

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.1612, -42.9369,  
-7.5186)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.1612, -42.9369,  
-7.5186) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.0296,  
-42.8884, -7.4463)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E9E7
RGB	0, 233, 231
RGB Percent	0%, 91%, 91%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0863, 0.0941
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.09
HSL	179°, 100%, 46%
HSV	179°, 100%, 91%
XYZ	43.5627, 64.0474, 85.6677
YIQ	163.1050, -138.2260, -50.0180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

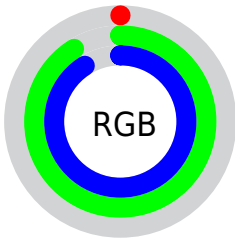
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 117, 233
Decimal	59879
CIELab	83.99, -45.49, -12.24
CIELCh	84, 47.106, 195.057
Yxy	64.0497, 0.2254, 0.3314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278249959 (0xFF00E9E7)
YUV	163.1050, 33.4722, -143.0431
Hunter-Lab	80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463

# Details

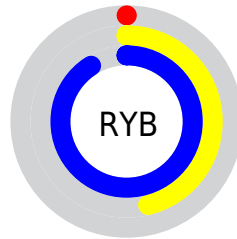
The HunterLab color **80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **41.6294, 71.2943, 26.8156**, and the grayscale version is **60.4780, -3.2270, 3.2859**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.7661, -39.1140, -6.5545**, and **58.4682, -30.9970, -6.1665** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.0308, -42.8896, -7.4453**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.1543, -42.3867, -7.3841**.

# Distribution



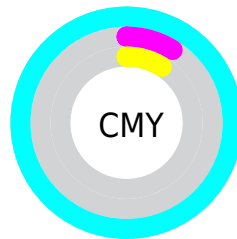
- Red (0%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (9%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (9%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463 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 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.0296, -42.8884,  
-7.4463


 80.0296, -42.8884,  
-7.4463


209.6114,  
-67.2260, -4.3295


 68.3308, -39.8390,  
-7.5629


 105.2058,  
-48.6940, -7.0526


 57.2638, -36.6611,  
-7.6224


 118.6277,  
-51.4828, -6.7846


 46.8687, -33.3213,  
-7.6187


 132.5764,  
-54.2118, -6.4727

 37.1920, -29.7723,  
-7.5455

 147.0326,  
-56.8900, -6.1193

 28.2917, -25.9439,  
-7.3961

 161.9791,  
-59.5248, -5.7265

 20.2426, -21.7262,  
-7.1640

177.4003,

 13.1466, -18.0944,

-62.1225, -5.2961

-6.8484

193.2821,  
-64.6881, -4.8300

■ 6.6476, -11.6332,  
-7.7147

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.0296, -42.8884,  
-7.4463

■ 80.0296, -42.8884,  
-7.4463

■ 80.0308, -42.8896,  
-7.4453

■ 80.1543, -42.3867,  
-7.3841

■ 80.4166, -41.3374,  
-7.1309

■ 80.8604, -39.5807,  
-6.6286

■ 81.5080, -37.0429,  
-5.8503

■ 82.3758, -33.6823,  
-4.7801

■ 83.4752, -29.4845,  
-3.4115

■ 84.8131, -24.4595,  
-1.7464

■ 86.3930, -18.6372,  
0.2063

■ 88.2149, -12.0637,  
2.4318

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.0311, -42.9069, 14.5253



80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463



80.0311, -33.3581, -31.7915

# Triad

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



80.0311, -42.8885, -7.4452



80.0311, 29.7382, -31.7063



80.0311, 7.5318, 35.4232

# Complementary

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



80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463



41.6294, 71.2943, 26.8156

# 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.



80.0311, 29.6652, 28.9091



80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463



80.0311, 43.4425, -7.3515

# Square

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



80.0311, -42.8885, -7.4452



80.0311, 7.6226, -48.2806



80.0311, 43.4143, 14.5959



80.0311, -15.5149, 35.4114

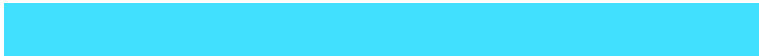


# Rectangle

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



80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463



80.0311, -22.1973, -44.3442



80.0311, 43.4143, 14.5959



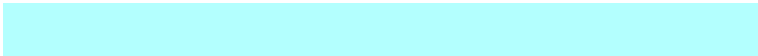
80.0311, 15.3789, 34.0289

# Sweetspot

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



80.0311, -42.8885, -7.4452



93.9265, -27.2003, -1.9695



76.3579, -65.3906, 45.9053



43.1500, -13.7232, -1.2900

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.0311, -42.8885, -7.4452



88.6565, -47.5147, -8.2423



44.0643, 9.8831, -76.4064



41.3758, -5.4879, 1.1951



60.2850, -32.3020, -5.6203



16.8953, -9.0389, -1.6053



# Inverse Universe

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



41.6294, 71.2943, 26.8156



46.1138, 78.9817, 29.7169



53.9042, 36.3760, 33.8504



38.8023, 1.4252, 3.2363



31.3580, 53.7123, 20.1785

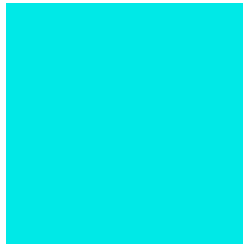


8.7914, 15.0670, 5.5919



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

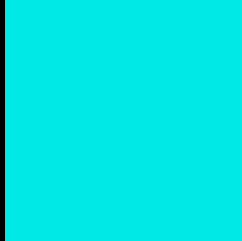
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

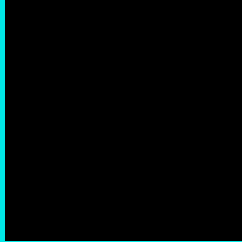
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

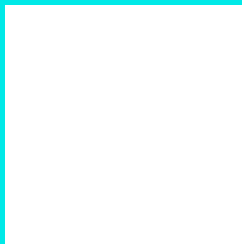
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463.



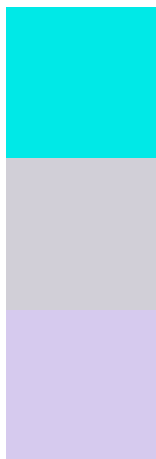
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.0296,

-42.8884, -7.4463.

# 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

80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463

### Protanopia

79.4275, -2.1961, 0.9140

### Deuteranopia

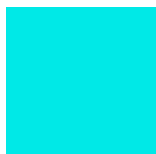
79.1898, 6.3206, -11.6551



## Tritanopia

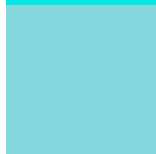
79.9804, -36.3336, -17.7903

# Trichromacy



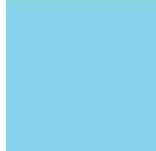
## Original Color

80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463



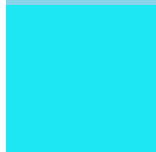
## Protanomaly

77.0187, -25.2059, -5.6431



## Deuteranomaly

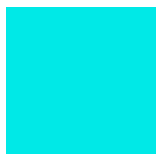
76.6948, -20.3056, -13.8573



## Tritanomaly

79.8809, -39.0527, -13.8121

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463



## Achromatopsia

60.5188, -3.2291, 3.2881



## Achromatomaly

65.2230, -24.4584, -3.4873

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463 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(0, 233, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 233, 231)  
}
```

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(0, 233, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 233, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463 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(0, 233, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 233, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 233, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 233, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 233, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 233,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.0296, -42.8884, -7.4463 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 233, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 233,  
231) }
```

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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