

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.5056, -19.5791,  
16.1950)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.5056, -19.5791,  
16.1950) contains.

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# **Color**

**HunterLab(83.6003,  
-19.5461, 16.2149)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	C4E2BF
RGB	196, 226, 191
RGB Percent	77%, 89%, 75%
CMY	0.2314, 0.1137, 0.2510
CMYK	0.13, 0.00, 0.15, 0.11
HSL	111°, 38%, 82%
HSV	111°, 15%, 89%
XYZ	59.3653, 69.8901, 59.6515
YIQ	213.0400, -6.6450, -17.2450

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

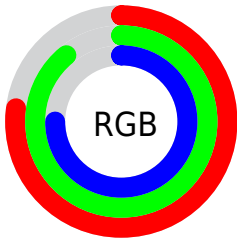
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	191, 226, 221
Decimal	12903103
CIELab	86.94, -16.32, 13.84
CIElCh	87, 21.398, 139.706
Yxy	69.8931, 0.3143, 0.3700
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291093183 (0xFFC4E2BF)
YUV	213.0400, -10.8657, -14.9441
Hunter-Lab	83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149

# Details

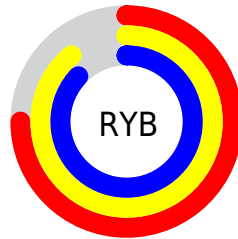
The HunterLab color  $83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $CCFFCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $76.2409, 12.1580, -8.7650$ , and the grayscale version is  $81.6375, -4.3560, 4.4355$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $99.5580, -7.3833, 8.8137$ , and  $60.5901, -16.7513, 13.5132$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $81.5728, -28.1984, 22.7022$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $85.8685, -10.1222, 8.9913$ .

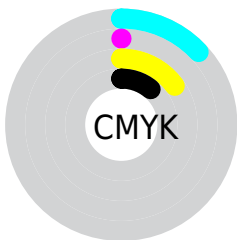
# Distribution



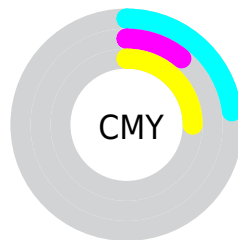
- Red (77%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (75%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Cyan (13%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (15%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (23%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149 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 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.6003, -19.5461,  
16.2149

■ 83.6003, -19.5461,  
16.2149

214.5168,  
-32.4670, 28.2504

■ 71.7213, -18.1047,  
14.8931

■ 109.1129,  
-22.4107, 18.8541

■ 60.4636, -16.6467,  
13.5616

122.6925,  
-23.8376, 20.1758

■ 49.8656, -15.1661,  
12.2144

136.7930,  
-25.2650, 21.5021

■ 39.9713, -13.6519,  
10.8418

151.3957,  
-26.6950, 22.8348

■ 30.8349, -12.0876,  
9.4286

166.4839,  
-28.1290, 24.1750

■ 22.5254, -10.4468,  
7.9507

182.0425,

■ 15.1351, -8.6837,

-29.5684, 25.5239

6.3667

198.0577,  
-31.0141, 26.8821

■ 8.7681, -8.5795,  
6.1376

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6003, -19.5461,  
16.2149

■ 83.6003, -19.5461,  
16.2149

■ 81.5728, -28.1984,  
22.7022

■ 85.8685, -10.1222,  
8.9913

■ 79.7863, -35.9860,  
28.3860

■ 88.3643, -0.0133,  
1.0994

■ 78.2457, -42.8333,  
33.2157

■ 90.9444, 9.9654,  
-5.4643

■ 76.9511, -48.6795,  
37.1575

■ 91.0360, 10.2690,  
-5.3405

■ 75.8986, -53.4872,  
40.2016

■ 75.0803, -57.2484,  
42.3679

■ 74.4830, -59.9911,  
43.7122

■ 74.0876, -61.7856,  
44.3364

■ 73.9642, -62.3417,  
44.4850

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.6021, -11.2725, 20.9208



83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149



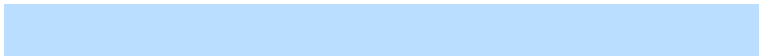
83.6021, -23.7122, 7.9644

# Triad

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



83.6021, -19.5479, 16.2160



83.6021, -8.1008, -17.0235



83.6021, 15.7434, 10.8687

# Complementary

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



83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149



76.2409, 12.1580, -8.7650

# 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.



83.6021, 16.6975, 0.9866



83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149



83.6021, 2.5669, -15.9910

# Square

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



83.6021, -19.5479, 16.2160



83.6021, -17.3263, -11.7490



83.6021, 11.7687, -9.0831



83.6021, 9.2235, 18.1122



# Rectangle

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



83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149



83.6021, -23.7454, 1.1925



83.6021, 11.7687, -9.0831



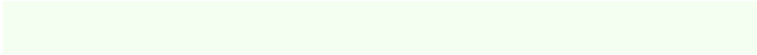
83.6021, 16.7377, 7.7751

# Sweetspot

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



83.6021, -19.5479, 16.2160



98.5858, -11.0962, 9.9147



84.5663, -7.4951, 17.4197



45.5208, -5.5010, 4.8714

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

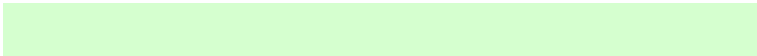


# Same Dimension

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



83.6021, -19.5479, 16.2160



94.9840, -26.1328, 21.4029



83.5440, -19.0877, 10.9358



39.2819, -6.4440, 5.5173



55.8922, -46.9696, 33.6182



14.8174, -11.9314, 8.9215



# Inverse Universe

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



76.2409, 12.1580, -8.7650



84.6162, 18.5610, -13.8260



76.3377, 11.6241, -2.0408



37.1904, 2.5557, -1.5702



31.1363, 63.3825, -57.8691



8.3638, 16.9192, -14.7198



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

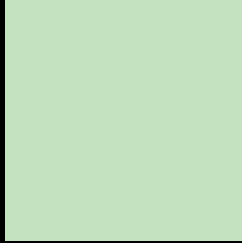
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

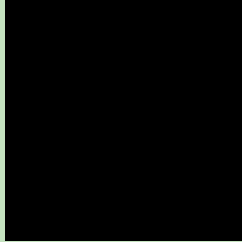
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.6003,

-19.5461, 16.2149.

# 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

83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149

### Protanopia

83.4655, -5.6207, 18.3336

### Deuteranopia

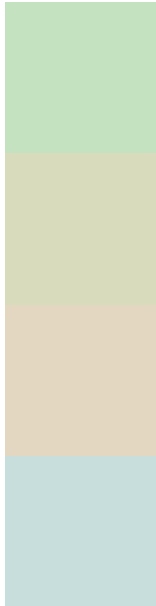
83.2287, 6.3997, 15.0383



## Tritanopia

83.6644, -6.6501, -5.3415

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149

## Protanomaly

83.3164, -10.8533, 17.2922

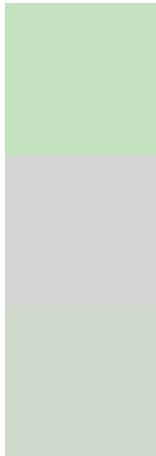
## Deuteranomaly

83.0332, -3.5949, 15.0763

## Tritanomaly

83.4801, -11.6829, 3.1458

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149

## Achromatopsia

81.5713, -4.3524, 4.4319

## Achromatomaly

82.3505, -10.1080, 8.9832

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149 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(196, 226, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 226, 191)  
}
```

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(196, 226, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 226, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149 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(196, 226, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 226, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 226, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 226, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 226, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 226,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.6003, -19.5461, 16.2149 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 226, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
226, 191) }
```

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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