

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.3899, -5.6465,
-19.1005)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.3899, -5.6465,
-19.1005) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.3899, -5.6465,
-19.1005)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B6D5FD
RGB	182, 213, 253
RGB Percent	71%, 84%, 99%
CMY	0.2863, 0.1647, 0.0078
CMYK	0.28, 0.16, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	214°, 95%, 85%
HSV	214°, 28%, 99%
XYZ	60.8152, 64.6254, 102.1970
YIQ	208.2910, -31.3160, 5.8680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

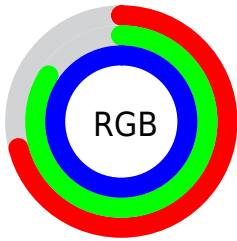
Format	Color
RYB	182, 204, 253
Decimal	11982333
CIELab	84.29, -1.43, -22.90
CIELCh	84, 22.949, 266.415
Yxy	64.6279, 0.2672, 0.2839
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290172413 (0xFFB6D5FD)
YUV	208.2910, 22.0415, -23.0572
Hunter-Lab	80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005

Details

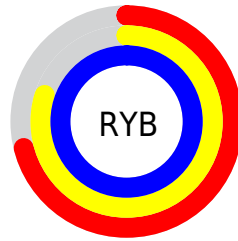
The HunterLab color $80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99CCFF$. A complement of this color would be $87.4661, 0.1440, 23.8981$, and the grayscale version is $79.4646, -4.2400, 4.3175$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $98.5346, -10.4714, 3.6061$, and $57.4032, -4.2356, -18.6437$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $74.1367, -4.6760, -28.7184$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $86.8792, -5.9865, -9.9892$.

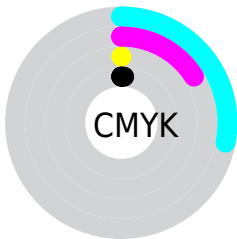
Distribution



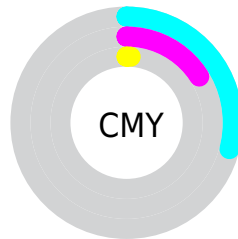
- Red (71%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (71%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (28%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (1%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005 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 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 80.3899, -5.6465,
-19.1005

■ 80.3899, -5.6465,
-19.1005

210.1080,
-13.0897, -18.9993

■ 68.6727, -4.9518,
-18.8496

■ 105.6006, -7.1236,
-19.4235

■ 57.5862, -4.2859,
-18.5389

119.0386, -7.9021,
-19.5040

■ 47.1703, -3.6511,
-18.1657

133.0028, -8.7064,
-19.5337

■ 37.4713, -3.0486,
-17.7319

147.4739, -9.5357,
-19.5151

■ 28.5468, -2.4801,
-17.2469

162.4349,
-10.3893, -19.4503

■ 20.4708, -1.9471,
-16.7404

177.8701,

■ 13.3443, -1.4510,

-11.2666, -19.3415

-16.3043

193.7655,
-12.1669, -19.1906

■ 6.8928, -1.2753,
-17.8869

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.3899, -5.6465,
-19.1005

■ 80.3899, -5.6465,
-19.1005

■ 74.1367, -4.6760,
-28.7184

■ 86.8792, -5.9865,
-9.9892

■ 68.1452, -2.9616,
-38.9147

■ 93.5745, -5.7870,
-1.3225

■ 62.4530, -0.3785,
-49.7463

99.9359, -5.6868,
6.3473

■ 57.1024, 3.2070,
-61.2473

■ 52.1410, 7.9200,
-73.4032

■ 47.6189, 13.8413,
-86.1211

■ 43.5728, 20.9284,
-99.2345

■ 42.8319, 22.3821,
-101.8527

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.3915, -15.9601, -14.8112



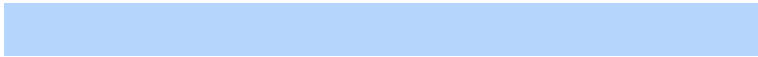
80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005



80.3915, 5.5995, -16.4166

Triad

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



80.3915, -5.6475, -19.0990



80.3915, 16.0995, 13.0363



80.3915, -21.6009, 14.9876

Complementary

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



80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005



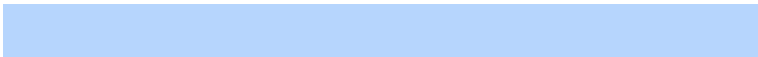
87.4661, 0.1440, 23.8981

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.



80.3915, -13.7307, 20.7693



80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005



80.3915, 8.0783, 19.7567

Square

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



80.3915, -5.6475, -19.0990



80.3915, 18.5542, 3.0732



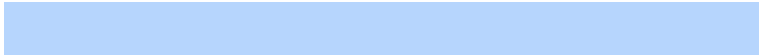
80.3915, -2.9311, 22.3876



80.3915, -24.8445, 5.6572

Rectangle

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



80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005



80.3915, 12.0531, -11.2130



80.3915, -2.9311, 22.3876



80.3915, -19.4306, 17.3580

Sweetspot

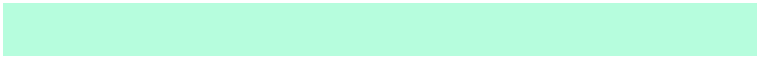
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.3915, -5.6475, -19.0990



94.4561, -5.8364, -1.2840



92.4230, -31.4213, 12.4938



43.2234, -2.7289, -1.1907

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.3915, -5.6475, -19.0990



77.3279, -5.1985, -24.9810



71.3669, 11.6705, -33.0234



43.2234, -2.7289, -1.1907



31.6815, 15.3445, -72.7234



10.9091, 2.6662, -19.3910

Inverse Universe

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



76.9054, 26.1420, -0.6874



73.3758, 33.2631, -1.4677



96.8770, -16.9770, 32.3117



42.5662, 2.4122, 1.3798



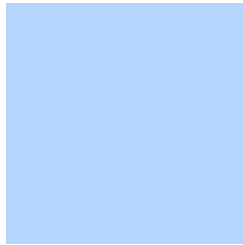
34.2655, 60.5262, 7.8350



10.7920, 19.2513, 1.0078

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

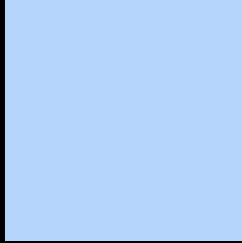
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

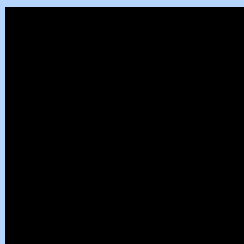
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

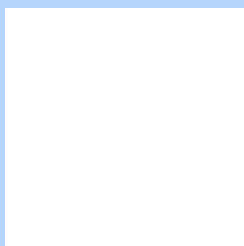
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005.

-19.1005.

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

80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005

Protanopia

80.2692, 1.6246, -17.3145

Deuteranopia

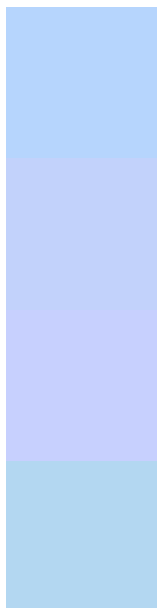
80.1826, 6.3709, -20.4368



Tritanopia

80.3226, -12.1891, -8.1778

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005

Protanomaly

80.3290, -1.2333, -17.8862

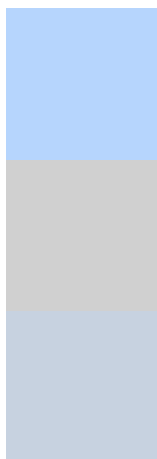
Deuteranomaly

80.2556, 1.8945, -19.7847

Tritanomaly

80.3340, -10.0034, -12.0931

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005

Achromatopsia

79.4202, -4.2377, 4.3151

Achromatomaly

79.7603, -5.1818, -3.3647

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005 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(182, 213, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(182, 213, 253)  
}
```

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(182, 213, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(182, 213, 253) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005 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(182, 213, 253) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(182, 213, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(182, 213, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(182, 213, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 213, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(182, 213,  
253) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.3899, -5.6465, -19.1005 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(182, 213, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(182,  
213, 253) }
```

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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