

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.8001, 1.8701,  
-56.5790)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.8001, 1.8701,  
-56.5790) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(81.0368,  
-12.9875, -19.5120)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A3DBFF
RGB	163, 219, 255
RGB Percent	64%, 86%, 100%
CMY	0.3608, 0.1412, 0.0000
CMYK	0.36, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	203°, 100%, 82%
HSV	203°, 36%, 100%
XYZ	58.4858, 65.6696, 104.2008
YIQ	206.3600, -44.9320, -0.6760

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

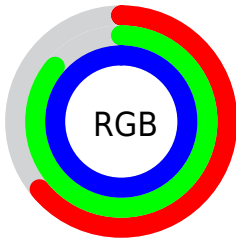
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	163, 198, 255
Decimal	10738687
CIE Lab	84.83, -9.32, -23.25
CIE LCh	85, 25.048, 248.147
Yxy	65.6721, 0.2561, 0.2876
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288928767 (0xFFA3DBFF)
YUV	206.3600, 23.9795, -38.0267
Hunter-Lab	81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120

# Details

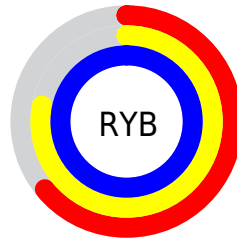
The HunterLab color **81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **80.4682, 10.6320, 24.2381**, and the grayscale version is **78.6326, -4.1956, 4.2723**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.9307, -16.1836, 1.5758**, and **58.1518, -10.7446, -18.8271** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.2856, -13.5657, -26.7608**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.0255, -11.6721, -12.4008**.

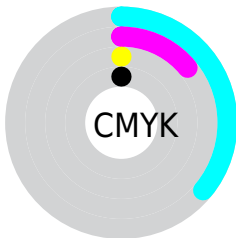
# Distribution



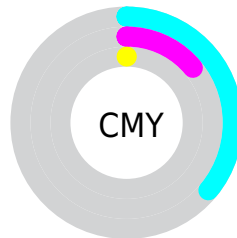
- Red (64%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120 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 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.0368, -12.9875,  
-19.5120

81.0368, -12.9875,  
-19.5120

210.9984,  
-23.3054, -19.4779

69.2866, -11.9007,  
-19.2531

106.3088,  
-15.1923, -19.8492

58.1652, -10.8191,  
-18.9355

119.7756,  
-16.3111, -19.9374

47.7121, -9.7405,  
-18.5558

133.7675,  
-17.4424, -19.9747

37.9732, -8.6596,  
-18.1162

148.2654,  
-18.5870, -19.9636

29.0054, -7.5682,  
-17.6263

163.2522,  
-19.7453, -19.9064

20.8816, -6.4530,  
-17.1160

178.7125,

13.7009, -5.2894,

-20.9177, -19.8051

-16.6763

194.6322,  
-22.1043, -19.6617

7.3115, -5.9472,  
-17.7343

0.0000, NaN, -NF

81.0368, -12.9875,  
-19.5120

81.0368, -12.9875,  
-19.5120

76.2856, -13.5657,  
-26.7608

86.0255, -11.6721,  
-12.4008

71.7874, -13.3192,  
-34.1357

91.2282, -9.6984,  
-5.4418

67.5635, -12.1688,  
-41.6032

96.6286, -7.1432,  
1.3670

63.6317, -10.0495,  
-49.1188

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 60.0044, -6.9295,  
-56.6281

■ 56.6820, -2.8384,  
-64.0833

■ 55.4413, -1.0495,  
-67.0311

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



81.0383, -22.1889, -10.8370



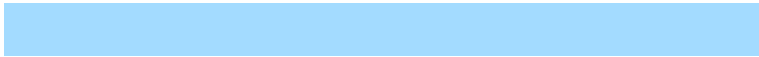
81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120



81.0383, -0.9319, -21.3192

# Triad

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



81.0383, -12.9885, -19.5097



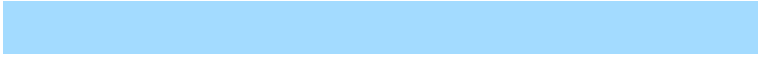
81.0383, 20.5721, 7.5508



81.0383, -18.4955, 20.2563

# Complementary

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



81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120



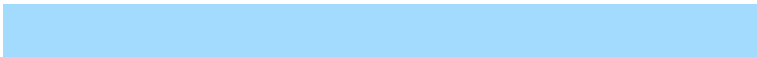
80.4682, 10.6320, 24.2381

# 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.



81.0383, -7.6697, 23.7557



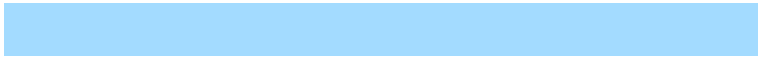
81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120



81.0383, 15.2270, 17.1730

# Square

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



81.0383, -12.9885, -19.5097



81.0383, 18.9370, -4.4659



81.0383, 4.7115, 22.7182

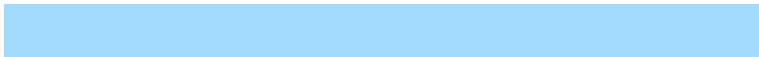


81.0383, -25.2331, 12.3852



# Rectangle

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



81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120



81.0383, 7.1935, -18.1689



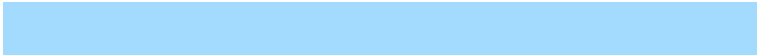
81.0383, 4.7115, 22.7182



81.0383, -15.2404, 21.9247

# Sweetspot

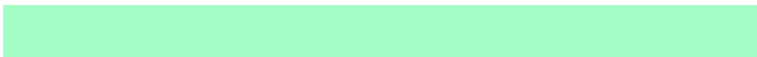
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.0383, -12.9885, -19.5097



93.9462, -8.4694, -1.9665



91.3217, -40.4064, 20.7724



43.1258, -4.0767, -1.3374

0.0000, NaN, NaN

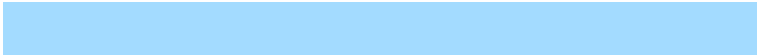


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

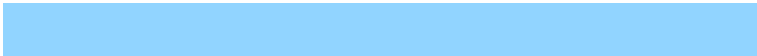


# Same Dimension

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



81.0383, -12.9885, -19.5097



77.7218, -13.4719, -24.5155



67.2142, 10.4865, -41.8533



43.8386, -3.7382, -0.4396



40.4475, -1.3857, -47.5645



13.4375, -1.7637, -12.9883



# Inverse Universe

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



72.5055, 38.3682, -9.4555



68.1001, 46.7818, -11.5028



94.2161, -12.7768, 36.0252



42.6297, 2.7526, 0.4766



35.1845, 63.8660, -5.2599

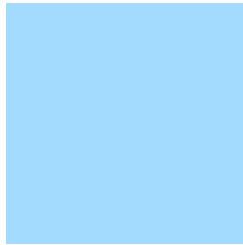


11.0762, 20.2792, -3.0046



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

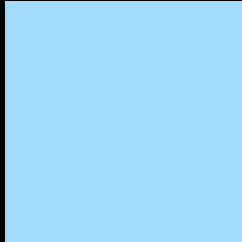
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

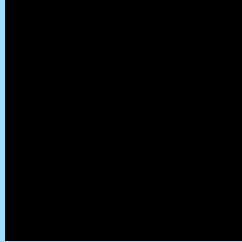
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

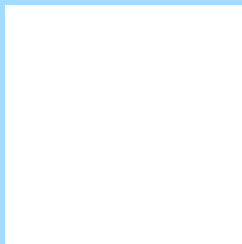
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120.



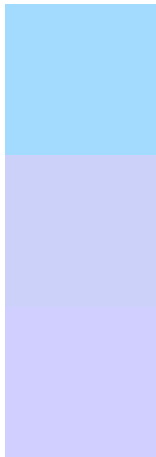
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120.

-12.9875, -19.5120.

# 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

81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120

### Protanopia

80.6689, 1.2692, -15.5412

### Deuteranopia

80.7809, 5.3015, -19.5687



## Tritanopia

81.1452, -18.8191, -9.9953

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120

## Protanomaly

80.7743, -4.4633, -17.2971

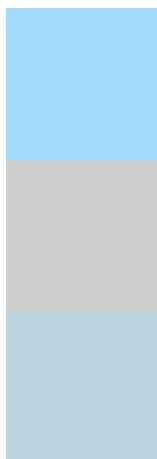
## Deuteranomaly

80.6319, -1.4560, -19.9072

## Tritanomaly

81.1043, -16.8459, -13.4701

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120

## Achromatopsia

78.5625, -4.1919, 4.2684

## Achromatomaly

79.3206, -8.3259, -3.9814

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120 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(163, 219, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(163, 219, 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(163, 219, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(163, 219, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120 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(163, 219, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(163, 219, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(163, 219, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(163, 219, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 219, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(163, 219,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.0368, -12.9875, -19.5120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(163, 219, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(163,  
219, 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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