

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(82.9901, -11.9446,  
-15.5564)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(82.9901, -11.9446,  
-15.5564) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.1248,  
-12.2844, -15.2766)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0DFFD
RGB	176, 223, 253
RGB Percent	69%, 87%, 99%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1255, 0.0078
CMYK	0.30, 0.12, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	203°, 95%, 84%
HSV	203°, 30%, 99%
XYZ	62.0218, 69.0973, 102.9967
YIQ	212.3670, -37.6420, -0.6340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

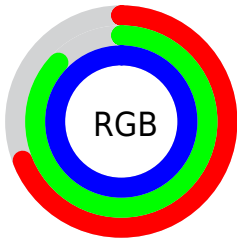
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	176, 205, 253
Decimal	11591677
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.55, -8.35, -19.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 21.226, 246.824
Y <sub>xy</sub>	69.1001, 0.2649, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289781757 (0xFFB0DFFD)
YUV	212.3670, 20.0321, -31.8939
Hunter-Lab	83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766

# Details

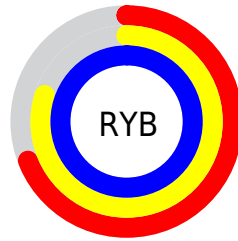
The HunterLab color **83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **82.5594, 7.7677, 21.5099**, and the grayscale version is **81.2281, -4.3341, 4.4133**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.0121, -12.3218, 2.9482**, and **60.0464, -10.3960, -14.7483** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.2980, -13.3021, -22.3557**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1763, -10.5825, -8.3376**.

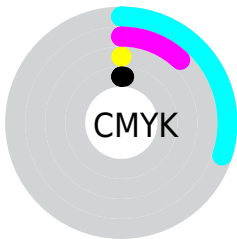
# Distribution



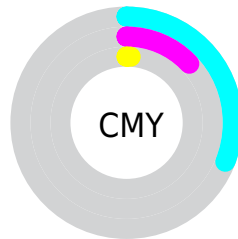
- Red (69%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766 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 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.1248, -12.2844,  
-15.2766

83.1248, -12.2844,  
-15.2766

213.8653,  
-22.2689, -14.1630

71.2694, -11.2444,  
-15.1473

108.5930,  
-14.4031, -15.3602

60.0367, -10.2132,  
-14.9580

122.1519,  
-15.4822, -15.3239

49.4654, -9.1892,  
-14.7039

136.2323,  
-16.5756, -15.2389

39.5996, -8.1682,  
-14.3825

150.8157,  
-17.6837, -15.1077

30.4941, -7.1440,  
-13.9944

165.8853,  
-18.8070, -14.9325

22.2186, -6.1062,  
-13.5491

181.4258,

14.8666, -5.0360,

-19.9455, -14.7155

-13.0844

197.4234,  
-21.0995, -14.4584

■ 8.5178, -4.7285,  
-12.9063

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.1248, -12.2844,  
-15.2766

■ 83.1248, -12.2844,  
-15.2766

■ 78.2980, -13.3021,  
-22.3557

■ 88.1763, -10.5825,  
-8.3376

■ 73.7101, -13.5502,  
-29.5670

■ 93.4294, -8.2714,  
-1.5469

■ 69.3826, -12.9474,  
-36.8852

■ 98.8692, -5.4229,  
5.0996

■ 65.3344, -11.4194,  
-44.2736

■ 99.9359, -5.6868,  
6.3472

■ 61.5809, -8.9143,  
-51.6828

■ 58.1302, -5.4227,  
-59.0592

■ 55.0884, -1.2790,  
-66.0947

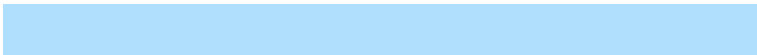
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.1264, -20.0857, -7.9124



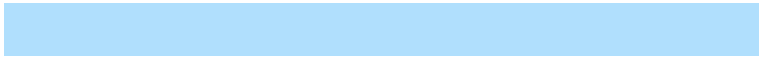
83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766



83.1264, -2.0119, -17.0431

# Triad

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



83.1264, -12.2853, -15.2751



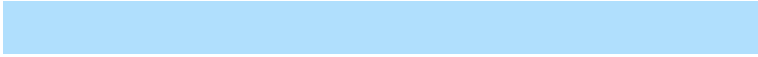
83.1264, 16.7099, 6.7887



83.1264, -16.2698, 18.5563

# Complementary

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



83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766



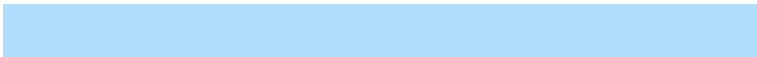
82.5594, 7.7677, 21.5099

# 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.



83.1264, -6.8403, 21.5180



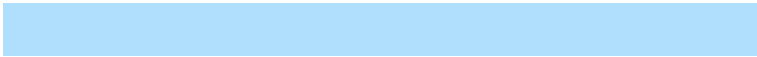
83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766



83.1264, 12.4562, 15.2950

# Square

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



83.1264, -12.2853, -15.2751



83.1264, 15.0739, -3.4462



83.1264, 3.7078, 20.4032

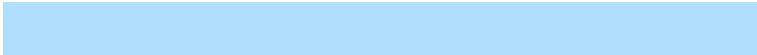


83.1264, -22.3046, 11.7771



# Rectangle

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



83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766



83.1264, 4.9282, -14.6358



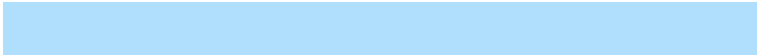
83.1264, 3.7078, 20.4032



83.1264, -13.4107, 19.9901

# Sweetspot

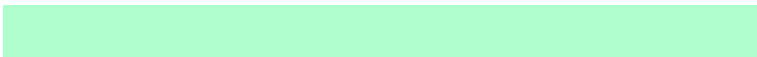
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.1264, -12.2853, -15.2751



95.0430, -7.9664, -0.5930



91.6051, -35.3789, 18.2314



43.6069, -3.8642, -0.7301

0.0000, NaN, NaN

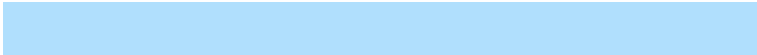


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

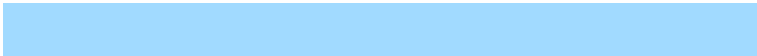


# Same Dimension

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



83.1264, -12.2853, -15.2751



80.6409, -13.1539, -20.0987



71.4246, 7.4145, -33.0002



43.8447, -3.7481, -0.4322



40.5403, -1.5415, -47.3442



13.4637, -1.8053, -12.9314



# Inverse Universe

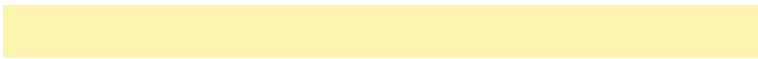
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



75.6723, 31.1706, -7.5262



71.9043, 39.5258, -9.8317



94.1966, -11.9169, 31.9804



42.6303, 2.7560, 0.4676



35.1953, 63.9049, -5.4114

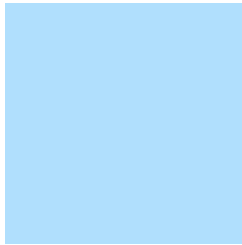


11.0794, 20.2908, -3.0494



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

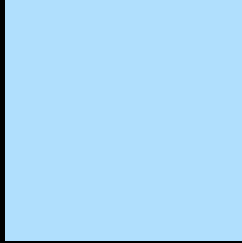
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

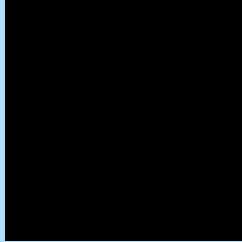
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

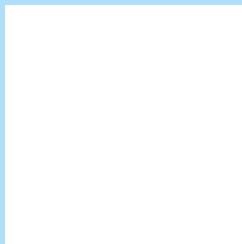
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.1248,

-12.2844, -15.2766.

# 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

83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766

### Protanopia

82.7709, 0.5318, -12.0203

### Deuteranopia

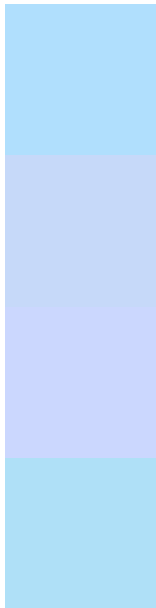
82.8939, 6.2255, -16.4805



## Tritanopia

83.2587, -15.8704, -9.3575

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766

## Protanomaly

82.7472, -4.1591, -13.3007

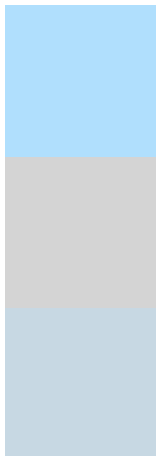
## Deuteranomaly

82.7364, -0.6310, -16.2232

## Tritanomaly

83.1509, -14.3005, -11.7577

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766

## Achromatopsia

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085

## Achromatomaly

81.7312, -7.6787, -2.4910

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766 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(176, 223, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 223, 253)  
}
```

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(176, 223, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 223, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766 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(176, 223, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 223, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 223, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(176, 223, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 223, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 223,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.1248, -12.2844, -15.2766 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 223, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
223, 253) }
```

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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