

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.1166, -6.9272,  
-16.3923)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.1166, -6.9272,  
-16.3923) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.2017, -6.9476,  
-16.2712)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BDDCFF
RGB	189, 220, 255
RGB Percent	74%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.2588, 0.1372, 0.0000
CMYK	0.26, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	212°, 100%, 87%
HSV	212°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	64.6295, 69.2252, 104.5633
YIQ	214.7210, -29.7110, 4.3130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

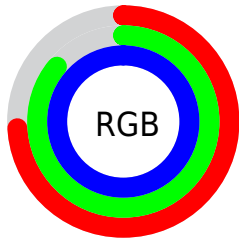
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	189, 210, 255
Decimal	12442879
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.62, -2.63, -20.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 20.563, 262.646
Yxy	69.2279, 0.2711, 0.2904
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290632959 (0xFFBDDCFF)
YUV	214.7210, 19.8575, -22.5573
Hunter-Lab	83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712

# Details

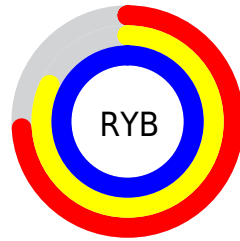
The HunterLab color  $83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $88.4562, 0.7472, 22.2483$ , and the grayscale version is  $82.2416, -4.3882, 4.4683$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.1629, -8.2600, 4.3927$ , and  $60.0465, -5.5564, -15.8499$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.0942, -6.5398, -25.3684$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $89.5366, -6.7373, -7.5939$ .

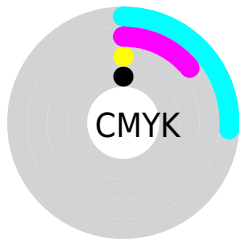
# Distribution



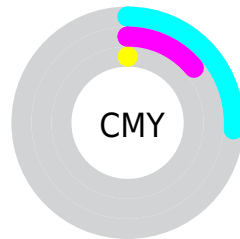
- Red (74%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (74%)
- Yellow (82%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712 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 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.2017, -6.9476,  
-16.2712

■ 83.2017, -6.9476,  
-16.2712

213.9706,  
-14.8700, -15.3958

■ 71.3424, -6.1888,  
-16.1126

■ 108.6771, -8.5455,  
-16.4102

■ 60.1057, -5.4548,  
-15.8948

122.2393, -9.3805,  
-16.4014

■ 49.5300, -4.7475,  
-15.6126

136.3229,  
-10.2393, -16.3434

■ 39.6597, -4.0676,  
-15.2643

150.9095,  
-11.1212, -16.2387

■ 30.5492, -3.4153,  
-14.8518

165.9820,  
-12.0257, -16.0897

■ 22.2681, -2.7902,  
-14.3878

181.5255,

■ 14.9099, -2.1907,

-12.9523, -15.8983

-13.9172

197.5259,  
-13.9006, -15.6665

■ 8.5587, -1.7972,  
-13.7581

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.2017, -6.9476,  
-16.2712

■ 83.2017, -6.9476,  
-16.2712

■ 77.0942, -6.5398,  
-25.3684

■ 89.5366, -6.7373,  
-7.5939

■ 71.2364, -5.4077,  
-34.9411

■ 96.0711, -5.9924,  
0.7068

■ 65.6616, -3.4374,  
-45.0272

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 60.4060, -0.5065,  
-55.6468

■ 55.5098, 3.5019,  
-66.7844

■ 51.0137, 8.6720,  
-78.3704

■ 46.9515, 15.0081,  
-90.2758

■ 45.3881, 17.8685,  
-95.3042

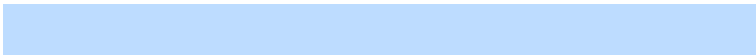
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2033, -16.0556, -11.7762



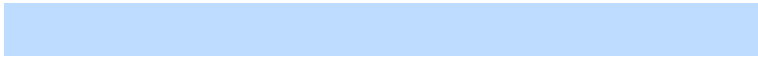
83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712



83.2033, 3.2731, -14.6759

# Triad

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



83.2033, -6.9490, -16.2689



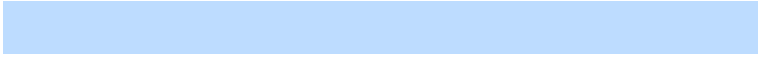
83.2033, 14.5168, 11.4223



83.2033, -19.5227, 15.1098

# Complementary

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



83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712



88.4562, 0.7472, 22.2483

# 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.



83.2033, -11.8897, 20.0258



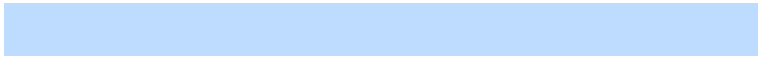
83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712



83.2033, 7.8415, 18.0833

# Square

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



83.2033, -6.9490, -16.2689



83.2033, 15.9961, 2.0959



83.2033, -1.9090, 21.0447

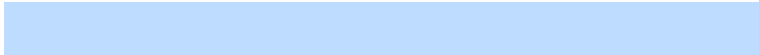


83.2033, -23.0835, 6.8907



# Rectangle

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



83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712



83.2033, 9.3184, -10.4581



83.2033, -1.9090, 21.0447



83.2033, -17.3662, 17.1607

# Sweetspot

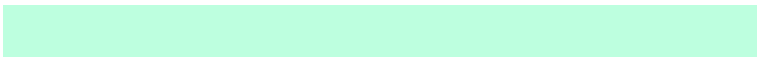
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.2033, -6.9490, -16.2689



94.6707, -6.1909, -1.0233



93.6335, -30.2604, 12.9154



43.3413, -2.9234, -1.0459

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

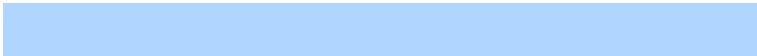


# Same Dimension

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



83.2033, -6.9490, -16.2689



80.0465, -6.8232, -20.8706



73.8762, 9.6706, -30.2368



43.3413, -2.9234, -1.0459



33.2529, 11.9881, -67.4420



11.3716, 1.7807, -18.0575



# Inverse Universe

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



79.2616, 24.2429, -1.3863



75.5641, 30.2283, -2.3450



98.1052, -15.6055, 31.0817



42.5783, 2.4771, 1.2075



34.4154, 61.0743, 5.6742

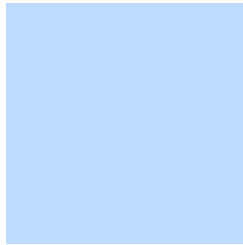


10.8401, 19.4262, 0.3214



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

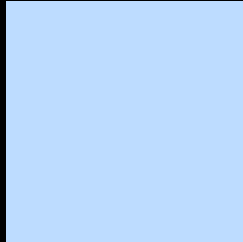
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

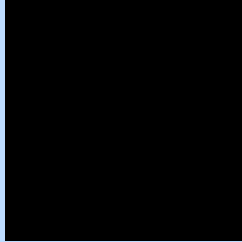
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

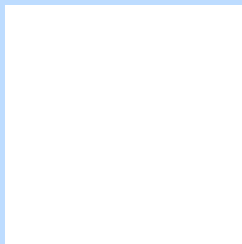
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712.

-16.2712.

# 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

83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712

### Protanopia

83.2271, 0.8193, -13.7188

### Deuteranopia

83.1940, 5.6893, -16.0609



## Tritanopia

83.0499, -11.8671, -7.8860

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712

## Protanomaly

83.1929, -2.3877, -14.4134

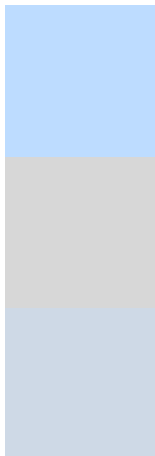
## Deuteranomaly

83.1182, 0.7536, -16.2556

## Tritanomaly

82.9881, -10.0845, -10.7574

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712

## Achromatopsia

82.4344, -4.3985, 4.4788

## Achromatomaly

82.7410, -5.5421, -2.7572

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712 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(189, 220, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(189, 220, 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(189, 220, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(189, 220, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712 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(189, 220, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(189, 220, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(189, 220, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(189, 220, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 220, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(189, 220,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(189, 220, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(189,  
220, 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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