

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.7101, -8.9802,  
-33.5726)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(84.7101, -8.9802,  
-33.5726) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.4338,  
-16.0108, -16.0992)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5E2FF
RGB	165, 226, 255
RGB Percent	65%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.3529, 0.1137, 0.0000
CMYK	0.35, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	199°, 100%, 82%
HSV	199°, 35%, 100%
XYZ	60.7633, 69.6120, 104.8416
YIQ	211.0670, -45.6650, -3.9130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

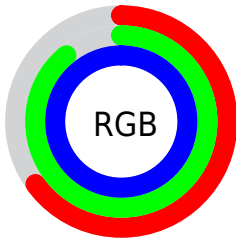
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	165, 201, 255
Decimal	10871551
CIE Lab	86.81, -12.40, -20.24
CIE LCh	87, 23.738, 238.503
Yxy	69.6146, 0.2583, 0.2960
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289061631 (0xFFA5E2FF)
YUV	211.0670, 21.6590, -40.4008
Hunter-Lab	83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992

# Details

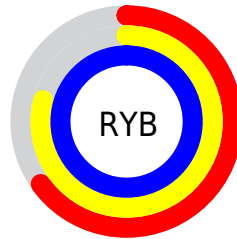
The HunterLab color  $83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $79.0950, 13.5182, 22.2894$ , and the grayscale version is  $80.6639, -4.3040, 4.3826$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97.0925, -15.6029, 1.7822$ , and  $60.4302, -13.6338, -15.4200$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $79.2373, -17.4723, -22.2714$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $87.8653, -13.7992, -9.9391$ .

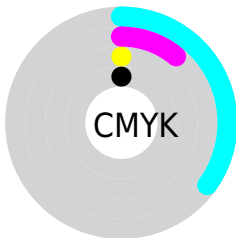
# Distribution



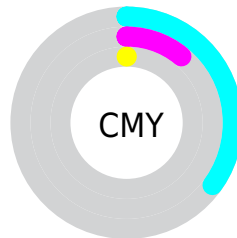
- Red (65%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992 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 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.4338, -16.0108,  
-16.0992

83.4338, -16.0108,  
-16.0992

214.2885,  
-27.4798, -15.1740

71.5629, -14.7680,  
-15.9468

108.9307,  
-18.5059, -16.2263

60.3139, -13.5216,  
-15.7353

122.5031,  
-19.7607, -16.2118

49.7253, -12.2676,  
-15.4592

136.5965,  
-21.0230, -16.1481

39.8410, -10.9984,  
-15.1169

151.1924,  
-22.2939, -16.0379

30.7154, -9.7028,  
-14.7098

166.2741,  
-23.5744, -15.8835

22.4178, -8.3626,  
-14.2497

181.8264,

15.0409, -6.9456,

-24.8652, -15.6868

-13.7792

197.8354,  
-26.1668, -15.4497

■ 8.6812, -6.6888,  
-13.5664

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.4338, -16.0108,  
-16.0992

■ 83.4338, -16.0108,  
-16.0992

■ 79.2373, -17.4723,  
-22.2714

■ 87.8653, -13.7992,  
-9.9391

■ 75.2861, -18.1082,  
-28.4325

■ 92.5113, -10.9081,  
-3.8195

■ 71.5954, -17.8555,  
-34.5430

■ 97.3583, -7.4100,  
2.2471

■ 68.1755, -16.6689,  
-40.5597

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 65.0301, -14.5357,  
-46.4402

■ 62.1510, -11.4990,  
-52.1567

■ 60.8657, -9.8443,  
-54.8258

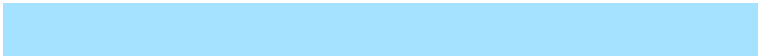
# Harmonies

## Analogous

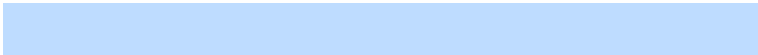
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



83.4354, -23.5211, -6.4589



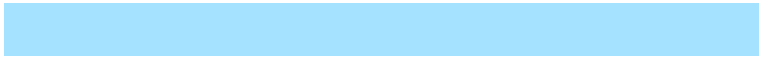
83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992



83.4354, -5.0499, -20.1160

# Triad

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



83.4354, -16.0119, -16.0970



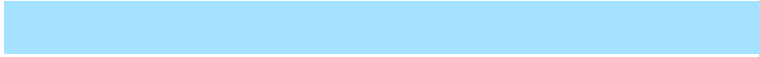
83.4354, 19.5236, 3.9742



83.4354, -15.0367, 21.4083

# Complementary

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



83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992



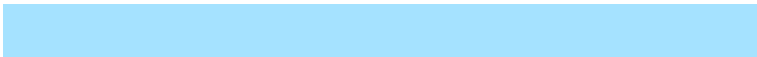
79.0950, 13.5182, 22.2894

# 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.



83.4354, -3.8611, 23.4073



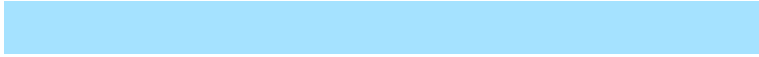
83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992



83.4354, 16.4905, 14.2223

# Square

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



83.4354, -16.0119, -16.0970



83.4354, 15.8397, -7.5738



83.4354, 7.7644, 20.9664

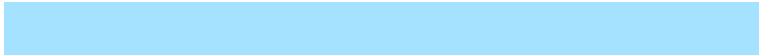


83.4354, -22.9806, 15.0749



# Rectangle

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



83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992



83.4354, 2.8862, -18.6960



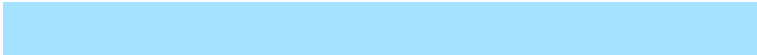
83.4354, 7.7644, 20.9664



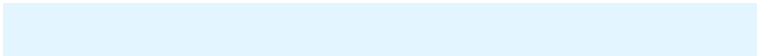
83.4354, -11.5535, 22.5670

# Sweetspot

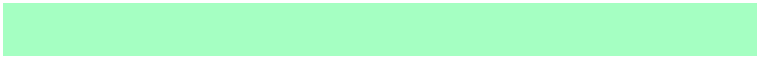
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



83.4354, -16.0119, -16.0970



94.5682, -9.4769, -1.2082



91.3195, -40.6527, 22.6113



43.4492, -4.5990, -0.9400

0.0000, NaN, NaN

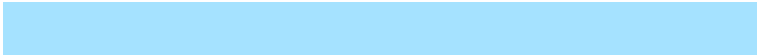


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

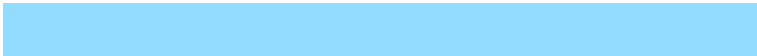


# Same Dimension

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



83.4354, -16.0119, -16.0970



80.5930, -17.0790, -20.2382



69.6222, 6.8510, -37.5468



44.0870, -4.1421, -0.1392



44.3169, -7.6110, -38.9622



14.5273, -3.4303, -10.7528



# Inverse Universe

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



73.2549, 38.5320, -12.4235



68.9942, 46.9039, -15.1464



92.4217, -9.6385, 33.9437



42.6555, 2.8912, 0.1090



35.6520, 65.5478, -11.7898

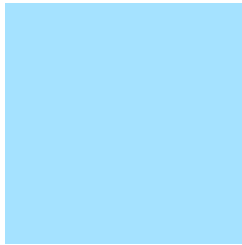


11.2142, 20.7738, -4.9169



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

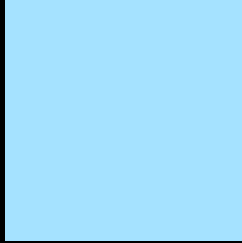
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

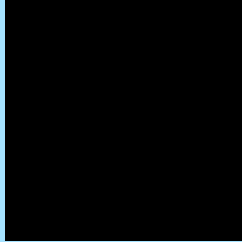
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992.

-16.0108, -16.0992.

# 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

83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992

### Protanopia

83.2028, 0.5106, -12.0054

### Deuteranopia

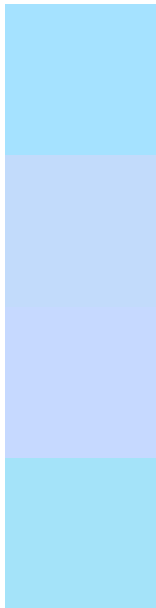
83.1016, 5.3789, -16.1983



## Tritanopia

83.6225, -19.3689, -10.6299

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992

## Protanomaly

83.1248, -5.9059, -13.9796

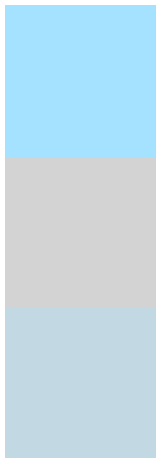
## Deuteranomaly

82.9768, -2.9039, -16.5217

## Tritanomaly

83.4687, -18.0200, -12.5437

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992

## Achromatopsia

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851

## Achromatomaly

81.3186, -9.1345, -3.0383

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992 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(165, 226, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 226, 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(165, 226, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 226, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992 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(165, 226, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 226, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 226, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 226, 255); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 226, 255); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 226, 255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.4338, -16.0108, -16.0992 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 226, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
226, 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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