-12.0726

139.7315,  
-17.5138, -11.8915

41.9301, -8.8497,  
-11.8578

154.4346,  
-18.6496, -11.6668

32.6340, -7.7877,  
-11.5713

169.6199,  
-19.7997, -11.4003

24.1493, -6.7109,  
-11.2128

185.2728,

16.5624, -5.6014,

-20.9645, -11.0939

-10.7944

201.3795,  
-22.1440, -10.7495

■ 9.9957, -4.5164,  
-10.3757

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 86.0976, -13.1029,  
-12.3269

■ 86.0976, -13.1029,  
-12.3269

■ 81.4260, -14.7403,  
-18.9720

■ 90.9908, -10.7880,  
-5.7675

■ 76.9883, -15.6178,  
-25.6926

■ 96.0840, -7.8657,  
0.6898

■ 72.8037, -15.6591,  
-32.4596

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 68.8886, -14.7946,  
-39.2357

■ 65.2559, -12.9736,  
-45.9751

■ 61.9120, -10.1822,  
-52.6295

■ 58.8474, -6.4779,  
-59.1713

■ 58.0945, -5.4480,  
-60.8524

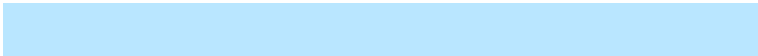
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.0993, -19.7171, -5.1588



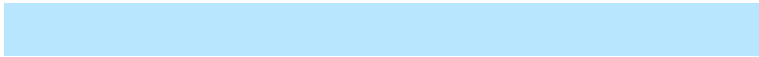
86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269



86.0993, -3.9533, -14.7983

# Triad

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



86.0993, -13.1043, -12.3246



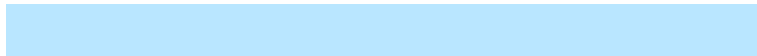
86.0993, 14.6594, 5.2974



86.0993, -14.1739, 18.3020

# Complementary

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



86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269



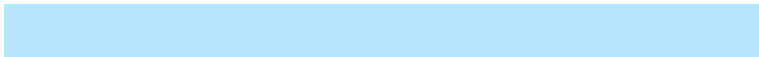
84.1757, 7.5862, 19.6708

# 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.



86.0993, -5.2421, 20.4694



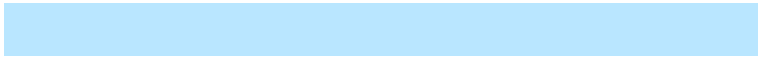
86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269



86.0993, 11.6407, 13.4912

# Square

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



86.0993, -13.1043, -12.3246



86.0993, 12.3331, -3.9822



86.0993, 4.2506, 18.8082

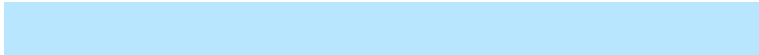


86.0993, -20.3153, 12.5384



# Rectangle

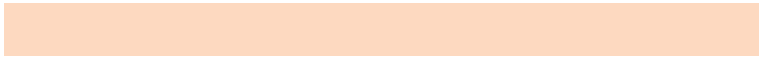
The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269



86.0993, 2.4335, -13.2582



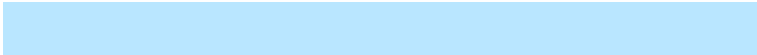
86.0993, 4.2506, 18.8082



86.0993, -11.4121, 19.4449

# Sweetspot

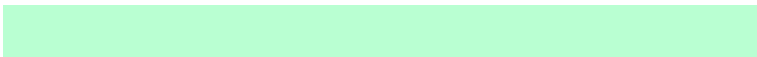
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



86.0993, -13.1043, -12.3246



95.7987, -8.0411, 0.3371



92.9855, -33.4565, 18.0407



43.9614, -3.9381, -0.2909

0.0000, NaN, NaN

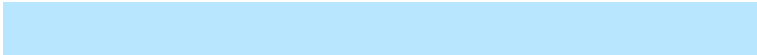


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

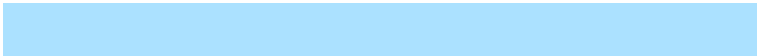


# Same Dimension

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



86.0993, -13.1043, -12.3246



83.4774, -14.1013, -16.0039



75.3595, 4.7592, -27.9142



43.9614, -3.9381, -0.2909



42.3409, -4.4983, -43.2118



13.9720, -2.5955, -11.8609



# Inverse Universe

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



78.5320, 28.2069, -7.6376



74.6744, 35.1125, -9.9016



94.7449, -10.3752, 29.4757



42.6424, 2.8210, 0.2951



35.4087, 64.6739, -8.4020

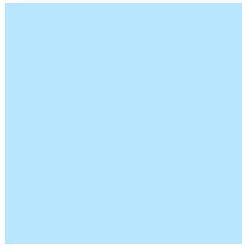


11.1428, 20.5182, -3.9298



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

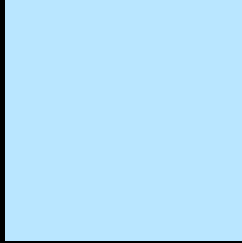
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

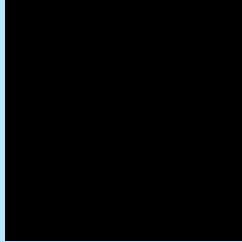
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269.

-13.1029, -12.3269.

# 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

86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269

### Protanopia

85.7977, -0.0008, -9.0649

### Deuteranopia

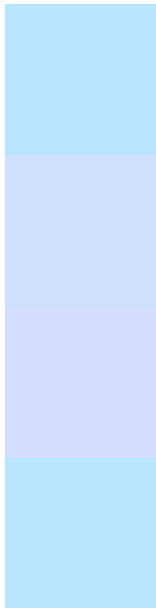
85.9400, 5.6240, -12.2156



## Tritanopia

86.1288, -15.0985, -8.8872

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269

## Protanomaly

85.7565, -4.7861, -10.3407

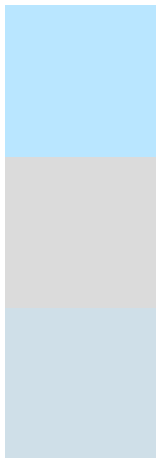
## Deuteranomaly

85.7086, -1.4507, -12.6583

## Tritanomaly

86.2016, -14.6909, -9.9140

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269

## Achromatopsia

84.1651, -4.4908, 4.5728

## Achromatomaly

84.7744, -7.9433, -1.2954

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269 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(185, 230, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(185, 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(185, 230, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(185, 230, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269 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(185, 230, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(185, 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(185, 230, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(185, 230, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 230, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(185, 230,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.0976, -13.1029, -12.3269 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(185, 230, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(185,  
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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