

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.3496, -16.5750,
-12.3742)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.3496, -16.5750,
-12.3742) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.3041,
-16.7091, -12.2517)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	A0DBF1
RGB	160, 219, 241
RGB Percent	63%, 86%, 95%
CMY	0.3725, 0.1412, 0.0549
CMYK	0.34, 0.09, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	196°, 74%, 79%
HSV	196°, 34%, 95%
XYZ	55.7059, 64.4875, 92.7304
YIQ	203.8670, -42.2260, -5.6660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

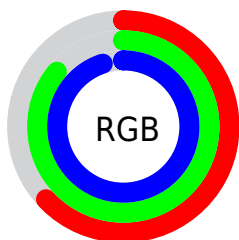
Format	Color
RYB	160, 194, 241
Decimal	10542065
CIELab	84.22, -13.55, -16.78
CIELCh	84, 21.569, 231.090
Yxy	64.4900, 0.2616, 0.3029
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288732145 (0xFFA0DBF1)
YUV	203.8670, 18.3066, -38.4714
Hunter-Lab	80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517

Details

The HunterLab color **80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **73.9564, 13.8219, 19.1499**, and the grayscale version is **77.5881, -4.1399, 4.2155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **96.6911, -17.0454, 1.2697**, and **57.4952, -14.1280, -12.1508** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.7423, -18.7604, -17.3349**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0844, -13.9521, -7.1124**.

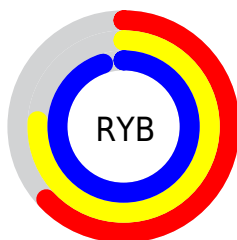
Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (86%)

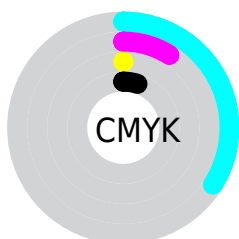
Blue (95%)



Red (63%)

Yellow (76%)

Blue (95%)

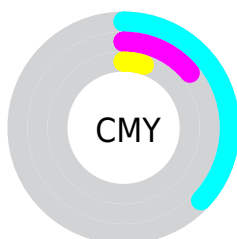


Cyan (34%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (37%)


Magenta (14%)


Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517 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 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 80.3041, -16.7091,
-12.2517


 80.3041, -16.7091,
-12.2517


209.9898,
-28.5855, -10.4653

 68.5913, -15.4070,
-12.2018


 105.5066,
-19.3108, -12.1785

 57.5094, -14.0966,
-12.0916


 118.9408,
-20.6146, -12.0651

 47.0985, -12.7723,
-11.9155


132.9013,
-21.9234, -11.9040

 37.4048, -11.4247,
-11.6691

147.3689,
-23.2387, -11.6979

 28.4860, -10.0394,
-11.3500

162.3264,
-24.5618, -11.4490

 20.4165, -8.5929,
-10.9619


177.7583,

 13.2972, -7.0425,


-25.8934, -11.1594


-10.5308


193.6504,
-27.2345, -10.8309


 6.8353, -9.0017,
-11.4788


0.0000, NaN, -NF


 80.3041, -16.7091,
-12.2517

 80.3041, -16.7091,
-12.2517


 76.7423, -18.7604,
-17.3349


 84.0844, -13.9521,
-7.1124


 73.4057, -20.0428,
-22.3359

 88.0663, -10.5513,
-1.9461

 70.3050, -20.5058,
-27.2191

 92.2387, -6.5712,
3.2290

 67.4460, -20.1157,
-31.9489

 96.4507, -2.5498,
8.2309

■ 64.8286, -18.8677,
-36.4936

■ 98.5201, -6.0078,
10.5200

■ 62.4427, -16.8026,
-40.8358

■ 99.5645, -7.7267,
11.6589

■ 61.0127, -15.1575,
-43.5400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.3057, -22.4574, -2.9331



80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517



80.3057, -7.4257, -17.2710

Triad

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



80.3057, -16.7099, -12.2503



80.3057, 16.8839, 1.3059



80.3057, -11.5018, 20.4571

Complementary

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



80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517



73.9564, 13.8219, 19.1499

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.



80.3057, -1.1038, 21.2830



80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517



80.3057, 15.6531, 11.0480

Square

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



80.3057, -16.7099, -12.2503



80.3057, 12.2163, -8.8037



80.3057, 8.9355, 18.0582



80.3057, -19.5608, 15.6341

Rectangle

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



80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517



80.3057, -0.3258, -17.1093



80.3057, 8.9355, 18.0582



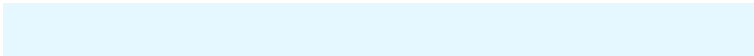
80.3057, -8.1773, 21.1843

Sweetspot

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



80.3057, -16.7099, -12.2503



95.4679, -9.7989, -0.1005



85.8757, -37.2986, 21.8565



43.8804, -4.8022, -0.4064

0.0000, NaN, NaN



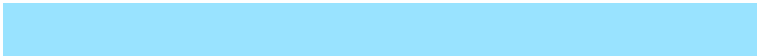
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.3057, -16.7099, -12.2503



83.1229, -19.3301, -16.6004



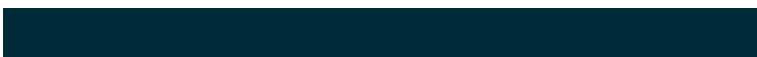
67.8426, 3.5578, -30.8624



41.4253, -4.1403, 0.0895



45.1905, -11.5441, -31.5638



13.6492, -4.2106, -7.9708

Inverse Universe

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



69.9704, 34.7857, -13.0661



70.4308, 45.3791, -17.1661



85.7531, -6.9193, 29.7239



39.9423, 2.7678, -0.1362



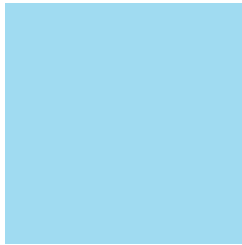
34.4310, 63.9419, -16.3379



10.0139, 18.7384, -5.8488

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

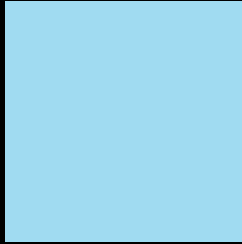
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517 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 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517.



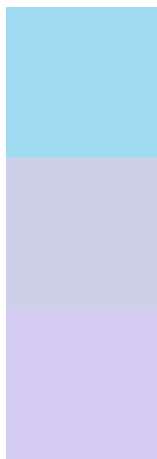
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517.

-16.7091, -12.2517.

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

80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517

Protanopia

80.1087, -0.1226, -8.2518

Deuteranopia

79.9147, 6.1453, -14.1485



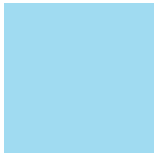
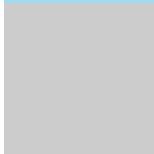
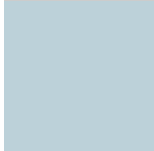
Tritanopia

80.4187, -18.2594, -9.8363

Trichromacy

	Original Color 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517
	Protanomaly 80.0126, -6.5791, -10.1819
	Deuteranomaly 79.7128, -2.3942, -13.9926
	Tritanomaly 80.4552, -18.0535, -10.3496

Monochromacy

	Original Color 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517
	Achromatopsia 77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219
	Achromatomaly 78.2956, -9.2017, -1.6264

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517 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, 219, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 219, 241)  
}
```

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, 219, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 219, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517 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, 219, 241) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 219, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 219, 241)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 219, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 219, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 219,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.3041, -16.7091, -12.2517 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 219, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
219, 241) }
```

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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