

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.4754, -39.8775,  
-6.4546)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.4754, -39.8775,  
-6.4546) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.3646,  
-39.8292, -6.4081)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42E8E6
RGB	66, 232, 230
RGB Percent	26%, 91%, 90%
CMY	0.7411, 0.0902, 0.0980
CMYK	0.72, 0.00, 0.01, 0.09
HSL	179°, 78%, 58%
HSV	179°, 72%, 91%
XYZ	45.3863, 64.5847, 84.9370
YIQ	182.1380, -98.2940, -35.8140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

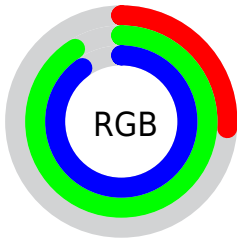
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	66, 150, 232
Decimal	4384998
CIELab	84.27, -41.39, -11.23
CIELCh	84, 42.882, 195.182
Yxy	64.5871, 0.2329, 0.3314
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282575078 (0xFF42E8E6)
YUV	182.1380, 23.5960, -101.8530
Hunter-Lab	80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081

# Details

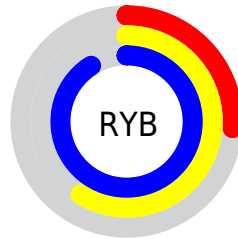
The HunterLab color **80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.3375, 58.6373, 22.5793**, and the grayscale version is **68.3887, -3.6490, 3.7157**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.7296, -35.4203, -5.2470**, and **58.4344, -31.1980, -5.6904** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.9514, -41.4797, -6.8253**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.9806, -37.4112, -5.7179**.

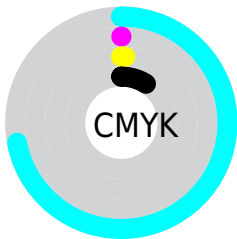
# Distribution



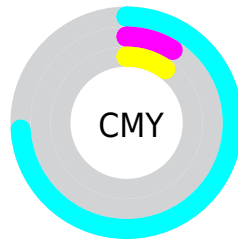
- Red (26%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081 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 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.3646, -39.8292,  
-6.4081

80.3646, -39.8292,  
-6.4081

210.0730,  
-62.4979, -2.9749

68.6486, -37.0173,  
-6.5653

105.5728,  
-45.2019, -5.9370

57.5635, -34.0944,  
-6.6668

119.0097,  
-47.7911, -5.6320

47.1490, -31.0313,  
-6.7063

132.9728,  
-50.3297, -5.2842

37.4516, -27.7862,  
-6.6777

147.4429,  
-52.8256, -4.8958

28.5288, -24.2973,  
-6.5736

162.4028,  
-55.2855, -4.4690

20.4547, -20.4667,  
-6.3862

177.8370,

13.3304, -16.7494,

-57.7146, -4.0055

-6.1106

193.7314,  
-60.1175, -3.5070

■ 6.8759, -12.0327,  
-6.7445

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.3646, -39.8292,  
-6.4081

■ 80.3646, -39.8292,  
-6.4081

■ 79.9514, -41.4797,  
-6.8253

■ 80.9806, -37.4112,  
-5.7179

■ 79.7131, -42.4409,  
-7.0016

■ 81.8119, -34.1791,  
-4.7403

■ 79.6140, -42.8500,  
-7.0096

■ 82.8719, -30.1152,  
-3.4660

■ 84.1685, -25.2259,  
-1.8956

85.7053, -19.5385,  
-0.0364

87.4830, -13.0966,  
2.0978

89.4991, -5.9564,  
4.4891

91.7488, 1.8181,  
7.1164

92.1037, 3.0416,  
7.4126

# Harmonies

## Analogous

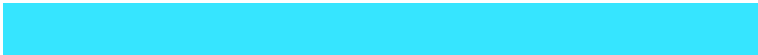
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.3661, -39.8840, 13.6351



80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081



80.3661, -30.9446, -28.1121

# Triad

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



80.3661, -39.8294, -6.4070



80.3661, 26.5696, -27.8725



80.3661, 6.3525, 33.4629

# Complementary

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



80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081



46.3375, 58.6373, 22.5793

# 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.



80.3661, 26.3608, 27.2243



80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081



80.3661, 38.8257, -6.1387

# Square

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



80.3661, -39.8294, -6.4070



80.3661, 6.6146, -42.5157



80.3661, 38.7455, 13.8425



80.3661, -14.6471, 33.4262



# Rectangle

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



80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081



80.3661, -20.6276, -39.1476



80.3661, 38.7455, 13.8425



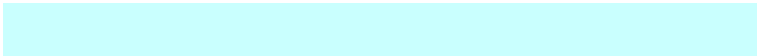
80.3661, 13.4615, 32.1187

# Sweetspot

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



80.3661, -39.8294, -6.4070



95.4874, -21.4525, 0.0574



77.0492, -60.0534, 42.4585



43.9432, -10.7827, -0.2555

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.3661, -39.8294, -6.4070



88.8485, -46.7874, -7.7250



54.1924, -2.5930, -50.1804



40.4144, -5.3594, 1.1859



59.3199, -31.9193, -5.2401



16.1285, -8.6589, -1.4671



# Inverse Universe

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



46.3375, 58.6373, 22.5793



47.5877, 75.0775, 28.3165



61.7916, 20.6438, 33.4898



37.9088, 1.3891, 3.1436



30.8690, 52.8794, 19.8283

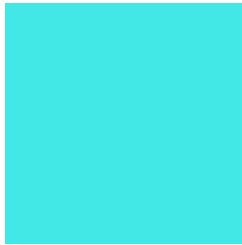


8.3974, 14.3968, 5.3017



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

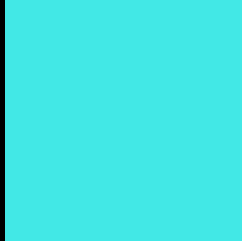
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081 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

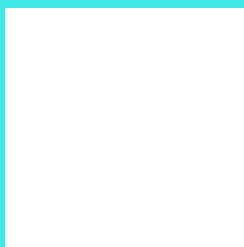
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081.



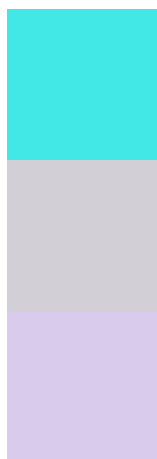
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3646,

-39.8292, -6.4081.

# 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

80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081

### Protanopia

79.5195, -1.8784, 1.0319

### Deuteranopia

79.6033, 6.0336, -9.9496



## Tritanopia

80.2457, -33.6064, -16.7568

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081



## Protanomaly

78.4526, -19.9463, -3.1785



## Deuteranomaly

78.4925, -15.4795, -10.7029



## Tritanomaly

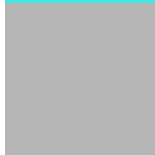
80.2253, -35.9943, -12.6982

# Monochromacy



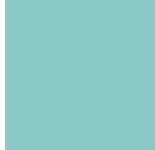
## Original Color

80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081



## Achromatopsia

68.3947, -3.6494, 3.7160



## Achromatomaly

71.4196, -20.5671, -1.2078

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081 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(66, 232, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 232, 230)  
}
```

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(66, 232, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 232, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081 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(66, 232, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 232, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 232, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 232, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 232, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 232,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.3646, -39.8292, -6.4081 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 232, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 232,  
230) }
```

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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