

Converting Colors

HunterLab(81.4646, -6.5690,
-18.7585)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(81.4646, -6.5690,
-18.7585) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(81.4856, -6.4902,
-18.7404)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B7D8FF
RGB	183, 216, 255
RGB Percent	72%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.2823, 0.1529, 0.0000
CMYK	0.28, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	212°, 100%, 86%
HSV	212°, 28%, 100%
XYZ	62.1343, 66.3990, 104.1492
YIQ	210.5790, -32.1870, 5.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

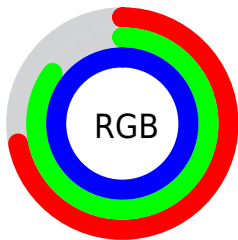
Format	Color
RYB	183, 206, 255
Decimal	12048639
CIELab	85.20, -2.26, -22.57
CIELCh	85, 22.688, 264.279
Yxy	66.4016, 0.2670, 0.2854
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290238719 (0xFFB7D8FF)
YUV	210.5790, 21.8996, -24.1868
Hunter-Lab	81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404

Details

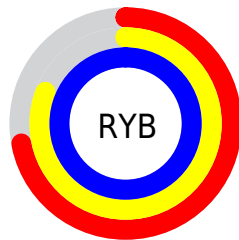
The HunterLab color $81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99CCFF$. A complement of this color would be $87.7047, 1.0090, 23.7742$, and the grayscale version is $80.4487, -4.2925, 4.3709$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $98.6232, -10.1589, 3.7173$, and $58.4433, -5.0286, -18.2757$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $75.3461, -5.7767, -28.1203$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $87.8602, -6.5638, -9.8192$.

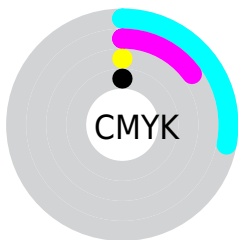
Distribution



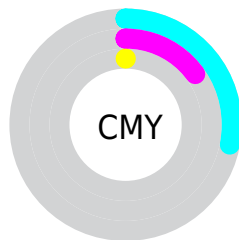
- Red (72%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (72%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404 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 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 81.4856, -6.4902,
-18.7404

■ 81.4856, -6.4902,
-18.7404

211.6156,
-14.2501, -18.5122

■ 69.7126, -5.7530,
-18.5043

■ 106.8001, -8.0473,
-19.0322

■ 58.5671, -5.0418,
-18.2092

120.2868, -8.8632,
-19.0981

■ 48.0884, -4.3588,
-17.8513

134.2978, -9.7035,
-19.1134

■ 38.3221, -3.7047,
-17.4315

148.8142,
-10.5675, -19.0807

■ 29.3244, -3.0801,
-16.9575

163.8189,
-11.4548, -19.0022

■ 21.1676, -2.4852,
-16.4545

179.2965,

■ 13.9496, -1.9190,

-12.3646, -18.8801

-16.0010

195.2331,
-13.2966, -18.7161

■ 7.5879, -1.7040,
-16.6723

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 81.4856, -6.4902,
-18.7404

■ 81.4856, -6.4902,
-18.7404

■ 75.3461, -5.7767,
-28.1203

■ 87.8602, -6.5638,
-9.8192

■ 69.4660, -4.3121,
-38.0196

■ 94.4407, -6.0862,
-1.3075

■ 63.8809, -1.9766,
-48.4801

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

■ 58.6299, 1.3566,
-59.5218

■ 53.7561, 5.8044,
-71.1212

■ 49.3031, 11.4411,
-83.1909

■ 45.2987, 18.2223,
-95.5973

■ 44.6268, 19.4902,
-97.8534

Harmonies

Analogous

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



81.4872, -16.5680, -14.0449



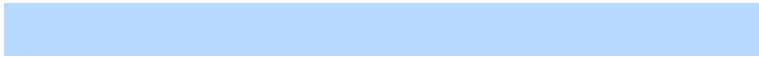
81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404



81.4872, 4.7085, -16.5745

Triad

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



81.4872, -6.4915, -18.7382



81.4872, 16.2582, 12.4301



81.4872, -21.1364, 15.5296

Complementary

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



81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404



87.7047, 1.0090, 23.7742

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.



81.4872, -13.0338, 21.0114



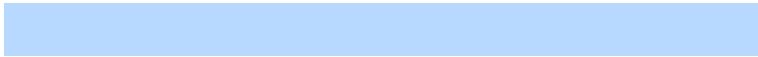
81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404



81.4872, 8.6282, 19.3986

Square

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



81.4872, -6.4915, -18.7382



81.4872, 18.2416, 2.3634



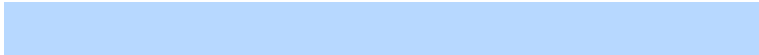
81.4872, -2.1909, 22.3259



81.4872, -24.7247, 6.4547

Rectangle

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



81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404



81.4872, 11.2614, -11.6660



81.4872, -2.1909, 22.3259



81.4872, -18.8723, 17.8018

Sweetspot

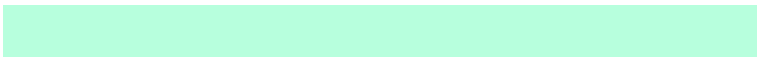
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.4872, -6.4915, -18.7382



94.5970, -6.0691, -1.1128



93.1824, -32.0539, 13.1530



43.3008, -2.8566, -1.0957

0.0000, NaN, NaN



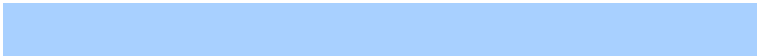
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



81.4872, -6.4915, -18.7382



77.9162, -6.1643, -24.0877



71.7306, 11.5595, -33.7970



43.3008, -2.8566, -1.0957



32.7060, 13.1342, -69.2327



11.2113, 2.0831, -18.5099

Inverse Universe

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



77.5154, 26.8529, -1.4585



73.4386, 33.5751, -2.3585



97.8502, -16.7813, 32.8547



42.5741, 2.4548, 1.2668



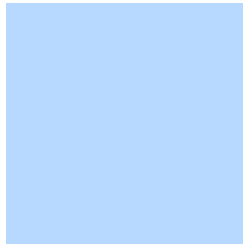
34.3625, 60.8810, 6.4359



10.8233, 19.3649, 0.5619

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

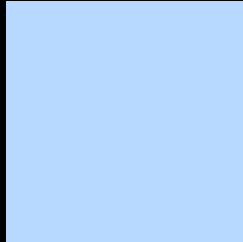
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

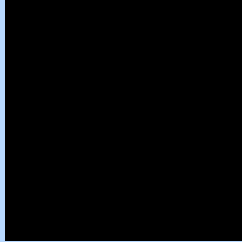
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

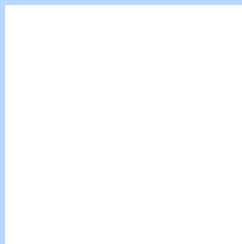
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404.

-18.7404.

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

81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404

Protanopia

81.4806, 1.1382, -16.1831

Deuteranopia

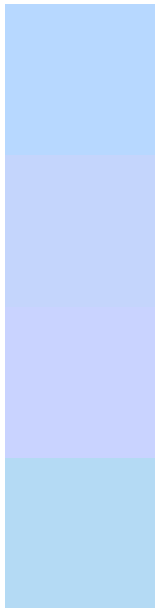
81.3515, 5.6761, -18.7236



Tritanopia

81.4624, -12.8228, -8.3413

Trichromacy



Original Color

81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404

Protanomaly

81.4571, -2.0196, -16.8752

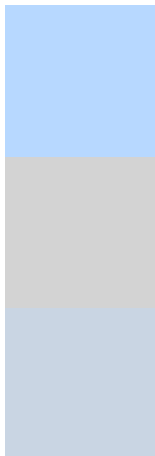
Deuteranomaly

81.3794, 1.1059, -18.7627

Tritanomaly

81.4725, -10.6332, -12.2681

Monochromacy



Original Color

81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404

Achromatopsia

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

Achromatomaly

80.9642, -5.5557, -3.4259

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404 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(183, 216, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(183, 216, 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(183, 216, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(183, 216, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404 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(183, 216, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(183, 216, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(183, 216, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(183, 216, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 216, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(183, 216,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.4856, -6.4902, -18.7404 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(183, 216, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(183,  
216, 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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