

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.2063, -20.3784,  
-4.0208)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.2063, -20.3784,  
-4.0208) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.0943,  
-20.2253, -4.2626)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0DCE2
RGB	160, 220, 226
RGB Percent	63%, 86%, 89%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1372, 0.1137
CMYK	0.29, 0.03, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	185°, 53%, 76%
HSV	185°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	53.8179, 64.1510, 81.4973
YIQ	202.7440, -37.6860, -10.8540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

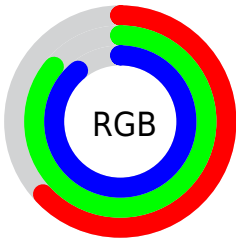
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	160, 191, 226
Decimal	10542306
CIELab	84.05, -17.58, -9.10
CIELCh	84, 19.792, 207.368
Yxy	64.1535, 0.2698, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288732386 (0xFFA0DCE2)
YUV	202.7440, 11.4652, -37.4865
Hunter-Lab	80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626

# Details

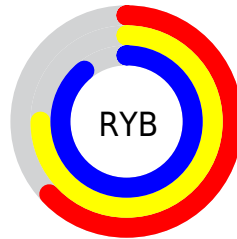
The HunterLab color  $80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be  $67.8083, 16.5001, 12.9911$ , and the grayscale version is  $77.1351, -4.1157, 4.1909$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $96.6121, -17.3302, 1.1686$ , and  $57.3713, -17.1733, -4.7653$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.0773, -24.2255, -6.9522$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $82.3305, -15.5137, -1.3563$ .

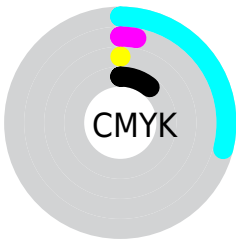
# Distribution



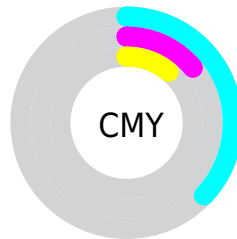
- Red (63%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (63%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626 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 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.0943, -20.2253,  
-4.2626

80.0943, -20.2253,  
-4.2626

209.7007,  
-33.6140, -0.1784

68.3923, -18.7138,  
-4.5034

105.2768,  
-23.2133, -3.6319

57.3218, -17.1803,  
-4.6916

118.7016,  
-24.6967, -3.2509

46.9229, -15.6161,  
-4.8208

132.6531,  
-26.1777, -2.8292

37.2422, -14.0076,  
-4.8849

147.1120,  
-27.6586, -2.3690

28.3376, -12.3342,  
-4.8760

162.0611,  
-29.1413, -1.8722

20.2836, -10.5619,  
-4.7845

177.4849,

13.1821, -8.6301,

-30.6273, -1.3405

-4.5999

193.3690,  
-32.1179, -0.7755

■ 6.6924, -11.7116,  
-5.3503

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.0943, -20.2253,  
-4.2626

■ 80.0943, -20.2253,  
-4.2626

■ 78.0773, -24.2255,  
-6.9522

■ 82.3305, -15.5137,  
-1.3563

■ 76.2767, -27.4716,  
-9.4084

■ 84.7764, -10.1380,  
1.7400

■ 74.6931, -29.9396,  
-11.6132

■ 87.4274, -4.1553,  
5.0041

■ 73.3213, -31.6248,  
-13.5565

■ 90.2757, 2.3755,  
8.4131

■ 72.1514, -32.5476,  
-15.2370

■ 91.3764, 2.8932,  
9.6696

■ 71.1668, -32.7610,  
-16.6655

■ 92.0044, 1.8001,  
10.3561

■ 70.3325, -32.3956,  
-17.8843

■ 92.6355, 0.7093,  
11.0417

■ 70.2683, -32.3576,  
-17.9786

■ 93.2695, -0.3792,  
11.7264

■ 93.9065, -1.4653,  
12.4102

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.0959, -22.1249, 5.1730



80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626



80.0959, -14.1200, -12.1244

# Triad

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



80.0959, -20.2263, -4.2614



80.0959, 12.0959, -5.8442



80.0959, -3.4168, 20.1798

# Complementary

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



80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626



67.8083, 16.5001, 12.9911

# 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.



80.0959, 6.0634, 17.9473



80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626



80.0959, 15.2828, 3.5380

# Square

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



80.0959, -20.2263, -4.2614



80.0959, 4.5059, -13.1122



80.0959, 13.0248, 12.1179



80.0959, -12.6990, 18.6105



# Rectangle

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



80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626



80.0959, -8.3290, -15.0252



80.0959, 13.0248, 12.1179



80.0959, -0.1449, 19.8558

# Sweetspot

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



80.0959, -20.2263, -4.2614



97.2526, -11.5320, 2.0472



80.3756, -32.8764, 22.5154



44.7964, -5.7745, 0.7005

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.0959, -20.2263, -4.2614



90.4180, -26.0600, -6.7784



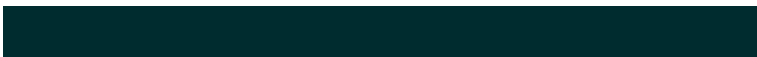
69.7991, -4.2485, -18.1837



39.1767, -4.7508, 0.7696



53.1609, -24.5486, -13.4532



14.2198, -6.7421, -3.2192



# Inverse Universe

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



68.1756, 29.5516, -16.3608



74.2632, 42.1437, -23.6841



77.0229, -0.3315, 21.8535



37.3002, 2.8630, -0.9535



34.2943, 66.1267, -35.1776

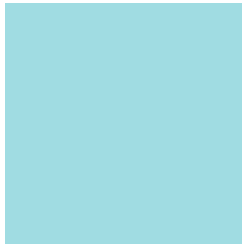


9.0641, 17.5327, -9.7251



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

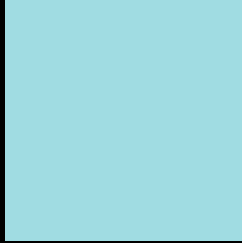
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

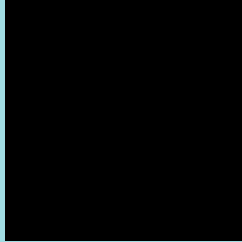
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626.



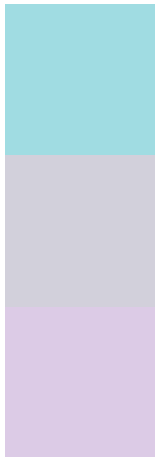
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626.

-20.2253, -4.2626.

# 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

80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626

### Protanopia

79.9549, -1.6833, -0.4582

### Deuteranopia

79.7751, 6.1784, -6.3740



## Tritanopia

79.9252, -16.7852, -9.9128

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626

## Protanomaly

79.7291, -8.6294, -2.4134

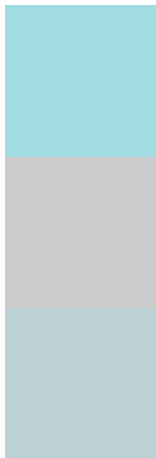
## Deuteranomaly

79.5386, -4.0201, -6.3165

## Tritanomaly

80.0414, -18.3206, -7.5507

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626

## Achromatopsia

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

## Achromatomaly

78.0185, -10.5782, 1.0554

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626 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(160, 220, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 220, 226)  
}
```

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(160, 220, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 220, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626 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(160, 220, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 220, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 220, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 220, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 220, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 220,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.0943, -20.2253, -4.2626 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 220, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
220, 226) }
```

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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