

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.2576, -20.2235,
-3.9961)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.2576, -20.2235,
-3.9961) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.1589,
-19.9879, -4.1758)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A1DCE2
RGB	161, 220, 226
RGB Percent	63%, 86%, 89%
CMY	0.3686, 0.1372, 0.1137
CMYK	0.29, 0.03, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	186°, 53%, 76%
HSV	186°, 29%, 89%
XYZ	54.0186, 64.2545, 81.5069
YIQ	203.0430, -37.0900, -10.6420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

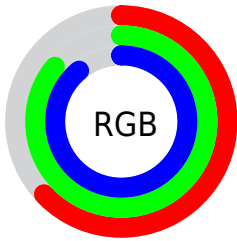
Format	Color
RYB	161, 192, 226
Decimal	10607842
CIELab	84.10, -17.29, -9.01
CIELCh	84, 19.502, 207.525
Yxy	64.2571, 0.2704, 0.3216
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288797922 (0xFFA1DCE2)
YUV	203.0430, 11.3178, -36.8717
Hunter-Lab	80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758

Details

The HunterLab color $80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `99CCCC`. A complement of this color would be $68.1028, 16.1092, 12.8905$, and the grayscale version is $77.2633, -4.1226, 4.1979$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $96.6911, -17.0454, 1.2697$, and $57.4250, -16.9735, -4.6915$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $78.1214, -24.0070, -6.8905$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $82.4152, -15.2603, -1.2465$.

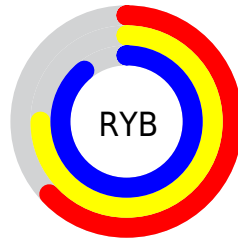
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (86%)

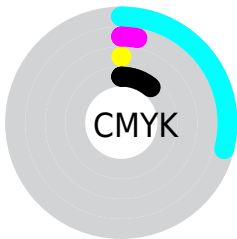
Blue (89%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (89%)

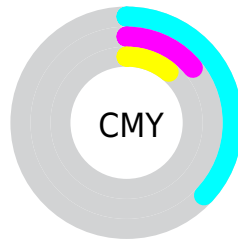


Cyan (29%)

Magenta (3%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (14%)

Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758 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 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.1589, -19.9879,
-4.1758

80.1589, -19.9879,
-4.1758

209.7897,
-33.2702, -0.0629

68.4536, -18.4913,
-4.4203

105.3476,
-22.9486, -3.5380

57.3796, -16.9736,
-4.6124

118.7753,
-24.4194, -3.1536

46.9769, -15.4265,
-4.7458

132.7295,
-25.8882, -2.7287

37.2923, -13.8367,
-4.8142

147.1911,
-27.3575, -2.2653

28.3833, -12.1840,
-4.8098

162.1428,
-28.8290, -1.7655

20.3245, -10.4354,
-4.7229

177.5691,

13.2175, -8.5316,

-30.3042, -1.2308

-4.5429

193.4557,
-31.7842, -0.6629

■ 6.7367, -11.5466,
-5.2580

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.1589, -19.9879,
-4.1758

■ 80.1589, -19.9879,
-4.1758

■ 78.1214, -24.0070,
-6.8905

■ 82.4152, -15.2603,
-1.2465

■ 76.3001, -27.2741,
-9.3735

■ 84.8807, -9.8717,
1.8706

■ 74.6958, -29.7643,
-11.6065

■ 87.5506, -3.8796,
5.1534

■ 73.3037, -31.4715,
-13.5788

■ 90.4170, 2.6573,
8.5789

■ 72.1141, -32.4147,
-15.2884

■ 91.4247, 2.8089,
9.7225

■ 71.1108, -32.6450,
-16.7452

■ 92.0626, 1.6992,
10.4195

■ 70.2615, -32.2829,
-17.9874

■ 92.7037, 0.5919,
11.1156

■ 70.1604, -32.2221,
-18.1362

■ 93.3478, -0.5131,
11.8107

■ 93.9950, -1.6157,
12.5048

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.1605, -21.8864, 5.1173



80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758



80.1605, -13.9450, -11.8920

Triad

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



80.1605, -19.9889, -4.1746



80.1605, 11.8771, -5.6392



80.1605, -3.4834, 19.9858

Complementary

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



80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758



68.1028, 16.1092, 12.8905

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.



80.1605, 5.8627, 17.7970



80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758



80.1605, 14.9875, 3.6020

Square

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



80.1605, -19.9889, -4.1746



80.1605, 4.4203, -12.8050



80.1605, 12.7371, 12.0545



80.1605, -12.6271, 18.4137

Rectangle

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



80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758



80.1605, -8.2264, -14.7248



80.1605, 12.7371, 12.0545



80.1605, -0.2587, 19.6718

Sweetspot

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



80.1605, -19.9889, -4.1746



97.2422, -11.5154, 2.0349



80.4609, -32.5079, 22.2776



44.7907, -5.7656, 0.6938

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.1605, -19.9889, -4.1746



90.3758, -25.9998, -6.8323



70.0511, -4.2849, -17.8093



39.1723, -4.7438, 0.7645



53.0807, -24.4480, -13.5701



14.2020, -6.7201, -3.2446

Inverse Universe

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



68.4305, 29.0053, -15.9941



74.2580, 42.1185, -23.6121



77.1698, -0.4200, 21.6374



37.2997, 2.8605, -0.9469



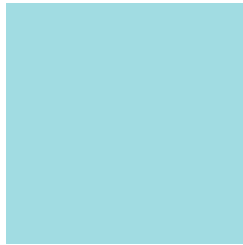
34.2818, 66.0828, -35.0121



9.0613, 17.5229, -9.6882

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

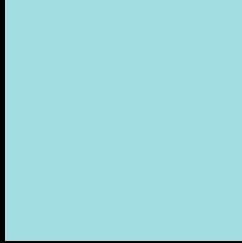
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

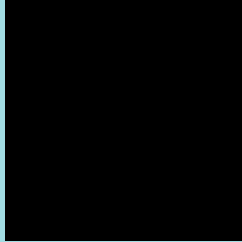
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758.



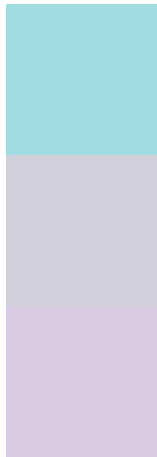
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1589,

-19.9879, -4.1758.

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

80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758

Protanopia

79.9549, -1.6833, -0.4582

Deuteranopia

79.7400, 5.9905, -5.8775



Tritanopia

79.9909, -16.5463, -9.8197

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758

Protanomaly

79.7291, -8.6294, -2.4134

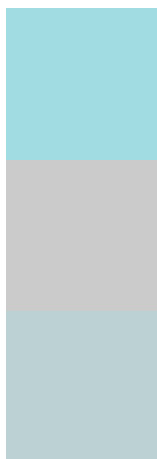
Deuteranomaly

79.5892, -3.9140, -5.7044

Tritanomaly

80.1066, -18.0827, -7.4604

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758

Achromatopsia

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

Achromatomaly

78.0996, -10.2897, 1.1590

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758 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, 220, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(161, 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(161, 220, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(161, 220, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758 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, 220, 226) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(161, 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(161, 220, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(161, 220, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 220, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(161, 220,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.1589, -19.9879, -4.1758 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(161, 220, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(161,  
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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