

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.2869, -32.4375,  
-14.5545)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.2869, -32.4375,  
-14.5545) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.1834,  
-32.3836, -14.4446)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CE4F4
RGB	92, 228, 244
RGB Percent	36%, 89%, 96%
CMY	0.6392, 0.1059, 0.0431
CMYK	0.62, 0.07, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	186°, 87%, 66%
HSV	186°, 62%, 96%
XYZ	48.4862, 64.2938, 95.4424
YIQ	189.1600, -86.1920, -23.8560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

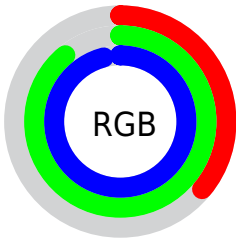
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	92, 164, 244
Decimal	6087924
CIE Lab	84.12, -32.03, -18.79
CIE LCh	84, 37.136, 210.392
Yxy	64.2962, 0.2329, 0.3088
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284278004 (0xFF5CE4F4)
YUV	189.1600, 27.0361, -85.2093
Hunter-Lab	80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446

# Details

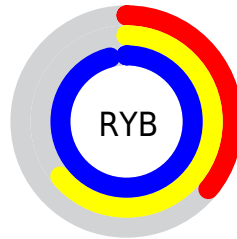
The HunterLab color **80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **55.4371, 46.6044, 24.1450**, and the grayscale version is **71.3210, -3.8055, 3.8750**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.6326, -31.9975, -4.0346**, and **57.5638, -26.8431, -14.0031** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.6338, -33.8034, -16.6724**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.9666, -30.1078, -11.9301**.

# Distribution



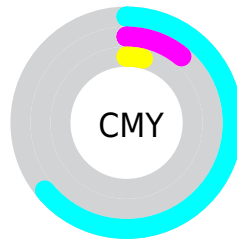
- Red (36%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446 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 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1834, -32.3836,  
-14.4446

80.1834, -32.3836,  
-14.4446

209.8234,  
-51.3420, -13.2301

68.4767, -30.0938,  
-14.3252

105.3743,  
-36.7997, -14.5075

57.4014, -27.7298,  
-14.1447

118.8031,  
-38.9463, -14.4602

46.9974, -25.2705,  
-13.8984

132.7584,  
-41.0619, -14.3639

37.3112, -22.6856,  
-13.5836

147.2210,  
-43.1522, -14.2212

28.4005, -19.9297,  
-13.2010

162.1737,  
-45.2220, -14.0345

20.3400, -16.9303,  
-12.7611

177.6009,

13.2309, -13.6599,

-47.2748, -13.8058

-12.3085

193.4884,  
-49.3139, -13.5371

■ 6.7534, -11.8184,  
-13.5462

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.1834, -32.3836,  
-14.4446

■ 80.1834, -32.3836,  
-14.4446

■ 78.6338, -33.8034,  
-16.6724

■ 81.9666, -30.1078,  
-11.9301

■ 77.3008, -34.3972,  
-18.6170


■ 83.9850, -26.9750,  
-9.1436


■ 76.1653, -34.2357,  
-20.2925


■ 86.2418, -23.0090,  
-6.1023


■ 75.3924, -33.7197,  
-21.4427


■ 88.7349, -18.2509,  
-2.8296

 91.4592, -12.7540,  
0.6489

 94.4079, -6.5791,  
4.3068

 96.7945, -2.4625,  
7.1749

 97.6037, -3.8241,  
8.0843

 98.4173, -5.1820,  
8.9917

# Harmonies

## Analogous

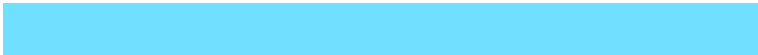
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.1849, -36.4666, 4.1359



80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446



80.1849, -20.9072, -30.4532

# Triad

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



80.1849, -32.3838, -14.4434



80.1849, 28.5928, -13.9581



80.1849, -4.5227, 31.1010

# Complementary

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



80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446



55.4371, 46.6044, 24.1450

# 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.



80.1849, 13.8171, 28.3169



80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446



80.1849, 33.9452, 4.5928

# Square

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



80.1849, -32.3838, -14.4434



80.1849, 14.2695, -30.1318



80.1849, 28.3156, 19.4937



80.1849, -21.2880, 28.1656

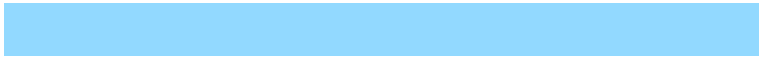


# Rectangle

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



80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446



80.1849, -10.0609, -36.0564



80.1849, 28.3156, 19.4937



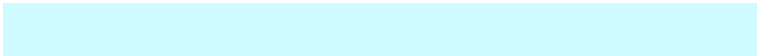
80.1849, 1.6638, 30.8117

# Sweetspot

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



80.1849, -32.3838, -14.4434



94.1966, -17.3939, -1.8098



82.4887, -59.0306, 39.7566



43.2099, -8.7822, -1.3138

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.1849, -32.3838, -14.4434



82.2459, -35.8065, -18.1489



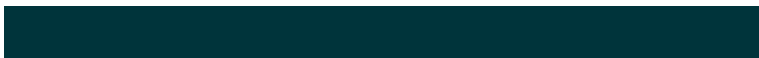
56.1484, 3.7992, -55.7132



42.9444, -5.1610, 0.7716



55.7017, -25.0019, -15.6505



16.7658, -7.7300, -4.2689



# Inverse Universe

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



57.0006, 72.9243, -39.9492



55.5781, 89.1319, -47.9340



73.4558, 8.0604, 37.2301



40.9102, 3.1666, -1.0040



36.3752, 69.9185, -35.6021

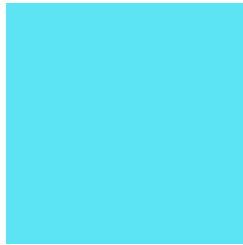


10.8231, 20.8655, -11.0728



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

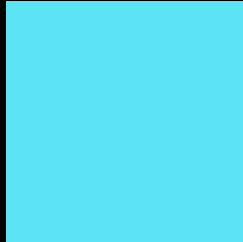
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446 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 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446.



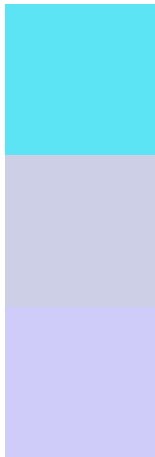
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1834,

-32.3836, -14.4446.

# 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

80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446

### Protanopia

79.5726, -0.6816, -6.7605

### Deuteranopia

79.6462, 5.6316, -17.5403



## Tritanopia

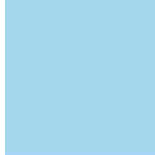
80.2918, -31.8166, -15.4645

# Trichromacy



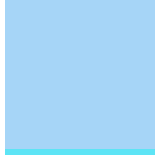
## Original Color

80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446



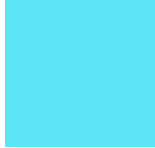
## Protanomaly

79.0516, -15.0396, -10.5013



## Deuteranomaly

79.0006, -11.0229, -17.5540



## Tritanomaly

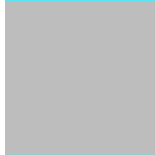
80.2537, -32.0387, -14.9295

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446



## Achromatopsia

71.3359, -3.8063, 3.8758



## Achromatomaly

73.6107, -16.8093, -3.5220

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446 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(92, 228, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 228, 244)  
}
```

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(92, 228, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 228, 244) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446 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(92, 228, 244) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 228, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(92, 228, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 228, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 228, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 228,  
244) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.1834, -32.3836, -14.4446 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 228, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 228,  
244) }
```

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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