

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.0411, -15.1543,  
-20.5318)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.0411, -15.1543,  
-20.5318) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(79.9837,  
-15.1976, -20.4869)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	98DAFE
RGB	152, 218, 254
RGB Percent	60%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.4039, 0.1451, 0.0039
CMYK	0.40, 0.14, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	201°, 98%, 80%
HSV	201°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	55.9097, 63.9739, 103.1674
YIQ	202.3700, -50.8920, -2.7960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

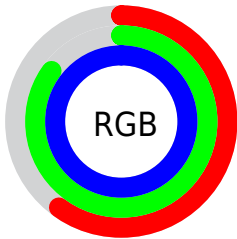
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	152, 192, 254
Decimal	10017534
CIELab	83.95, -11.89, -24.10
CIELCh	84, 26.877, 243.749
Yxy	63.9764, 0.2507, 0.2868
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288207614 (0xFF98DAFE)
YUV	202.3700, 25.4536, -44.1745
Hunter-Lab	79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869

# Details

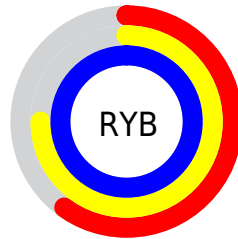
The HunterLab color **79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **77.0101, 14.7935, 24.8403**, and the grayscale version is **76.9216, -4.1043, 4.1793**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.0704, -19.2882, 0.4732**, and **57.1948, -12.7080, -19.7378** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.6688, -15.9035, -27.1224**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5407, -13.7160, -13.9072**.

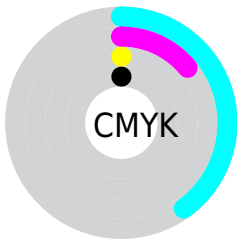
# Distribution



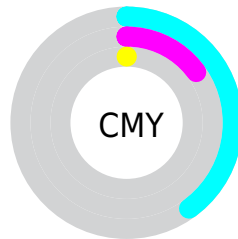
- Red (60%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869 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 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



79.9837, -15.1976,  
-20.4869

79.9837, -15.1976,  
-20.4869

209.5482,  
-26.4540, -20.7157

68.2873, -13.9804,  
-20.1980

105.1556,  
-17.6415, -20.8863

57.2228, -12.7604,  
-19.8500

118.5755,  
-18.8718, -21.0047

46.8303, -11.5330,  
-19.4413

132.5222,  
-20.1101, -21.0718

37.1565, -10.2903,  
-18.9756

146.9765,  
-21.3575, -21.0899

28.2593, -9.0202,  
-18.4662

161.9211,  
-22.6150, -21.0613

20.2137, -7.7027,  
-17.9512

177.3406,

13.1215, -6.3013,

-23.8832, -20.9882

-17.5445

193.2206,  
-25.1627, -20.8724

■ 6.6157, -8.1834,  
-19.7980

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 79.9837, -15.1976,  
-20.4869

■ 79.9837, -15.1976,  
-20.4869

■ 75.6688, -15.9035,  
-27.1224

■ 84.5407, -13.7160,  
-13.9072

■ 71.6083, -15.7570,  
-33.7880

■ 89.3180, -11.5346,  
-7.4079

■ 67.8189, -14.6940,  
-40.4424

■ 94.3005, -8.7289,  
-0.9999

■ 64.3117, -12.6735,  
-47.0387

■ 99.4726, -5.3685,  
5.3113

■ 61.0896, -9.6967,  
-53.5316

99.9679, -5.5115,  
5.8909

■ 58.1676, -5.9601,  
-59.8382

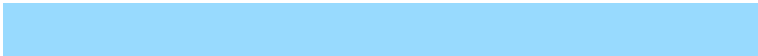
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.9852, -24.3125, -10.2642



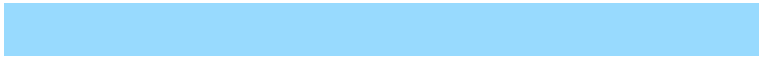
79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869



79.9852, -2.6049, -23.6998

# Triad

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



79.9852, -15.1982, -20.4855



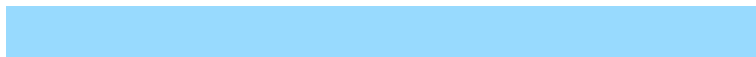
79.9852, 22.6804, 5.9172



79.9852, -17.8978, 21.9493

# Complementary

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



79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869



77.0101, 14.7935, 24.8403

# 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.



79.9852, -5.9257, 24.9041



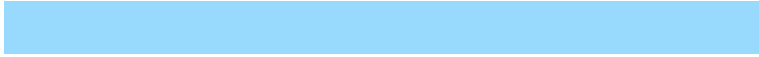
79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869



79.9852, 17.9590, 16.6461

# Square

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



79.9852, -15.1982, -20.4855



79.9852, 19.8032, -7.0861



79.9852, 7.2739, 23.1318

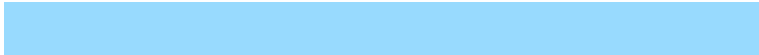


79.9852, -25.7987, 14.3194



# Rectangle

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



79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869



79.9852, 6.2148, -21.0664



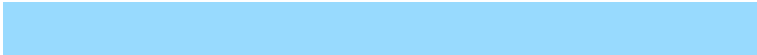
79.9852, 7.2739, 23.1318



79.9852, -14.2451, 23.4606

# Sweetspot

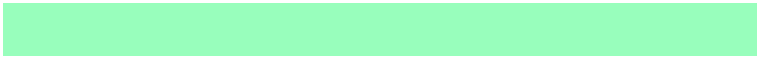
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



79.9852, -15.1982, -20.4855



93.7834, -9.3322, -2.1856



90.0990, -43.8816, 23.5524



43.0830, -4.4968, -1.3988

0.0000, NaN, NaN

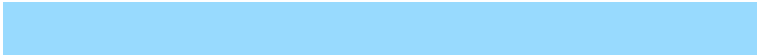


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

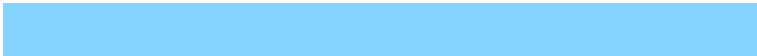


# Same Dimension

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



79.9852, -15.1982, -20.4855



76.9167, -15.8923, -25.8093



64.4831, 10.9301, -46.2901



43.9764, -3.9625, -0.2728



42.5745, -4.8732, -42.6945



14.0378, -2.6959, -11.7265



# Inverse Universe

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



69.7074, 43.8379, -12.6984



65.3217, 53.5567, -15.2283



92.1394, -11.4521, 37.4591



42.6440, 2.8294, 0.2729



35.4370, 64.7756, -8.7969

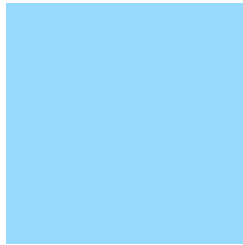


11.1511, 20.5481, -4.0454



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

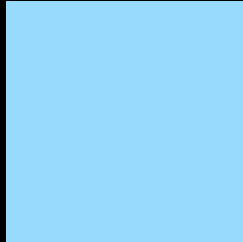
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

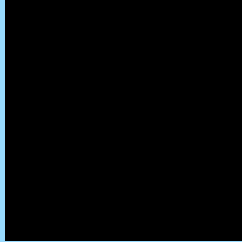
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869.



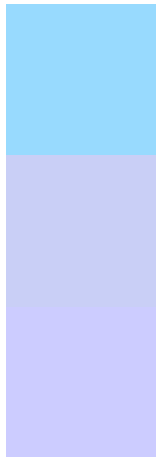
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869.

-15.1976, -20.4869.

# 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

79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869

### Protanopia

79.8104, 1.3123, -15.5695

### Deuteranopia

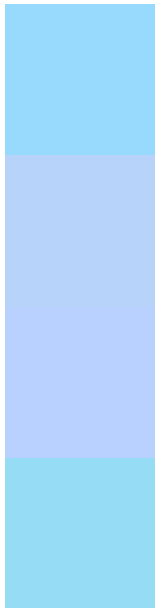
79.5255, 5.7049, -21.4314



## Tritanopia

80.1136, -20.9921, -10.8657

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869

## Protanomaly

79.6840, -5.2167, -17.6754

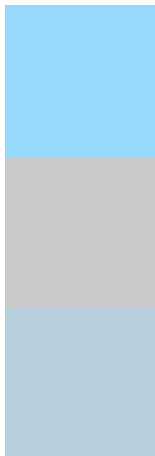
## Deuteranomaly

79.4577, -2.3346, -21.6742

## Tritanomaly

80.0672, -19.0251, -14.3741

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869

## Achromatopsia

76.8517, -4.1006, 4.1755

## Achromatomaly

77.7962, -9.0898, -4.3554

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869 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(152, 218, 254)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(152, 218, 254)  
}
```

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(152, 218, 254) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(152, 218, 254) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869 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(152, 218, 254) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(152, 218, 254) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(152, 218, 254)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(152, 218, 254); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 218, 254);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(152, 218,  
254) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 79.9837, -15.1976, -20.4869 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(152, 218, 254) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(152,  
218, 254) }
```

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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