

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.4356, -16.9876,  
-14.9214)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.4356, -16.9876,  
-14.9214) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.2929,  
-16.6748, -15.1161)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4E2FD
RGB	164, 226, 253
RGB Percent	64%, 89%, 99%
CMY	0.3568, 0.1137, 0.0078
CMYK	0.35, 0.11, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	198°, 96%, 82%
HSV	198°, 35%, 99%
XYZ	60.2358, 69.3771, 103.1449
YIQ	210.5400, -45.6190, -4.7470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

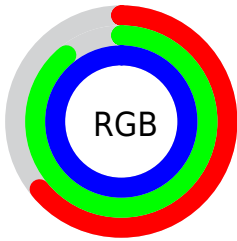
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 201, 253
Decimal	10806013
CIELab	86.69, -13.15, -19.37
CIELCh	87, 23.413, 235.822
Yxy	69.3798, 0.2588, 0.2981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288996093 (0xFFA4E2FD)
YUV	210.5400, 20.9328, -40.8156
Hunter-Lab	83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161

# Details

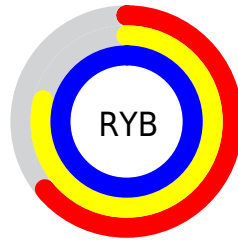
The HunterLab color **83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **77.9908, 14.2082, 21.6045**, and the grayscale version is **80.4402, -4.2921, 4.3705**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.0114, -15.8939, 1.6788**, and **60.3014, -14.2565, -14.4408** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.2901, -18.3513, -20.9523**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.5286, -14.2494, -9.2633**.

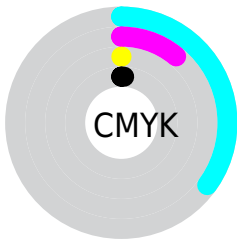
# Distribution



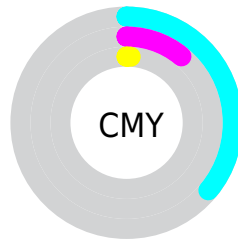
- Red (64%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161 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 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.2929, -16.6748,  
-15.1161

83.2929, -16.6748,  
-15.1161

214.0956,  
-28.4194, -13.9570

71.4290, -15.3937,  
-14.9925

108.7768,  
-19.2398, -15.1889

60.1875, -14.1069,  
-14.8088

122.3430,  
-20.5274, -15.1473

49.6068, -12.8096,  
-14.5604

136.4305,  
-21.8211, -15.0571

39.7309, -11.4935,  
-14.2445

151.0207,  
-23.1222, -14.9208

30.6145, -10.1463,  
-13.8615

166.0969,  
-24.4319, -14.7407

22.3269, -8.7482,  
-13.4202

181.6438,

14.9613, -7.2640,

-25.7509, -14.5188

-12.9565

197.6476,  
-27.0799, -14.2571

■ 8.6071, -7.1185,  
-12.7383

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.2929, -16.6748,  
-15.1161

■ 83.2929, -16.6748,  
-15.1161

■ 79.2901, -18.3513,  
-20.9523

■ 87.5286, -14.2494,  
-9.2633

■ 75.5291, -19.2079,  
-26.7449

■ 91.9779, -11.1441,  
-3.4223

■ 72.0236, -19.1863,  
-32.4553

■ 96.6279, -7.4291,  
2.3907

■ 68.7817, -18.2463,  
-38.0421

■ 99.9360, -5.6868,  
6.3472

■ 65.8052, -16.3807,  
-43.4670

■ 63.0841, -13.6361,  
-48.7072

■ 61.8402, -12.0866,  
-51.2034

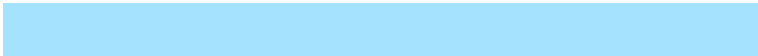
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2945, -23.6884, -5.3030



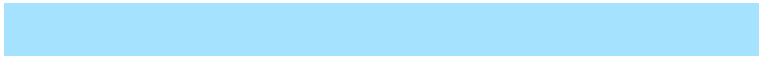
83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161



83.2945, -6.0764, -19.6703

# Triad

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



83.2945, -16.6756, -15.1147



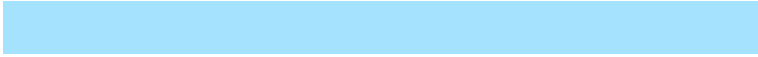
83.2945, 19.1165, 2.9647



83.2945, -13.9930, 21.5408

# Complementary

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



83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161



77.9908, 14.2082, 21.6045

# 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.



83.2945, -2.8087, 23.1265



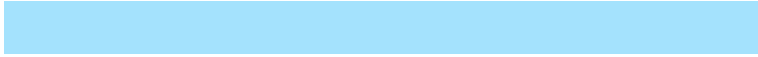
83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161



83.2945, 16.7129, 13.3006

# Square

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



83.2945, -16.6756, -15.1147



83.2945, 14.9264, -8.3618



83.2945, 8.5265, 20.3214

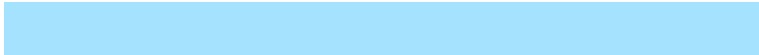


83.2945, -22.2005, 15.6493



# Rectangle

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



83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161



83.2945, 1.7537, -18.7115



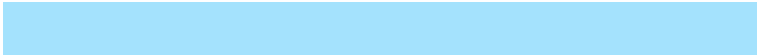
83.2945, 8.5265, 20.3214



83.2945, -10.4750, 22.5571

# Sweetspot

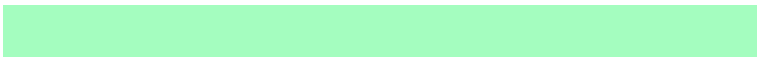
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.2945, -16.6756, -15.1147



94.7383, -9.7512, -1.0017



90.4947, -40.3956, 22.8735



43.5377, -4.7412, -0.8319

0.0000, NaN, NaN

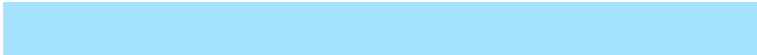


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

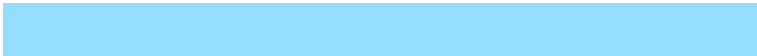


# Same Dimension

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



83.2945, -16.6756, -15.1147



81.2534, -18.0682, -19.2830



69.5416, 5.9451, -36.2750



44.1549, -4.2520, -0.0574



45.4003, -9.2653, -36.7452



14.8307, -3.8752, -10.1717



# Inverse Universe

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



72.7506, 38.3350, -13.1415



69.0723, 47.2745, -16.2392



91.1569, -8.7932, 33.1714



42.6626, 2.9291, 0.0082



35.7893, 66.0400, -13.6927

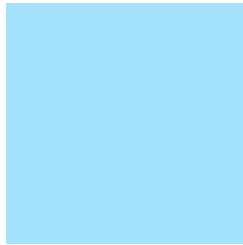


11.2543, 20.9167, -5.4672



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

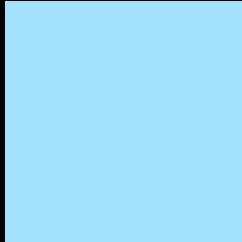
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161 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

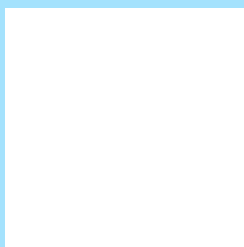
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161.



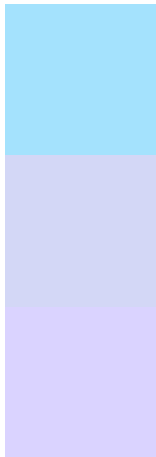
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161.

-16.6748, -15.1161.

# 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

83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161

### Protanopia

83.1286, 0.1081, -10.9606

### Deuteranopia

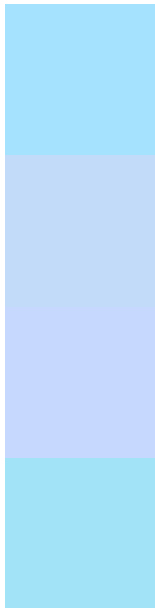
82.8939, 6.2255, -16.4805



## Tritanopia

83.1938, -19.3194, -10.6397

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161

## Protanomaly

83.0493, -6.3212, -12.9187

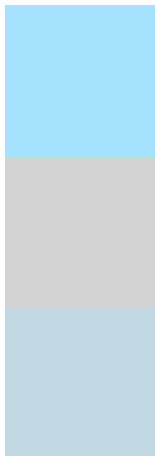
## Deuteranomaly

82.6276, -2.5937, -16.4130

## Tritanomaly

83.3679, -18.4620, -12.1105

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161

## Achromatopsia

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

## Achromatomaly

81.2847, -9.3221, -2.5582

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161 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(164, 226, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 226, 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(164, 226, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 226, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161 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(164, 226, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 226, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 226, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 226, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 226, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 226,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.2929, -16.6748, -15.1161 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 226, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
226, 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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