

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.4290, -8.3401,  
-23.8266)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.4290, -8.3401,  
-23.8266) contains.

<b>HunterLab(80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(80.1598, -9.5382,  
-20.7493)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A9D7FF
RGB	169, 215, 255
RGB Percent	66%, 84%, 100%
CMY	0.3372, 0.1568, 0.0000
CMYK	0.34, 0.16, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	208°, 100%, 83%
HSV	208°, 34%, 100%
XYZ	58.7127, 64.2559, 103.9159
YIQ	205.8060, -40.2560, 2.6880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

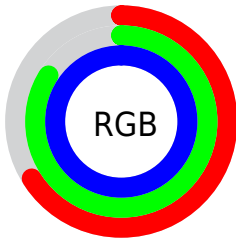
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	169, 199, 255
Decimal	11130879
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.10, -5.63, -24.33
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 24.969, 256.961
Yxy	64.2584, 0.2588, 0.2832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289320959 (0xFFA9D7FF)
YUV	205.8060, 24.2526, -32.2789
Hunter-Lab	80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493

# Details

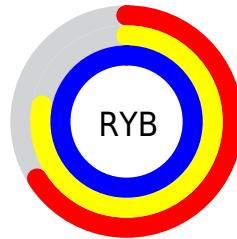
The HunterLab color  $80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99CCFF$ . A complement of this color would be  $83.5018, 6.0792, 24.9062$ , and the grayscale version is  $78.3926, -4.1828, 4.2592$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $97.4211, -14.4267, 2.2001$ , and  $57.2680, -7.6361, -20.1578$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $74.7561, -9.3930, -29.1347$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $85.8020, -8.9805, -12.6613$ .

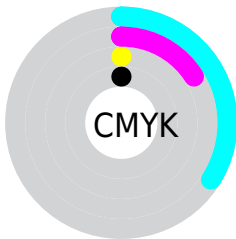
# Distribution



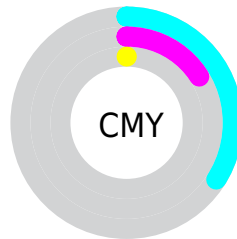
- Red (66%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (66%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493 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 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1598, -9.5382,  
-20.7493

80.1598, -9.5382,  
-20.7493

209.7909,  
-18.4958, -21.0282

68.4543, -8.6372,  
-20.4540

105.3484,  
-11.3985, -21.1594

57.3803, -7.7526,  
-20.1006

118.7762,  
-12.3562, -21.2835

46.9776, -6.8844,  
-19.6868

132.7305,  
-13.3328, -21.3563

37.2929, -6.0304,  
-19.2167

147.1921,  
-14.3282, -21.3801

28.3838, -5.1872,  
-18.7038

162.1438,  
-15.3424, -21.3573

20.3250, -4.3485,  
-18.1872

177.5701,

13.2180, -3.5021,

-16.3751, -21.2897

-17.7823

193.4568,  
-17.4264, -21.1795

■ 6.7373, -4.0034,  
-19.8589

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.1598, -9.5382,  
-20.7493

■ 80.1598, -9.5382,  
-20.7493

■ 74.7561, -9.3930,  
-29.1347

■ 85.8020, -8.9805,  
-12.6613

■ 69.6115, -8.4436,  
-37.8335

■ 91.6556, -7.8062,  
-4.8586

■ 64.7549, -6.5891,  
-46.8371

■ 97.7024, -6.0957,  
2.6850

■ 60.2148, -3.7348,  
-56.1160

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 56.0178, 0.1883,  
-65.6130

■ 52.1822, 5.1914,  
-75.2490

■ 49.9417, 8.7859,  
-81.3891

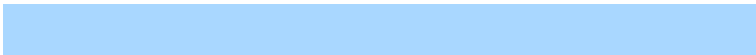
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.1613, -19.7679, -13.8498



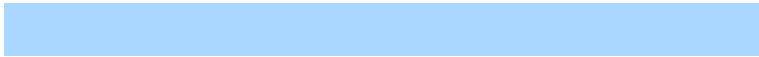
80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493



80.1613, 2.7233, -20.2303

# Triad

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



80.1613, -9.5393, -20.7470



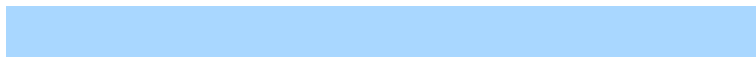
80.1613, 19.5758, 10.6429



80.1613, -20.8190, 18.2289

# Complementary

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



80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493



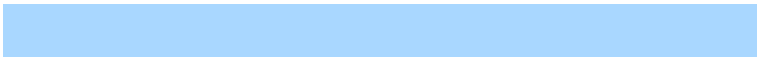
83.5018, 6.0792, 24.9062

# 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.



80.1613, -11.0537, 23.0112



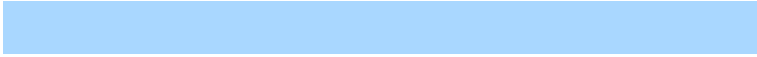
80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493



80.1613, 12.4778, 19.1049

# Square

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



80.1613, -9.5393, -20.7470



80.1613, 20.0420, -0.8713



80.1613, 1.1154, 23.3057

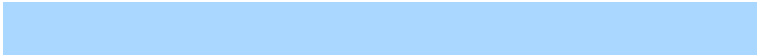


80.1613, -26.0114, 9.2672



# Rectangle

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



80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493



80.1613, 10.4149, -15.7383



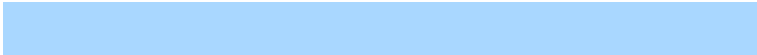
80.1613, 1.1154, 23.3057



80.1613, -17.9899, 20.3157

# Sweetspot

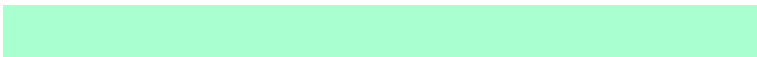
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.1613, -9.5393, -20.7470



93.8858, -7.2280, -2.0204



91.9211, -37.6076, 17.6161



43.0451, -3.4489, -1.4284

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.1613, -9.5393, -20.7470



76.7399, -9.5360, -25.9750



67.5716, 12.2862, -41.1602



43.5741, -3.3059, -0.7612



36.5167, 5.5692, -57.6650



12.3172, 0.0845, -15.5779



# Inverse Universe

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



73.8538, 34.3702, -5.5042



69.6957, 41.8487, -6.8455



96.4012, -15.3766, 36.0456



42.6023, 2.6058, 0.8662



34.7478, 62.2846, 0.9191

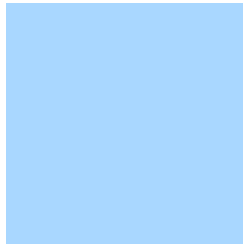


10.9439, 19.8024, -1.1498



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

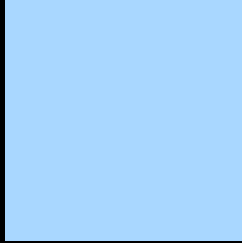
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

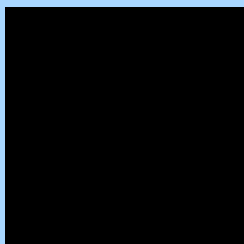
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

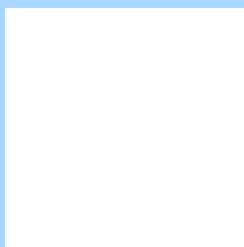
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493.



# 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

80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493

### Protanopia

79.8794, 1.8582, -17.8766

### Deuteranopia

79.9136, 5.4693, -20.8539



## Tritanopia

80.0571, -16.3059, -9.7260

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493

## Protanomaly

79.9627, -2.4176, -19.0558

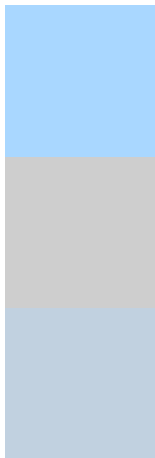
## Deuteranomaly

80.0171, -0.4088, -20.8021

## Tritanomaly

80.1273, -13.8752, -13.6120

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493

## Achromatopsia

78.5625, -4.1919, 4.2684

## Achromatomaly

78.9431, -6.4463, -4.4330

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493 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(169, 215, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(169, 215, 255)  
}
```

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(169, 215, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(169, 215, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493 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(169, 215, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(169, 215, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(169, 215, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(169, 215, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 215, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(169, 215,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.1598, -9.5382, -20.7493 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(169, 215, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(169,  
215, 255) }
```

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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