

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.0762, -13.4276,  
-16.5637)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.0762, -13.4276,  
-16.5637) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.1801,  
-13.5889, -16.4183)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ABE0FF
RGB	171, 224, 255
RGB Percent	67%, 88%, 100%
CMY	0.3294, 0.1216, 0.0000
CMYK	0.33, 0.12, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	202°, 100%, 84%
HSV	202°, 33%, 100%
XYZ	61.5003, 69.1893, 104.7213
YIQ	211.6870, -41.5390, -1.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

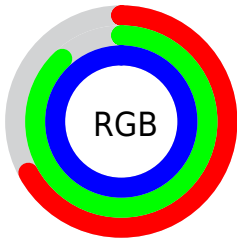
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	171, 203, 255
Decimal	11264255
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.60, -9.77, -20.52
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 22.730, 244.547
Yxy	69.1919, 0.2612, 0.2939
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289454335 (0xFFABE0FF)
YUV	211.6870, 21.3533, -35.6825
Hunter-Lab	83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183

# Details

The HunterLab color **83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **81.5115, 10.0143, 22.3763**, and the grayscale version is **80.9308, -4.3183, 4.3971**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.5879, -13.8313, 2.4117**, and **60.1383, -11.4973, -15.8168** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.5367, -14.6766, -23.2855**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.0545, -11.7842, -9.6500**.

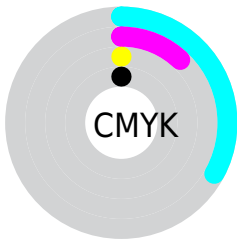
# Distribution



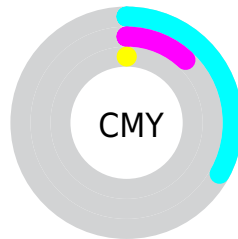
- Red (67%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (67%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (33%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183 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 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.1801, -13.5889,  
-16.4183

83.1801, -13.5889,  
-16.4183

213.9410,  
-24.0903, -15.5792

71.3218, -12.4786,  
-16.2554

108.6534,  
-15.8388, -16.5658

60.0863, -11.3726,  
-16.0333

122.2147,  
-16.9790, -16.5612

49.5118, -10.2685,  
-15.7468

136.2974,  
-18.1312, -16.5073

39.6428, -9.1613,  
-15.3944

150.8831,  
-19.2960, -16.4067

30.5337, -8.0428,  
-14.9783

165.9548,  
-20.4740, -16.2616

22.2542, -6.9000,  
-14.5116

181.4974,

14.8977, -5.7094,

-21.6656, -16.0741

-14.0405

197.4970,  
-22.8709, -15.8460

■ 8.5472, -5.4369,  
-13.8922

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.1801, -13.5889,  
-16.4183

■ 83.1801, -13.5889,  
-16.4183

■ 78.5367, -14.6766,  
-23.2855

■ 88.0545, -11.7842,  
-9.6500

■ 74.1379, -14.9633,  
-30.2388

■ 93.1375, -9.3370,  
-2.9984

■ 70.0033, -14.3730,  
-37.2448

■ 98.4142, -6.3209,  
3.5350

■ 66.1491, -12.8412,  
-44.2617

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 62.5868, -10.3307,  
-51.2395

■ 59.3180, -6.8549,  
-58.1317

■ 57.1623, -3.9251,  
-62.9748

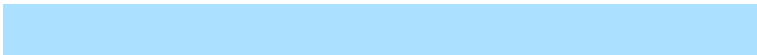
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.1817, -21.6184, -8.0872



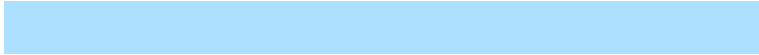
83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183



83.1817, -2.7108, -18.8637

# Triad

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



83.1817, -13.5901, -16.4160



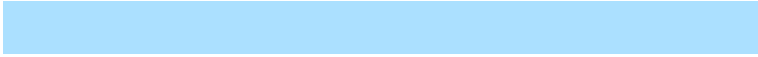
83.1817, 18.3801, 6.1521



83.1817, -16.4268, 19.8372

# Complementary

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



83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183



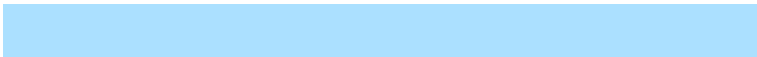
81.5115, 10.0143, 22.3763

# 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.



83.1817, -6.1608, 22.6329



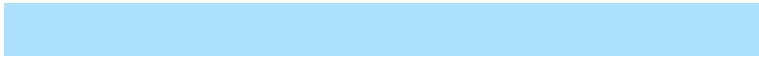
83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183



83.1817, 14.2504, 15.4320

# Square

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



83.1817, -13.5901, -16.4160



83.1817, 16.1319, -4.8692



83.1817, 5.1176, 21.1343

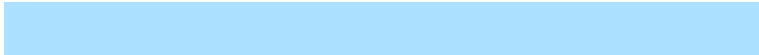


83.1817, -23.1938, 12.9421



# Rectangle

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



83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183



83.1817, 4.7918, -16.5886



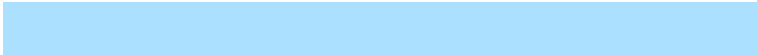
83.1817, 5.1176, 21.1343



83.1817, -13.2914, 21.2424

# Sweetspot

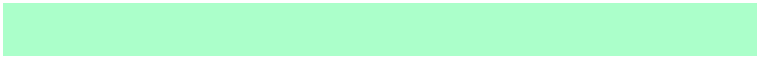
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.1817, -13.5901, -16.4160



94.6694, -8.5063, -1.0655



91.8876, -38.0457, 19.9793



43.4586, -4.1219, -0.9199

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

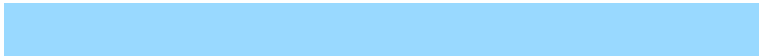


# Same Dimension

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



83.1817, -13.5901, -16.4160



79.8775, -14.4366, -21.2563



70.2976, 8.0402, -36.3357



43.9186, -3.8685, -0.3427



41.6758, -3.4205, -44.7074



13.7846, -2.3071, -12.2492



# Inverse Universe

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



74.6788, 34.8567, -9.3644



70.0507, 43.5575, -11.8425



94.2241, -11.6682, 33.6114



42.6380, 2.7971, 0.3585



35.3290, 64.3868, -7.2865

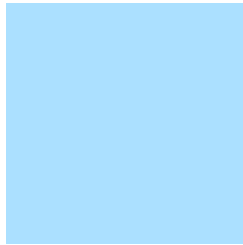


11.1192, 20.4336, -3.6025



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

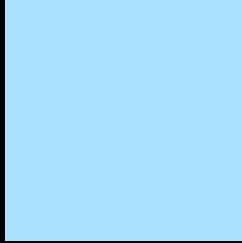
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183 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

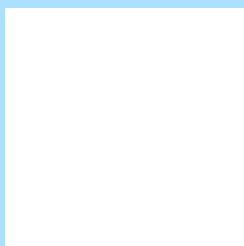
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183.



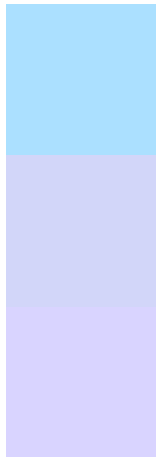
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183.

-13.5889, -16.4183.

# 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

83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183

### Protanopia

82.8458, 0.9378, -13.0742

### Deuteranopia

83.1016, 5.3789, -16.1983



## Tritanopia

83.2161, -17.6265, -10.0111

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183

## Protanomaly

82.9720, -4.8293, -14.1748

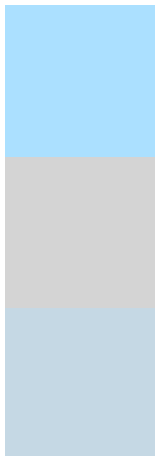
## Deuteranomaly

82.8318, -1.8112, -16.7102

## Tritanomaly

83.1040, -16.0619, -12.4316

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183

## Achromatopsia

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085

## Achromatomaly

81.5987, -8.0775, -3.1926

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183 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(171, 224, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(171, 224, 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(171, 224, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(171, 224, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183 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(171, 224, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(171, 224, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(171, 224, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(171, 224, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 224, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(171, 224,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.1801, -13.5889, -16.4183 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(171, 224, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(171,  
224, 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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