

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(81.3701, -20.6586,  
-2.1263)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(81.3701, -20.6586,  
-2.1263) contains.

<b>HunterLab(81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(81.3701,  
-20.6586, -2.1263)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5DFE1
RGB	165, 223, 225
RGB Percent	65%, 87%, 88%
CMY	0.3529, 0.1255, 0.1176
CMYK	0.27, 0.01, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	182°, 50%, 76%
HSV	182°, 27%, 88%
XYZ	55.4954, 66.2109, 81.0893
YIQ	205.8860, -35.2100, -11.6740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

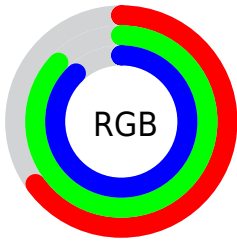
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	165, 194, 225
Decimal	10870753
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	85.11, -17.89, -6.97
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 19.199, 201.280
Yxy	66.2136, 0.2737, 0.3265
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289060833 (0xFFA5DFE1)
YUV	205.8860, 9.4232, -35.8570
Hunter-Lab	81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263

# Details

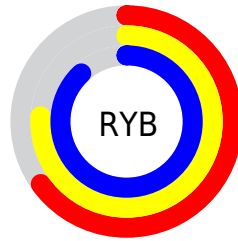
The HunterLab color **81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **68.0897, 16.2782, 11.2435**, and the grayscale version is **78.4869, -4.1879, 4.2643**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.0114, -15.8939, 1.6788**, and **58.5551, -17.6835, -2.7357** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7558, -25.3819, -4.2551**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2127, -15.2061, 0.2531**.

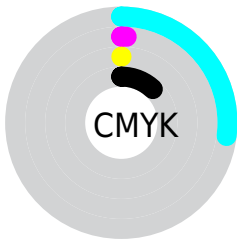
# Distribution



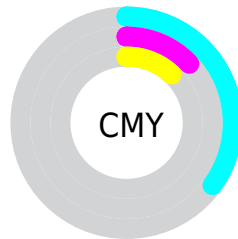
- Red (65%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263 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 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.3701, -20.6586,  
-2.1263

81.3701, -20.6586,  
-2.1263

211.4569,  
-34.1649, 2.6654

69.6030, -19.1327,  
-2.4601

106.6737,  
-23.6748, -1.3202

58.4637, -17.5844,  
-2.7453

120.1554,  
-25.1719, -0.8561

47.9916, -16.0053,  
-2.9762

134.1615,  
-26.6662, -0.3541

38.2323, -14.3821,  
-3.1470

148.6731,  
-28.1601, 0.1840

29.2423, -12.6944,  
-3.2502

163.6732,  
-29.6556, 0.7565

21.0940, -10.9096,  
-3.2761

179.1464,

13.8856, -8.9696,

-31.1541, 1.3617

-3.2117

195.0786,  
-32.6568, 1.9984

7.5179, -10.7709,  
-3.4855

0.0000, NaN, NaN

81.3701, -20.6586,  
-2.1263

81.3701, -20.6586,  
-2.1263

79.7558, -25.3819,  
-4.2551

83.2127, -15.2061,  
0.2531

78.3647, -29.3356,  
-6.1216

85.2761, -9.0705,  
2.8601

77.1947, -32.5000,  
-7.7148

87.5574, -2.3105,  
5.6746

76.2384, -34.8750,  
-9.0319

90.0496, 5.0112,  
8.6734

■ 75.4839, -36.4851,  
-10.0788

■ 90.2760, 4.6108,  
8.9236

■ 74.9134, -37.3844,  
-10.8721

■ 90.5028, 4.2108,  
9.1736

■ 74.5008, -37.6672,  
-11.4435

■ 90.7300, 3.8110,  
9.4235

■ 74.3815, -37.6901,  
-11.6084

■ 90.9577, 3.4115,  
9.6733

■ 91.1857, 3.0123,  
9.9229

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.3717, -21.6072, 7.0170



81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263



81.3717, -15.4477, -10.3097

# Triad

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



81.3717, -20.6597, -2.1251



81.3717, 10.3844, -7.1929



81.3717, -1.5614, 19.7856

# Complementary

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



81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263



68.0897, 16.2782, 11.2435

# 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.



81.3717, 7.3844, 16.8409



81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263



81.3717, 14.4856, 1.7536

# Square

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



81.3717, -20.6597, -2.1251



81.3717, 2.3822, -13.4608



81.3717, 13.3633, 10.4801



81.3717, -10.8627, 18.9997

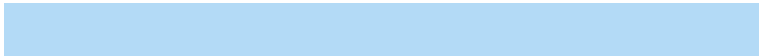


# Rectangle

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



81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263



81.3717, -10.1197, -13.7837



81.3717, 13.3633, 10.4801



81.3717, 1.5930, 19.2128

# Sweetspot

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



81.3717, -20.6597, -2.1251



97.9294, -11.4804, 2.8637



80.3767, -31.1154, 22.3702



45.1349, -5.8220, 1.1093

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



81.3717, -20.6597, -2.1251



92.7087, -26.9400, -3.8495



72.1253, -6.4341, -14.2278



39.3573, -5.0379, 0.9827



56.4950, -28.6490, -8.7688



14.9572, -7.6432, -2.1958



# Inverse Universe

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



69.4601, 27.0507, -16.3184



76.3852, 38.9623, -23.9169



76.2925, 1.2165, 19.3671



37.3194, 2.9656, -1.2255



34.8282, 67.9874, -42.1680

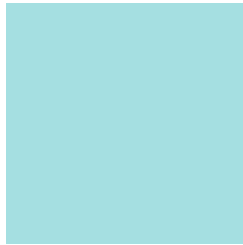


9.1831, 17.9470, -11.2795



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

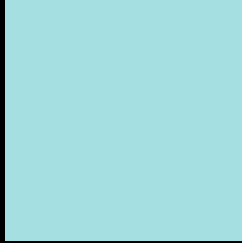
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263 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

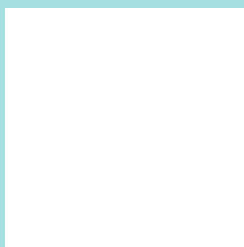
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263.



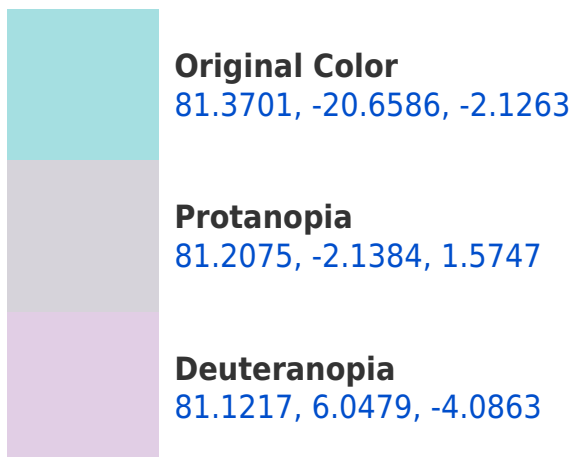
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.3701,

-20.6586, -2.1263.

# 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

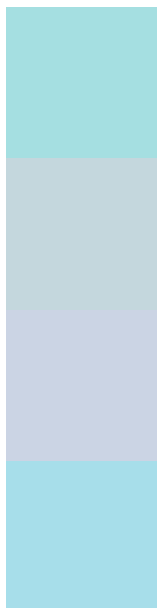




## Tritanopia

81.4062, -16.1941, -9.5972

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263

## Protanomaly

80.9673, -9.1604, -0.3608

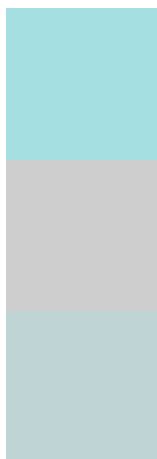
## Deuteranomaly

80.8609, -4.2542, -4.0668

## Tritanomaly

81.4853, -17.9358, -6.7421

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263

## Achromatopsia

78.5625, -4.1919, 4.2684

## Achromatomaly

79.3520, -10.5572, 1.6761

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263 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(165, 223, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 223, 225)  
}
```

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(165, 223, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 223, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263 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(165, 223, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 223, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 223, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 223, 225); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 223, 225); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 223, 225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.3701, -20.6586, -2.1263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 223, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
223, 225) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor