

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.1664, -41.4746,
-10.6692)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.1664, -41.4746,
-10.6692) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.2448,
-41.6075, -10.4803)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E9ED
RGB	0, 233, 237
RGB Percent	0%, 91%, 93%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0863, 0.0706
CMYK	1.00, 0.02, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	181°, 100%, 46%
HSV	181°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	44.4250, 64.3923, 90.2083
YIQ	163.7890, -140.1520, -48.1520

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

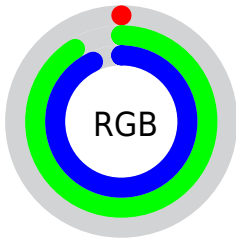
Format	Color
RYB	0, 117, 237
Decimal	59885
CIELab	84.17, -43.73, -15.13
CIELCh	84, 46.279, 199.089
Yxy	64.3947, 0.2232, 0.3235
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278249965 (0xFF00E9ED)
YUV	163.7890, 36.0930, -143.6430
Hunter-Lab	80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803

Details

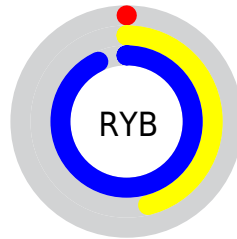
The HunterLab color **80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **42.5361, 72.3116, 27.4738**, and the grayscale version is **60.7494, -3.2414, 3.3006**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8036, -38.9693, -6.5033**, and **58.9750, -30.3757, -8.1413** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.2456, -41.6081, -10.4801**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.5061, -41.3086, -10.1228**.

Distribution



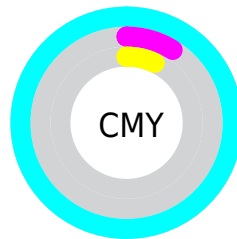
- Red (0%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803 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 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.2448, -41.6075,
-10.4803

80.2448, -41.6075,
-10.4803

209.9079,
-65.2264, -8.2184

68.5350, -38.6607,
-10.4894

105.4415,
-47.2262, -10.2933

57.4563, -35.5931,
-10.4389

118.8731,
-49.9289, -10.1248

47.0487, -32.3732,
-10.3229

132.8310,
-52.5759, -9.9098

37.3587, -28.9561,
-10.1363

147.2961,
-55.1757, -9.6509

28.4440, -25.2755,
-9.8746

162.2513,
-57.7353, -9.3505

20.3788, -21.2268,
-9.5369

177.6809,

13.2646, -17.5144,

-60.2605, -9.0104

-9.1377

193.5707,
-62.7561, -8.6325

■ 6.7951, -11.8915,
-10.0095

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.2448, -41.6075,
-10.4803

■ 80.2448, -41.6075,
-10.4803

■ 80.2456, -41.6081,
-10.4801

■ 80.5061, -41.3086,
-10.1228

■ 80.9096, -40.4457,
-9.5648

■ 81.4996, -38.8577,
-8.7484

■ 82.2982, -36.4714,
-7.6489

■ 83.3212, -33.2467,
-6.2534

■ 84.5793, -29.1718,
-4.5587

■ 86.0787, -24.2591,
-2.5705

■ 87.8218, -18.5406,
-0.3009

■ 89.8077, -12.0644,
2.2323

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.2463, -42.9067, 11.8579



80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803



80.2463, -30.9903, -33.9069

Triad

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



80.2463, -41.6075, -10.4792



80.2463, 31.5498, -27.9704



80.2463, 4.1700, 35.4440

Complementary

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



80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803



42.5361, 72.3116, 27.4738

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.



80.2463, 26.4430, 29.8967



80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803



80.2463, 43.3829, -3.9215

Square

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



80.2463, -41.6075, -10.4792



80.2463, 10.5382, -45.7933



80.2463, 41.4163, 16.8284



80.2463, -18.1066, 34.5982

Rectangle

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



80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803



80.2463, -19.3212, -45.0832



80.2463, 41.4163, 16.8284



80.2463, 11.9447, 34.3445

Sweetspot

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



80.2463, -41.6075, -10.4792



93.5111, -26.4457, -2.8271



77.8322, -66.6993, 46.7043



42.9293, -13.3285, -1.7479

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.2463, -41.6075, -10.4792



87.1924, -45.2060, -11.3962



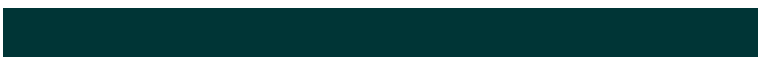
42.7574, 14.3908, -84.5031



41.3227, -5.3834, 1.0885



59.3102, -30.7649, -7.7200



16.6620, -8.6712, -2.1074

Inverse Universe

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



48.8770, 95.7326, -61.7239



53.1093, 104.0294, -67.0619



56.6064, 33.2058, 35.4599



39.1269, 3.1673, -1.3848



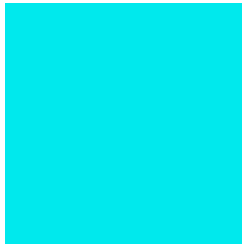
36.1164, 70.7496, -45.6470



10.1276, 19.8497, -12.8815

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

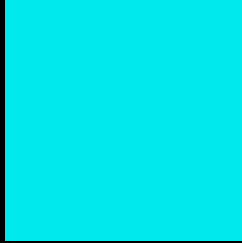
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

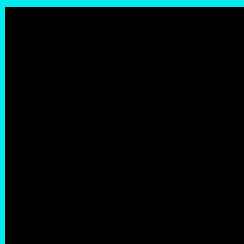
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

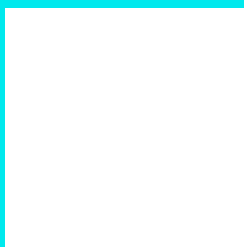
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803.



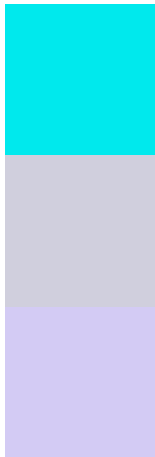
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.2448,

-41.6075, -10.4803.

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

80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803

Protanopia

79.5336, -1.4348, -2.0120

Deuteranopia

79.4307, 6.0535, -14.8352



Tritanopia

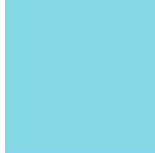
80.2907, -36.8411, -17.9567

Trichromacy



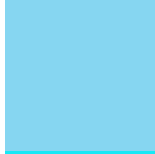
Original Color

80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803



Protanomaly

77.1773, -24.1895, -8.6969



Deuteranomaly

77.1442, -19.8763, -16.7709



Tritanomaly

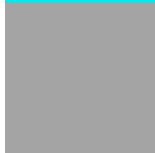
80.3119, -38.9409, -14.9683

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803



Achromatopsia

60.9293, -3.2510, 3.3104



Achromatomaly

65.6505, -24.3189, -4.4870

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803 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, 237)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 233, 237)  
}
```

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, 237) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 233, 237) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803 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, 237) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 233, 237) }
```

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, 237)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 233, 237); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 233, 237);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 233,  
237) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.2448, -41.6075, -10.4803 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, 237) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 233,  
237) }
```

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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