

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.1950, -15.1370,  
-14.7165)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.1950, -15.1370,  
-14.7165) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.1950,  
-15.1370, -14.7165)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1DAF5
RGB	161, 218, 245
RGB Percent	63%, 85%, 96%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1451, 0.0392
CMYK	0.34, 0.11, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	199°, 81%, 80%
HSV	199°, 34%, 96%
XYZ	56.2507, 64.3124, 95.8350
YIQ	204.0350, -42.6390, -3.6870

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

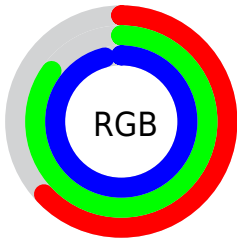
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	161, 195, 245
Decimal	10607349
CIE Lab	84.13, -11.80, -19.03
CIE LCh	84, 22.392, 238.210
Yxy	64.3149, 0.2599, 0.2972
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288797429 (0xFFA1DAF5)
YUV	204.0350, 20.1957, -37.7417
Hunter-Lab	80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165

# Details

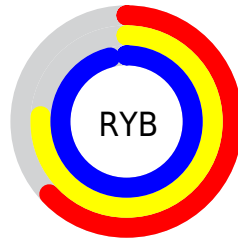
The HunterLab color **80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **76.1269, 12.3260, 20.8627**, and the grayscale version is **77.6522, -4.1433, 4.2190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.7706, -16.7594, 1.3713**, and **57.3870, -12.6303, -14.6001** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.1749, -16.6209, -20.5910**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.4371, -12.9463, -8.8562**.

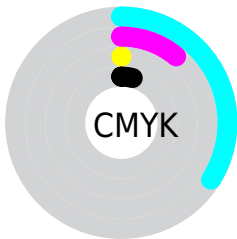
# Distribution



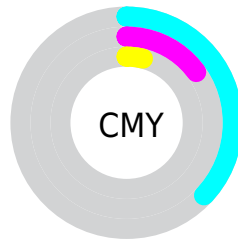
- Red (63%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165 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 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1950, -15.1370,  
-14.7165

80.1950, -15.1370,  
-14.7165

209.8394,  
-26.3611, -13.5699

68.4878, -13.9247,  
-14.5887

105.3871,  
-17.5726, -14.7954

57.4118, -12.7098,  
-14.4001

118.8164,  
-18.7990, -14.7559

47.0071, -11.4879,  
-14.1457

132.7722,  
-20.0336, -14.6673

37.3202, -10.2513,  
-13.8231

147.2353,  
-21.2775, -14.5322

28.4088, -8.9882,  
-13.4333

162.1884,  
-22.5315, -14.3529

20.3474, -7.6789,  
-12.9880

177.6161,

13.2373, -6.2879,

-23.7965, -14.1315

-12.5341

193.5041,  
-25.0729, -13.8699

■ 6.7613, -7.9636,  
-13.7888

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.1950, -15.1370,  
-14.7165

■ 80.1950, -15.1370,  
-14.7165

■ 76.1749, -16.6209,  
-20.5910

■ 84.4371, -12.9463,  
-8.8562

■ 72.3867, -17.3266,  
-26.4565

■ 88.8819, -10.1163,  
-3.0344

■ 68.8449, -17.1931,  
-32.2767

■ 93.5164, -6.7151,  
2.7367

■ 65.5597, -16.1747,  
-38.0113

■ 97.9361, -4.1581,  
7.9765

■ 62.5355, -14.2553,  
-43.6194

■ 99.6858, -7.0596,  
9.9219

■ 59.7662, -11.4682,  
-49.0721

■ 58.2737, -9.5814,  
-52.1536

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.1966, -22.1052, -5.7532



80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165



80.1966, -4.9440, -18.4936

# Triad

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



80.1966, -15.1378, -14.7151



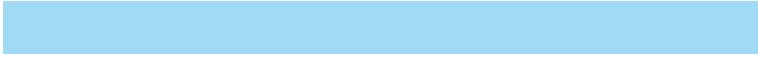
80.1966, 18.0003, 3.7333



80.1966, -14.0504, 20.1662

# Complementary

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



80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165



76.1269, 12.3260, 20.8627

# 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.



80.1966, -3.6206, 22.0033



80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165



80.1966, 15.2449, 13.3161

# Square

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



80.1966, -15.1378, -14.7151



80.1966, 14.5225, -6.9893



80.1966, 7.1809, 19.6702



80.1966, -21.5016, 14.2696



# Rectangle

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



80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165



80.1966, 2.4423, -17.2259



80.1966, 7.1809, 19.6702



80.1966, -10.7945, 21.2409

# Sweetspot

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



80.1966, -15.1378, -14.7151



95.0590, -9.1384, -0.5936



87.4625, -37.9828, 21.1290



43.6644, -4.4546, -0.6687

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

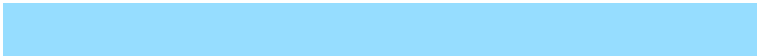


# Same Dimension

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



80.1966, -15.1378, -14.7151



81.0367, -16.9826, -19.5820



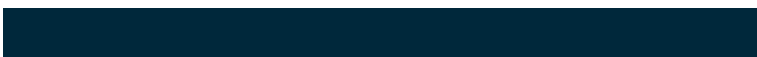
67.3640, 6.0825, -34.4173



42.1986, -3.9618, -0.1195



43.0758, -7.5032, -37.6437



13.4768, -3.2876, -9.7478



# Inverse Universe

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



70.6866, 35.5336, -11.4590



69.6119, 45.6798, -14.8055



88.5202, -9.1664, 31.8000



40.8318, 2.7468, 0.1096



34.6013, 63.6331, -11.5731

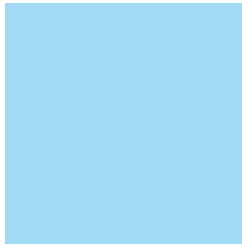


10.3488, 19.1899, -4.6861



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

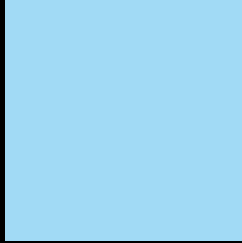
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

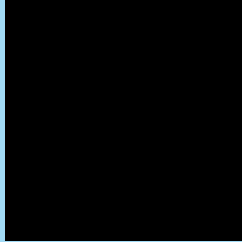
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165.

-15.1370, -14.7165.

# 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

80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165

### Protanopia

80.0763, 0.0568, -10.5480

### Deuteranopia

79.8824, 6.3447, -16.5797



## Tritanopia

80.0927, -17.7735, -10.2692

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165

**Protanomaly**

80.0807, -6.0452, -12.3741

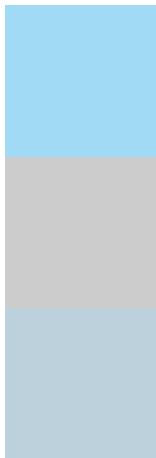
**Deuteranomaly**

79.7833, -1.8444, -16.2631

**Tritanomaly**

80.2670, -16.9182, -11.7297

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165

**Achromatopsia**

77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219

**Achromatomaly**

78.3625, -8.8314, -2.5745

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165 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(161, 218, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 218, 245)  
}
```

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(161, 218, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 218, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165 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(161, 218, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 218, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(161, 218, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 218, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 218, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 218,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.1950, -15.1370, -14.7165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 218, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
218, 245) }
```

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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