

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.4895, -28.3246,
-18.2627)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.4895, -28.3246,
-18.2627) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.6023,
-28.4971, -17.9667)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6AE3FB
RGB	106, 227, 251
RGB Percent	42%, 89%, 98%
CMY	0.5843, 0.1098, 0.0157
CMYK	0.58, 0.10, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	190°, 95%, 70%
HSV	190°, 58%, 98%
XYZ	50.8255, 64.9673, 101.1278
YIQ	193.5570, -79.8200, -18.1880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

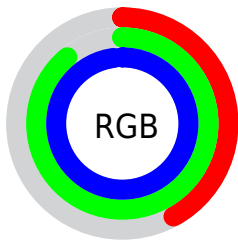
Format	Color
RYB	106, 172, 251
Decimal	7005179
CIELab	84.47, -27.21, -21.91
CIELCh	84, 34.938, 218.847
Yxy	64.9697, 0.2343, 0.2995
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285195259 (0xFF6AE3FB)
YUV	193.5570, 28.3194, -76.7875
Hunter-Lab	80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667

Details

The HunterLab color $80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CCCC`. A complement of this color would be $61.2510, 39.5989, 25.2348$, and the grayscale version is $73.1715, -3.9043, 3.9755$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $93.3085, -29.4589, -3.1350$, and $57.6546, -24.3415, -17.3864$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $78.3614, -29.7392, -21.2901$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $83.0898, -26.3719, -14.3877$.

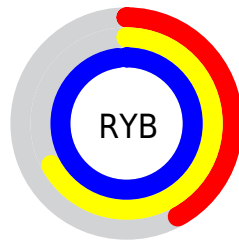
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (89%)

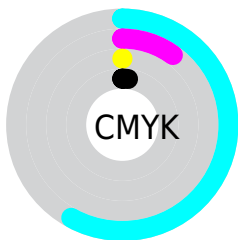
Blue (98%)



Red (42%)

Yellow (67%)

Blue (98%)

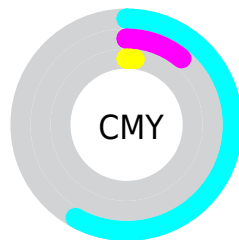


Cyan (58%)

Magenta (10%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (58%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667 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 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.6023, -28.4971,
-17.9667

80.6023, -28.4971,
-17.9667

210.4004,
-45.5676, -17.5944

68.8742, -26.4729,
-17.7477

105.8331,
-32.4267, -18.2267

57.7762, -24.3933,
-17.4682

119.2806,
-34.3481, -18.2762

47.3481, -22.2416,
-17.1251

133.2539,
-36.2485, -18.2752

37.6360, -19.9935,
-16.7188

147.7338,
-38.1325, -18.2263

28.6972, -17.6129,
-16.2562

162.7033,
-40.0037, -18.1317

20.6055, -15.0415,
-15.7612

178.1467,

13.4611, -12.1766,

-41.8650, -17.9936

-15.3108

194.0501,
-43.7190, -17.8140

■ 7.0331, -12.3080,
-16.5544

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.6023, -28.4971,
-17.9667

■ 80.6023, -28.4971,
-17.9667

■ 78.3614, -29.7392,
-21.2901

■ 83.0898, -26.3719,
-14.3877

■ 76.3572, -30.1005,
-24.3439

■ 85.8191, -23.3872,
-10.5825

■ 74.5782, -29.6210,
-27.1222

■ 88.7877, -19.5865,
-6.5785

■ 72.9968, -28.4036,
-29.6472

■ 91.9884, -15.0251,
-2.4058

■ 72.6575, -28.0810,
-30.1968

■ 95.4124, -9.7656,
1.9071

■ 98.8946, -4.4092,
6.1437

■ 99.8725, -6.0348,
7.2535

Harmonies

Analogous

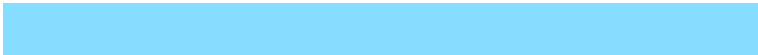
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.6038, -34.4720, -0.6065



80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667



80.6038, -15.9048, -30.8465

Triad

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



80.6038, -28.4973, -17.9654



80.6038, 28.9440, -7.8216



80.6038, -9.3325, 29.7102

Complementary

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



80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667



61.2510, 39.5989, 25.2348

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.



80.6038, 7.9900, 28.5744



80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667



80.6038, 31.0760, 9.0811

Square

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



80.6038, -28.4973, -17.9654



80.6038, 17.5238, -24.1881



80.6038, 23.1265, 21.7434



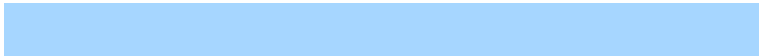
80.6038, -24.0329, 25.2590

Rectangle

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



80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667



80.6038, -4.9702, -33.8664



80.6038, 23.1265, 21.7434



80.6038, -3.6379, 29.9456

Sweetspot

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



80.6038, -28.4973, -17.9654



93.9108, -14.9187, -2.1238



85.7974, -57.9330, 37.7991



43.1341, -7.3665, -1.3845

0.0000, NaN, NaN



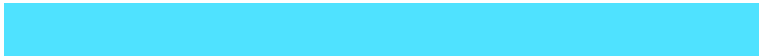
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.6038, -28.4973, -17.9654



79.5054, -30.3759, -22.0933



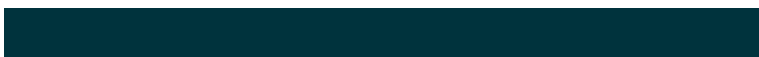
58.3617, 6.0560, -56.6513



43.6929, -4.9410, 0.5316



52.8524, -20.5915, -21.6099



16.4710, -6.7744, -5.9632

Inverse Universe

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



60.3036, 68.5312, -33.0953



56.8713, 81.7342, -38.4457



79.3576, 3.0537, 38.7642



41.7999, 3.1288, -0.7131



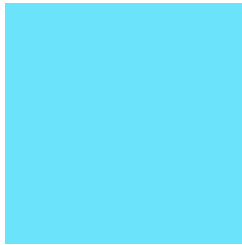
36.3742, 69.0283, -28.7145



11.1270, 21.2089, -9.5046

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

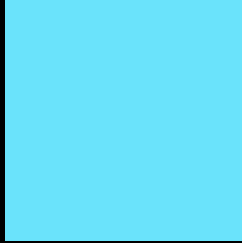
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667 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 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667.

-28.4971, -17.9667.

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

80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667

Protanopia

80.0763, 0.0568, -10.5480

Deuteranopia

80.0028, 5.7686, -20.7154



Tritanopia

80.6745, -30.3583, -14.8978

Trichromacy



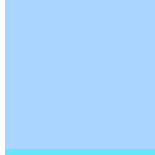
Original Color

80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667



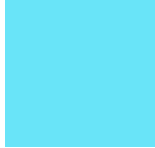
Protanomaly

79.6221, -12.3910, -14.2954



Deuteranomaly

79.5552, -8.4995, -21.0081



Tritanomaly

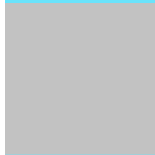
80.7882, -29.7733, -15.9148

Monochromacy



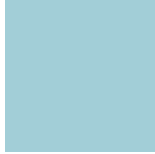
Original Color

80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667



Achromatopsia

73.4493, -3.9191, 3.9906



Achromatomaly

75.3195, -15.1214, -4.4610

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667 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(106, 227, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(106, 227, 251)  
}
```

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(106, 227, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(106, 227, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667 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(106, 227, 251) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(106, 227, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(106, 227, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(106, 227, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 227, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(106, 227,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6023, -28.4971, -17.9667 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(106, 227, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(106,  
227, 251) }
```

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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