

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.5106, -18.0220,  
-3.4175)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.5106, -18.0220,  
-3.4175) contains.

<b>HunterLab(83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(83.3703,  
-17.8442, -3.7643)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B0E2E9
RGB	176, 226, 233
RGB Percent	69%, 89%, 91%
CMY	0.3098, 0.1137, 0.0863
CMYK	0.24, 0.03, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	187°, 56%, 80%
HSV	187°, 24%, 91%
XYZ	59.8089, 69.5061, 87.3546
YIQ	211.8480, -32.0470, -8.4230

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

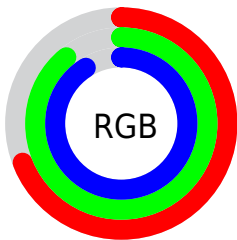
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	176, 203, 233
Decimal	11592425
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.76, -14.44, -8.68
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 16.850, 210.992
Yxy	69.5089, 0.2760, 0.3208
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289782505 (0xFFB0E2E9)
YUV	211.8480, 10.4279, -31.4387
Hunter-Lab	83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643

# Details

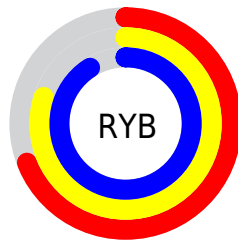
The HunterLab color **83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.7059, 12.3866, 12.5922**, and the grayscale version is **81.0428, -4.3242, 4.4032**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **98.0121, -12.3218, 2.9482**, and **60.3637, -15.3723, -3.9285** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.9192, -22.0149, -7.0092**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.0411, -12.9773, -0.3323**.

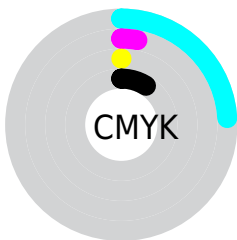
# Distribution



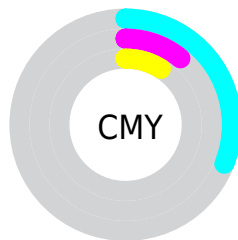
- Red (69%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (69%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (24%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643 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 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.3703, -17.8442,  
-3.7643

83.3703, -17.8442,  
-3.7643

214.2017,  
-30.0670, 0.5440

71.5026, -16.4979,  
-4.0358

108.8614,  
-20.5310, -3.0765

60.2570, -15.1415,  
-4.2567

122.4310,  
-21.8752, -2.6688

49.6719, -13.7696,  
-4.4209

136.5218,  
-23.2233, -2.2216

39.7915, -12.3729,  
-4.5225

151.1151,  
-24.5768, -1.7369

30.6700, -10.9374,  
-4.5542

166.1943,  
-25.9371, -1.2164

22.3769, -9.4405,  
-4.5066

181.7442,

15.0051, -7.8427,

-27.3050, -0.6619

-4.3689

197.7509,  
-28.6814, -0.0746

■ 8.6479, -7.7400,  
-4.2080

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.3703, -17.8442,  
-3.7643

■ 83.3703, -17.8442,  
-3.7643

■ 80.9192, -22.0149,  
-7.0092

■ 86.0411, -12.9773,  
-0.3323

■ 78.6877, -25.4362,  
-10.0460

■ 88.9196, -7.4672,  
3.2575

■ 76.6799, -28.0711,  
-12.8503

■ 91.9990, -1.3746,  
6.9823

■ 74.8946, -29.8985,  
-15.4033

■ 93.7924, 0.2216,  
9.0653

■ 73.3260, -30.9204,  
-17.6932

■ 94.6804, -1.2964,  
10.0430

■ 71.9623, -31.1686,  
-19.7192

■ 95.5741, -2.8097,  
11.0186

■ 70.7829, -30.7155,  
-21.4963

■ 96.4733, -4.3186,  
11.9921

■ 70.1845, -30.2574,  
-22.4076

■ 97.3780, -5.8228,  
12.9634

■ 98.2881, -7.3224,  
13.9325

# Harmonies

## Analogous

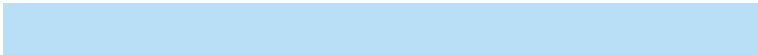
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



83.3720, -19.9878, 4.2718



83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643



83.3720, -12.1379, -10.0403

# Triad

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



83.3720, -17.8454, -3.7630



83.3720, 10.1403, -3.2575



83.3720, -4.7324, 18.4788

# Complementary

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



83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643



73.7059, 12.3866, 12.5922

# 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.



83.3720, 3.5207, 16.8824



83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643



83.3720, 12.3098, 4.8037

# Square

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



83.3720, -17.8454, -3.7630



83.3720, 4.0235, -9.7288



83.3720, 9.8420, 12.0648



83.3720, -12.6038, 16.6585



# Rectangle

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



83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643



83.3720, -6.9655, -12.0986



83.3720, 9.8420, 12.0648



83.3720, -1.9103, 18.3255

# Sweetspot

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



83.3720, -17.8454, -3.7630



97.6628, -9.9061, 2.5706



84.2102, -29.6069, 19.9627



45.0924, -4.7584, 1.0767

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.3720, -17.8454, -3.7630



91.0570, -22.0305, -5.8787



74.4543, -3.7730, -15.5781



40.9730, -4.8269, 0.6755



52.9851, -22.9424, -16.7006



15.1435, -6.8059, -4.2360



# Inverse Universe

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



73.3941, 24.4377, -12.4743



78.0878, 33.4085, -17.4502



81.9285, -2.2506, 20.7188



39.0897, 2.9686, -0.8579



35.1097, 67.2385, -32.4447

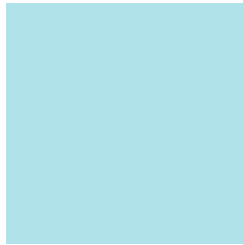


9.8839, 19.0010, -9.6941



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

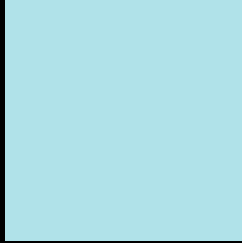
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643 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

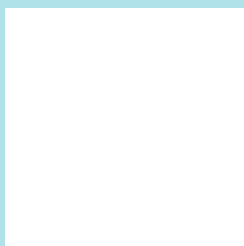
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643.



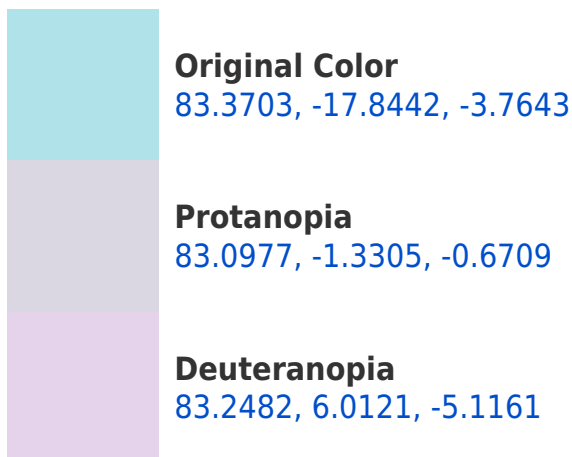
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.3703,

-17.8442, -3.7643.

# 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

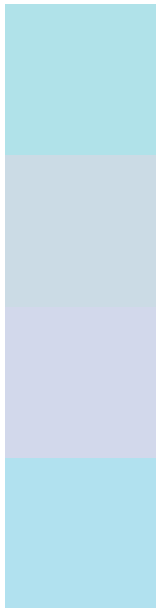




## Tritanopia

83.5022, -15.0635, -8.4566

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643

## Protanomaly

83.0763, -7.6501, -1.8470

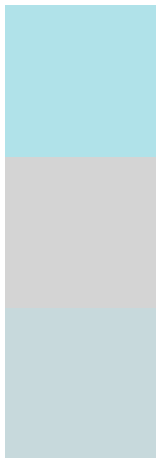
## Deuteranomaly

82.9527, -2.8677, -5.1121

## Tritanomaly

83.3244, -15.9200, -7.0413

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643

## Achromatopsia

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085

## Achromatomaly

81.8139, -9.4654, 1.1785

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643 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(176, 226, 233)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(176, 226, 233)  
}
```

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(176, 226, 233) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(176, 226, 233) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643 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(176, 226, 233) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(176, 226, 233) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(176, 226, 233)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 226, 233); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 226, 233); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(176, 226, 233) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.3703, -17.8442, -3.7643 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(176, 226, 233) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(176,  
226, 233) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor