

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.3453, -16.9983,  
-8.7892)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.3453, -16.9983,  
-8.7892) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.3453,  
-16.9983, -8.7892)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A4DBEB
RGB	164, 219, 235
RGB Percent	64%, 86%, 92%
CMY	0.3568, 0.1412, 0.0784
CMYK	0.30, 0.07, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	194°, 64%, 78%
HSV	194°, 30%, 92%
XYZ	55.6367, 64.5537, 88.1249
YIQ	204.3790, -37.9160, -6.6840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

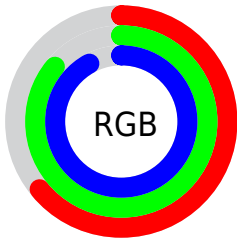
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	164, 195, 235
Decimal	10804203
CIELab	84.25, -13.87, -13.53
CIELCh	84, 19.377, 224.298
Yxy	64.5562, 0.2671, 0.3099
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288994283 (0xFFA4DBEB)
YUV	204.3790, 15.0962, -35.4124
Hunter-Lab	80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892

# Details

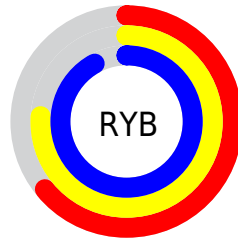
The HunterLab color  $80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $72.7912, 13.0880, 16.4739$ , and the grayscale version is  $77.8191, -4.1522, 4.2281$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97.0114, -15.8939, 1.6788$ , and  $57.5505, -14.3562, -8.7259$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $77.1774, -19.7212, -13.1705$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $83.7251, -13.5930, -4.3064$ .

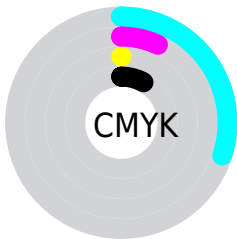
# Distribution



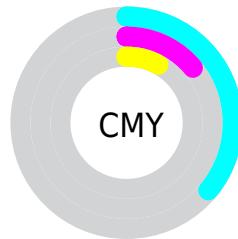
- Red (64%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (64%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (8%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892 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 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.3453, -16.9983,  
-8.7892

80.3453, -16.9983,  
-8.7892

210.0466,  
-28.9948, -6.0511

68.6304, -15.6797,  
-8.8578

105.5517,  
-19.6306, -8.4870

57.5463, -14.3518,  
-8.8684

118.9878,  
-20.9487, -8.2631

47.1330, -13.0087,  
-8.8146

132.9500,  
-22.2711, -7.9941

37.4367, -11.6407,  
-8.6906

147.4193,  
-23.5996, -7.6826

28.5152, -10.2330,  
-8.4905

162.3785,  
-24.9353, -7.3307

20.4426, -8.7613,  
-8.2100

177.8120,

13.3198, -7.1817,

-26.2793, -6.9404

-7.8538

193.7057,  
-27.6322, -6.5133

■ 6.8630, -9.1721,  
-8.5723

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.3453, -16.9983,  
-8.7892

■ 80.3453, -16.9983,  
-8.7892

■ 77.1774, -19.7212,  
-13.1705

■ 83.7251, -13.5930,  
-4.3064

■ 74.2255, -21.7033,  
-17.4255

■ 87.3016, -9.5620,  
0.2482

■ 71.4981, -22.8998,  
-21.5220

■ 91.0655, -4.9664,  
4.8542

■ 68.9986, -23.2810,  
-25.4299

■ 94.7032, -0.9018,  
9.1326

■ 66.7253, -22.8422,  
-29.1240

■ 96.3605, -3.7041,  
10.9510

■ 64.6686, -21.6163,  
-32.5911

■ 98.0366, -6.4907,  
12.7619

■ 62.8290, -19.7934,  
-35.8026

■ 99.3872, -8.7031,  
14.2013

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3469, -21.3000, -0.0549



80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892



80.3469, -9.1942, -14.2970

# Triad

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



80.3469, -16.9992, -8.7879



80.3469, 14.1348, -0.4922



80.3469, -8.7701, 19.5074

# Complementary

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



80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892



72.7912, 13.0880, 16.4739

# 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.



80.3469, 0.7319, 19.4194



80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892



80.3469, 14.2614, 8.5633

# Square

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



80.3469, -16.9992, -8.7879



80.3469, 8.9206, -9.1400



80.3469, 9.2588, 15.6273



80.3469, -16.7013, 15.8836



# Rectangle

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



80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892



80.3469, -2.9125, -15.0384



80.3469, 9.2588, 15.6273



80.3469, -5.6610, 19.8964

# Sweetspot

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



80.3469, -16.9992, -8.7879



96.2544, -9.9307, 0.8619



84.0123, -33.9985, 20.9302



44.2587, -4.9169, 0.0586

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

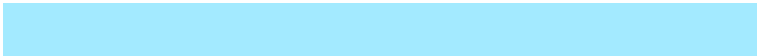


# Same Dimension

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



80.3469, -16.9992, -8.7879



86.0541, -20.5211, -12.5164



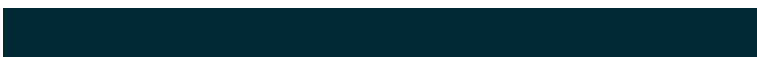
69.4419, 0.5018, -24.3093



40.6358, -4.2863, 0.2740



47.0842, -15.0636, -26.3332



13.7175, -4.9407, -6.4801



# Inverse Universe

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



70.2347, 30.4017, -12.7662



73.1328, 41.0878, -17.5171



82.9972, -4.9484, 25.9649



39.0542, 2.7784, -0.3533



34.2503, 64.2048, -20.8922

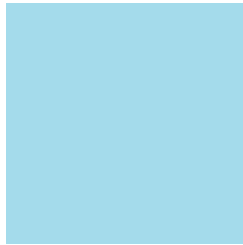


9.6715, 18.2531, -6.8546



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

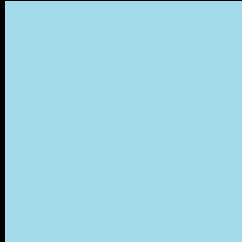
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892 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

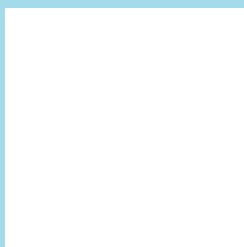
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892.



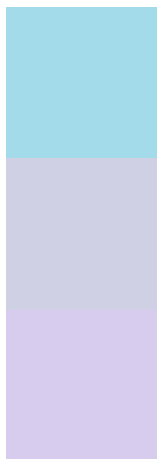
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3453,

-16.9983, -8.7892.

# 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

80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892

### Protanopia

80.0769, -0.6551, -5.0139

### Deuteranopia

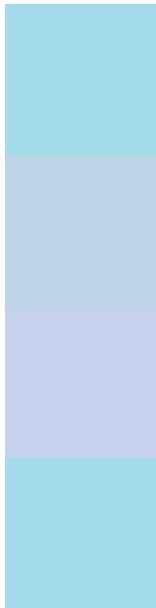
79.9736, 5.8941, -10.5861



## Tritanopia

80.3814, -16.7951, -9.2977

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892

## Protanomaly

80.0393, -6.9164, -6.8037

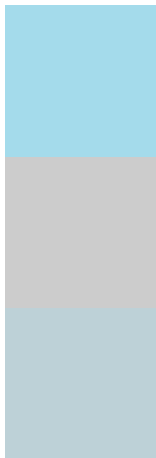
## Deuteranomaly

79.7406, -2.7453, -10.4849

## Tritanomaly

80.3814, -16.7951, -9.2977

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892

## Achromatopsia

77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219

## Achromatomaly

78.3109, -9.2796, -0.5822

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892 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(164, 219, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(164, 219, 235)  
}
```

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(164, 219, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(164, 219, 235) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892 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(164, 219, 235) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(164, 219, 235) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(164, 219, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(164, 219, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 219, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(164, 219,  
235) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.3453, -16.9983, -8.7892 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(164, 219, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(164,  
219, 235) }
```

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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