

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.6734, -11.0702,  
-26.8483)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.6734, -11.0702,  
-26.8483) contains.

<b>HunterLab(83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583)</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(83.9542,  
-15.8047, -15.3583)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A8E3FF
RGB	168, 227, 255
RGB Percent	66%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.3412, 0.1098, 0.0000
CMYK	0.34, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	199°, 100%, 83%
HSV	199°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	61.6676, 70.4831, 104.9622
YIQ	212.5510, -44.1520, -3.8000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

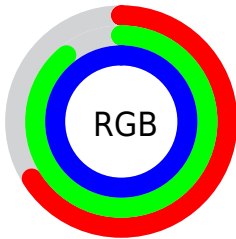
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	168, 203, 255
Decimal	11068415
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	87.23, -12.12, -19.58
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 23.025, 238.249
Yxy	70.4857, 0.2601, 0.2973
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289258495 (0xFFA8E3FF)
YUV	212.5510, 20.9274, -39.0712
Hunter-Lab	83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583

# Details

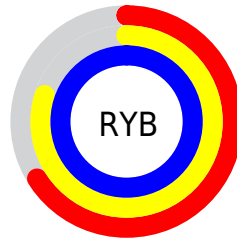
The HunterLab color **83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **79.7289, 12.8229, 21.8027**, and the grayscale version is **81.3056, -4.3383, 4.4175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **97.3384, -14.7226, 2.0949**, and **60.9040, -13.5113, -14.7180** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7328, -17.3632, -21.5241**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.4087, -13.5049, -9.2067**.

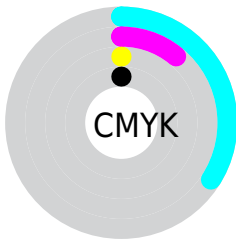
# Distribution



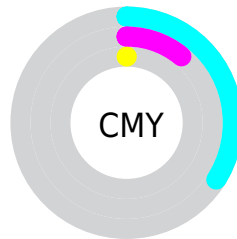
- Red (66%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583 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 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 83.9542, -15.8047,  
-15.3583

■ 83.9542, -15.8047,  
-15.3583

215.0009,  
-27.1721, -14.2341

■ 72.0574, -14.5764,  
-15.2301

■ 109.4994,  
-18.2736, -15.4380

■ 60.7811, -13.3454,  
-15.0429

123.0944,  
-19.5163, -15.4004

■ 50.1634, -12.1082,  
-14.7911

137.2097,  
-20.7670, -15.3142

■ 40.2480, -10.8574,  
-14.4722

151.8267,  
-22.0269, -15.1819

■ 31.0888, -9.5826,  
-14.0866

166.9288,  
-23.2967, -15.0058

■ 22.7541, -8.2663,  
-13.6430

182.5008,

■ 15.3355, -6.8784,

-24.5772, -14.7879

-13.1764

198.5291,  
-25.8688, -14.5301

8.9494, -6.3776,  
-12.8628

0.0000, NaN, -NF

83.9542, -15.8047,  
-15.3583

83.9542, -15.8047,  
-15.3583

79.7328, -17.3632,  
-21.5241

88.4087, -13.5049,  
-9.2067

75.7551, -18.1041,  
-27.6821

93.0759, -10.5339,  
-3.0972

72.0363, -17.9633,  
-33.7936

97.9424, -6.9638,  
2.9584

68.5873, -16.8926,  
-39.8158

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 65.4127, -14.8747,  
-45.7058

■ 62.5061, -11.9447,  
-51.4331

■ 60.8966, -9.8924,  
-54.7607

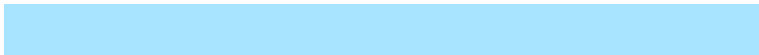
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.9558, -23.0878, -6.0077



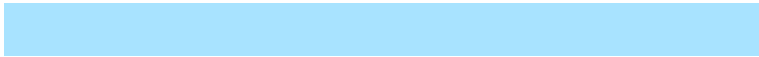
83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583



83.9558, -5.1586, -19.2900

# Triad

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



83.9558, -15.8059, -15.3560



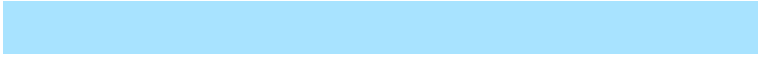
83.9558, 18.7799, 3.9248



83.9558, -14.6955, 21.0676

# Complementary

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



83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583



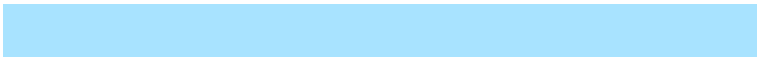
79.7289, 12.8229, 21.8027

# 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.



83.9558, -3.8076, 22.9929



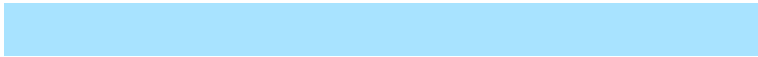
83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583



83.9558, 15.8952, 13.9284

# Square

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



83.9558, -15.8059, -15.3560



83.9558, 15.1578, -7.2693



83.9558, 7.4712, 20.5608

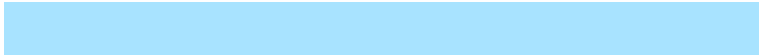


83.9558, -22.4714, 14.9022



# Rectangle

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



83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583



83.9558, 2.5529, -17.9609



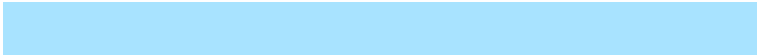
83.9558, 7.4712, 20.5608



83.9558, -11.2968, 22.1924

# Sweetspot

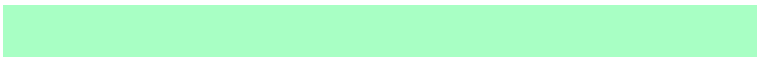
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.9558, -15.8059, -15.3560



95.0558, -9.1331, -0.5975



91.5480, -39.6683, 22.0670



43.6627, -4.4518, -0.6708

0.0000, NaN, NaN

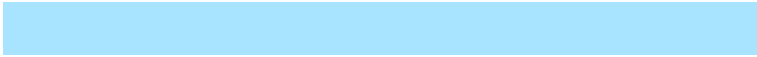


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

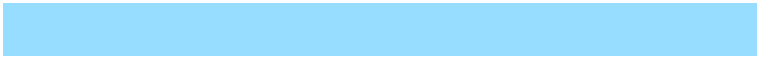


# Same Dimension

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



83.9558, -15.8059, -15.3560



81.0232, -16.9621, -19.6016



70.5740, 6.3228, -35.8830



44.0884, -4.1443, -0.1375



44.3390, -7.6451, -38.9162



14.5334, -3.4394, -10.7408



# Inverse Universe

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



74.0358, 37.0590, -11.9318



69.6103, 45.6721, -14.7832



92.6553, -9.5883, 33.2191



42.6557, 2.8919, 0.1069



35.6547, 65.5578, -11.8283

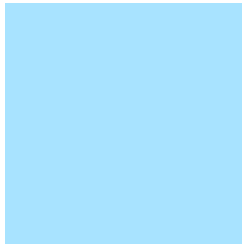


11.2150, 20.7767, -4.9280



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

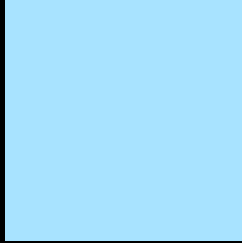
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

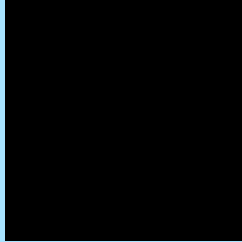
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

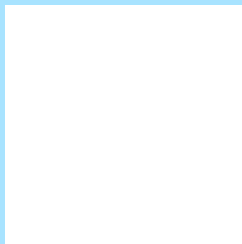
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583.



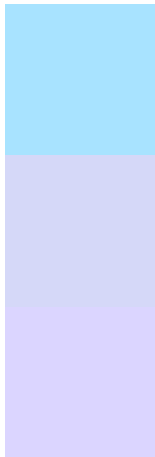
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583.

-15.8047, -15.3583.

# 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

83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583

### Protanopia

83.6870, 0.5925, -11.3394

### Deuteranopia

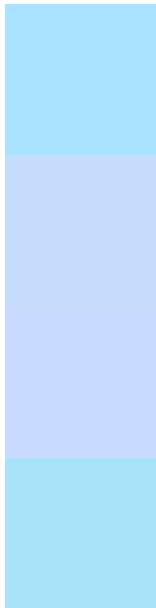
83.5874, 5.4649, -15.5051



## Tritanopia

83.8506, -18.4625, -10.8759

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583

## Protanomaly

83.6790, -5.5825, -13.2014

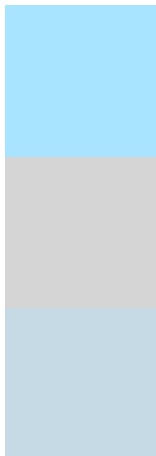
## Deuteranomaly

83.4519, -2.8572, -15.8433

## Tritanomaly

84.0264, -17.6000, -12.3487

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583

## Achromatopsia

81.5713, -4.3524, 4.4319

## Achromatomaly

82.2281, -9.0909, -2.4143

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583 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(168, 227, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(168, 227, 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(168, 227, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(168, 227, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583 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(168, 227, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(168, 227, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(168, 227, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(168, 227, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 227, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(168, 227,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.9542, -15.8047, -15.3583 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(168, 227, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(168,  
227, 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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