

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.1251, -7.2166,  
-16.3852)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.1251, -7.2166,  
-16.3852) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.1251, -7.2166,  
-16.3852)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	BCDCFF
RGB	188, 220, 255
RGB Percent	74%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.2627, 0.1372, 0.0000
CMYK	0.26, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	211°, 100%, 87%
HSV	211°, 26%, 100%
XYZ	64.3823, 69.0978, 104.5517
YIQ	214.4220, -30.3070, 4.1010

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

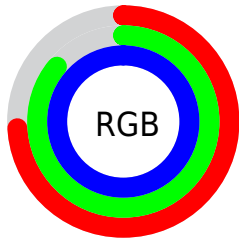
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	188, 210, 255
Decimal	12377343
CIE Lab	86.55, -2.92, -20.50
CIE LCh	87, 20.703, 261.887
Yxy	69.1005, 0.2705, 0.2903
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290567423 (0xFFBCDCFF)
YUV	214.4220, 20.0050, -23.1721
Hunter-Lab	83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852

# Details

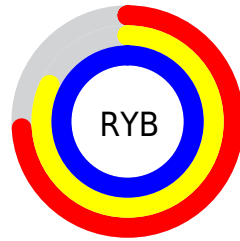
The HunterLab color **83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **88.1282, 1.1382, 22.3145**, and the grayscale version is **82.1121, -4.3813, 4.4613**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **99.0719, -8.5793, 4.2791**, and **59.9784, -5.7962, -15.9560** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.0890, -6.8833, -25.3825**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3885, -6.9268, -7.7923**.

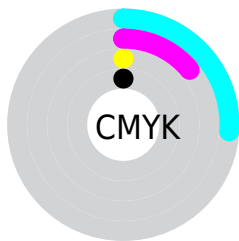
# Distribution



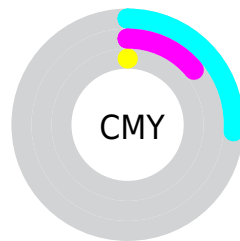
- Red (74%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- 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 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852 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 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.1251, -7.2166,  
-16.3852

■ 83.1251, -7.2166,  
-16.3852

213.8657,  
-15.2413, -15.5401

■ 71.2696, -6.4439,  
-16.2229

■ 108.5933, -8.8403,  
-16.5314

■ 60.0369, -5.6952,  
-16.0015

122.1522, -9.6874,  
-16.5261

■ 49.4656, -4.9723,  
-15.7156

136.2326,  
-10.5578, -16.4715

■ 39.5998, -4.2756,  
-15.3638

150.8160,  
-11.4509, -16.3703

■ 30.4943, -3.6049,  
-14.9482

165.8856,  
-12.3663, -16.2245

■ 22.2188, -2.9596,  
-14.4819

181.4261,

■ 14.8667, -2.3371,

-13.3034, -16.0363

-14.0112

197.4237,  
-14.2619, -15.8077

■ 8.5179, -1.9496,  
-13.8741

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.1251, -7.2166,  
-16.3852

■ 83.1251, -7.2166,  
-16.3852

■ 77.0890, -6.8833,  
-25.3825

■ 89.3885, -6.9268,  
-7.7923

■ 71.3022, -5.8215,  
-34.8351

■ 95.8516, -6.0973,  
0.4360

■ 65.7973, -3.9191,  
-44.7757

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 60.6097, -1.0561,  
-55.2189

■ 55.7779, 2.8802,  
-66.1444

■ 51.3405, 7.9693,  
-77.4814

■ 47.3281, 14.2102,  
-89.1070

■ 45.9242, 16.7459,  
-93.5509

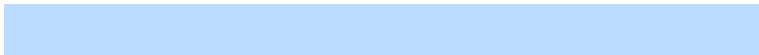
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.1267, -16.3201, -11.7142



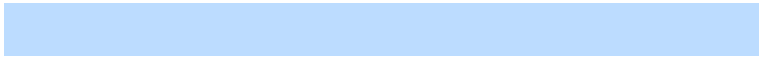
83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852



83.1267, 3.0764, -14.9354

# Triad

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



83.1267, -7.2180, -16.3829



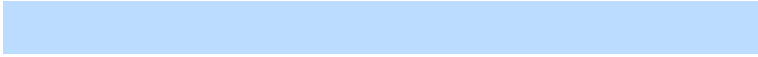
83.1267, 14.7578, 11.2493



83.1267, -19.4630, 15.3387

# Complementary

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



83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852



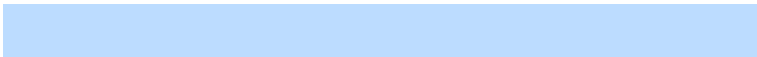
88.1282, 1.1382, 22.3145

# 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.



83.1267, -11.6983, 20.1844



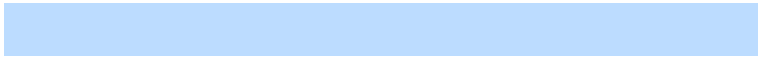
83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852



83.1267, 8.1474, 18.0313

# Square

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



83.1267, -7.2180, -16.3829



83.1267, 16.1007, 1.8203



83.1267, -1.6248, 21.1064

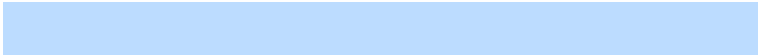


83.1267, -23.1614, 7.1414



# Rectangle

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



83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852



83.1267, 9.2080, -10.7669



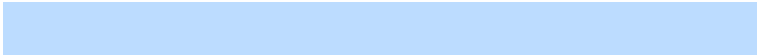
83.1267, -1.6248, 21.1064



83.1267, -17.2604, 17.3701

# Sweetspot

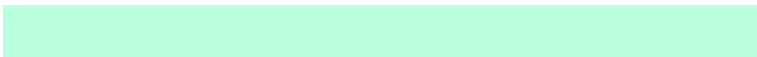
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.1267, -7.2180, -16.3829



94.7221, -6.2756, -0.9609



93.5515, -30.5957, 13.0366



43.3696, -2.9699, -1.0113

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.1267, -7.2180, -16.3829



79.6400, -7.1091, -21.4838



73.4997, 9.9261, -30.8534



43.3696, -2.9699, -1.0113



33.6377, 11.1947, -66.2104



11.4840, 1.5713, -17.7461



# Inverse Universe

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



78.9907, 24.7914, -1.7174



74.8821, 31.5079, -2.8215



98.0815, -15.7345, 31.4007



42.5812, 2.4927, 1.1662



34.4532, 61.2120, 5.1320

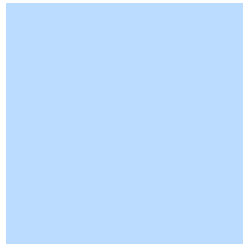


10.8521, 19.4697, 0.1512



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

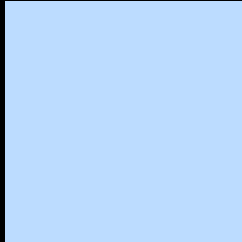
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

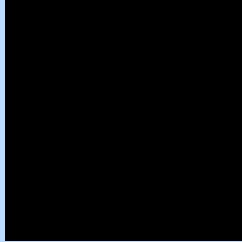
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

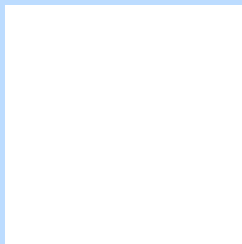
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852.

-16.3852.

# 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

83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852

### Protanopia

82.8333, 1.0463, -14.2667

### Deuteranopia

82.8011, 5.9146, -16.6190



## Tritanopia

82.9748, -12.1355, -7.9903

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852

## Protanomaly

82.7995, -2.1543, -14.9636

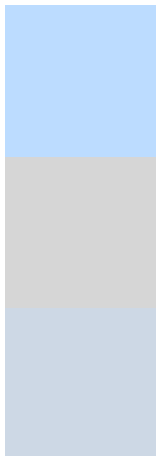
## Deuteranomaly

82.7254, 0.9863, -16.8139

## Tritanomaly

82.9124, -10.3533, -10.8652

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852

## Achromatopsia

82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554

## Achromatomaly

82.3092, -5.5172, -2.7754

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852 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(188, 220, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(188, 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(188, 220, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(188, 220, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852 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(188, 220, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(188, 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(188, 220, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(188, 220, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 220, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(188, 220,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.1251, -7.2166, -16.3852 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(188, 220, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(188,  
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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