

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(71.7856, -6.0388,  
-15.9370)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(71.7856, -6.0388,  
-15.9370) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(71.7443, -6.0307,  
-15.9545)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	A3C1E3
RGB	163, 193, 227
RGB Percent	64%, 76%, 89%
CMY	0.3608, 0.2431, 0.1098
CMYK	0.28, 0.15, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	212°, 53%, 76%
HSV	212°, 28%, 89%
XYZ	48.0393, 51.4724, 80.0762
YIQ	187.9060, -28.7940, 4.2140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

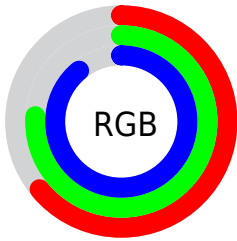
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	163, 183, 227
Decimal	10732003
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	76.97, -2.43, -20.24
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	77, 20.389, 263.160
Yxy	51.4745, 0.2675, 0.2866
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288922083 (0xFFA3C1E3)
YUV	187.9060, 19.2733, -21.8426
Hunter-Lab	71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545

# Details

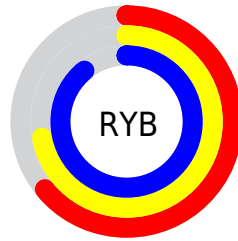
The HunterLab color  $71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $76.7516, 1.1704, 20.5463$ , and the grayscale version is  $70.8063, -3.7780, 3.8470$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $94.8849, -13.4075, -0.8839$ , and  $50.0497, -4.6495, -15.4765$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $66.4629, -5.5402, -23.9734$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $77.2273, -5.9680, -8.3115$ .

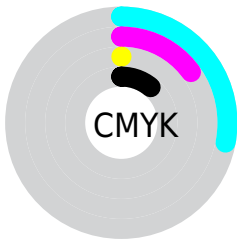
# Distribution



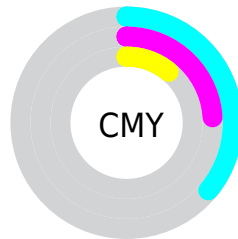
- Red (64%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (72%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545 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 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 71.7443, -6.0307,  
-15.9545

■ 71.7443, -6.0307,  
-15.9545

198.0920,  
-13.6753, -15.4500

■ 60.4867, -5.3070,  
-15.7425

■ 96.1019, -7.5602,  
-16.1938

■ 49.8873, -4.6099,  
-15.4674

■ 109.1411, -8.3628,  
-16.2303

■ 39.9915, -3.9410,  
-15.1260

122.7218, -9.1900,  
-16.2150

■ 30.8534, -3.3006,  
-14.7198

136.8233,  
-10.0413, -16.1507

■ 22.5421, -2.6888,  
-14.2603

151.4270,  
-10.9160, -16.0399

■ 15.1497, -2.1045,  
-13.7892

166.5163,

■ 8.7814, -1.6740,

-11.8136, -15.8848

-13.5430

182.0759,  
-12.7335, -15.6876

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.7443, -6.0307,  
-15.9545

■ 71.7443, -6.0307,  
-15.9545

■ 66.4629, -5.5402,  
-23.9734

■ 77.2273, -5.9680,  
-8.3115

■ 61.4031, -4.4035,  
-32.4136

■ 82.8871, -5.4277,  
-1.0047

■ 56.5944, -2.5203,  
-41.3061

■ 88.7077, -4.4769,  
6.0096

■ 52.0689, 0.2153,  
-50.6641

■ 94.6742, -3.1714,  
12.7701

■ 47.8616, 3.9009,

■ 98.6128, -9.0749,

-60.4666

16.9114

■ 44.0073, 8.6004,  
-70.6439

■ 99.1595, -9.9599,  
17.4738

■ 40.5253, 14.2748,  
-81.1030

■ 39.9243, 15.3578,  
-83.0550

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.7457, -14.6359, -11.7287



71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545



71.7457, 3.6226, -14.3195

# Triad

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



71.7457, -6.0316, -15.9532



71.7457, 14.0623, 10.5147



71.7457, -18.1045, 13.7151

# Complementary

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



71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545



76.7516, 1.1704, 20.5463

# 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.



71.7457, -10.9942, 18.3292



71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545



71.7457, 7.6516, 16.6594

# Square

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



71.7457, -6.0316, -15.9532



71.7457, 15.5634, 1.7681



71.7457, -1.6056, 19.3311



71.7457, -21.3635, 5.9787



# Rectangle

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



71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545



71.7457, 9.3248, -10.2207



71.7457, -1.6056, 19.3311



71.7457, -16.1041, 15.6388

# Sweetspot

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



71.7457, -6.0316, -15.9532



94.6645, -6.1806, -1.0308



81.6788, -28.1047, 11.8989



43.3379, -2.9178, -1.0501

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

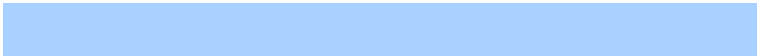


# Same Dimension

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



71.7457, -6.0316, -15.9532



78.1989, -6.6261, -23.6612



62.9614, 9.7045, -29.4696



38.7241, -2.6018, -0.9023



30.8627, 10.9496, -62.2128



9.4259, 0.9698, -13.8752



# Inverse Universe

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



68.1006, 23.4200, -1.5534



73.4689, 33.7258, -2.7885



85.8728, -14.2834, 28.7395



38.0525, 2.1616, 1.0946



31.8736, 56.5768, 5.1520

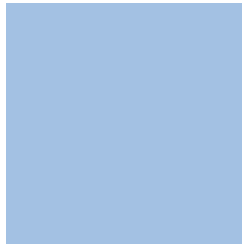


8.7714, 15.7687, -0.1263



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

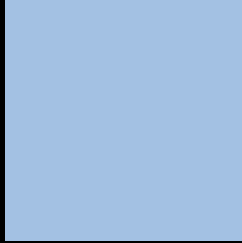
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

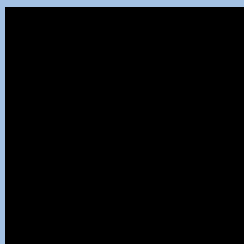
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

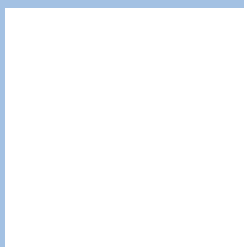
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545.

-15.9545.

# 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

71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545

### Protanopia

71.7046, 1.3911, -14.1029

### Deuteranopia

71.5359, 5.7581, -17.2581



## Tritanopia

71.8725, -11.5454, -6.7536

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545

## Protanomaly

71.7588, -1.4304, -14.6641

## Deuteranomaly

71.6039, 1.3545, -16.6305

## Tritanomaly

71.8450, -9.6089, -10.0717

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545

## Achromatopsia

70.9145, -3.7838, 3.8529

## Achromatomaly

71.1863, -5.0570, -2.7631

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545 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(163, 193, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 193, 227)  
}
```

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(163, 193, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 193, 227) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545 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(163, 193, 227) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 193, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(163, 193, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 193, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 193, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 193,  
227) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 71.7443, -6.0307, -15.9545 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 193, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
193, 227) }
```

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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