

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.4991, -40.4602,  
-11.2511)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.4991, -40.4602,  
-11.2511) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.4991,  
-40.4602, -11.2511)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1FE9EF
RGB	31, 233, 239
RGB Percent	12%, 91%, 94%
CMY	0.8783, 0.0863, 0.0627
CMYK	0.87, 0.03, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	182°, 87%, 53%
HSV	182°, 87%, 94%
XYZ	45.2839, 64.8011, 91.7824
YIQ	173.2860, -122.3180, -40.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

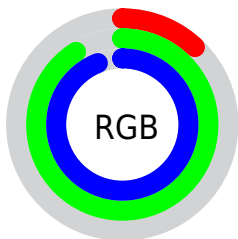
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	31, 133, 239
Decimal	2091503
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.38, -42.16, -15.86
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	84, 45.044, 200.610
Yxy	64.8034, 0.2243, 0.3210
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280281583 (0xFF1FE9EF)
YUV	173.2860, 32.3970, -124.7848
Hunter-Lab	80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511

# Details

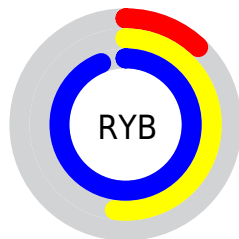
The HunterLab color **80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **44.4687, 68.7212, 26.8737**, and the grayscale version is **64.6730, -3.4508, 3.5138**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0371, -38.0707, -6.1853**, and **59.0450, -29.9597, -9.1268** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1051, -40.7684, -11.7961**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.0635, -39.4977, -10.4686**.

# Distribution



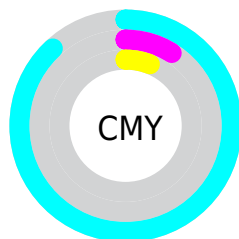
- Red (12%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (12%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)




- Cyan (88%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (6%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511 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 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 80.4991, -40.4602,  
-11.2511


 80.4991, -40.4602,  
-11.2511


210.2582,  
-63.4362, -9.1910


 68.7762, -37.6052,  
-11.2353


 105.7200,  
-45.9117, -11.1123


 57.6838, -34.6365,  
-11.1597


 119.1629,  
-48.5375, -10.9671

 47.2616, -31.5241,  
-11.0183

 133.1318,  
-51.1111, -10.7750

 37.5559, -28.2254,  
-10.8064

 147.6075,  
-53.6407, -10.5385

 28.6240, -24.6776,  
-10.5204

162.5728,  
-56.1329, -10.2600

 20.5400, -20.7812,  
-10.1610

178.0123,

 13.4043, -17.0107,

-58.5933, -9.9413

-9.7469

193.9117,  
-61.0264, -9.5845

■ 6.9653, -12.1893,  
-10.4907

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.4991, -40.4602,  
-11.2511

■ 80.4991, -40.4602,  
-11.2511

■ 80.1051, -40.7684,  
-11.7961

■ 81.0635, -39.4977,  
-10.4686

■ 80.0040, -40.7941,  
-11.9352

■ 81.8231, -37.7746,  
-9.4159

■ 82.7991, -35.2295,  
-8.0724

■ 84.0051, -31.8332,  
-6.4304

■ 85.4496, -27.5837,  
-4.4915

■ 87.1371, -22.5017,  
-2.2654

■ 89.0682, -16.6263,  
0.2321

■ 91.2406, -10.0101,  
2.9809

■ 93.6494, -2.7152,  
5.9578

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.5006, -42.2084, 10.7246



80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511



80.5006, -29.6190, -33.7080

# Triad

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



80.5006, -40.4602, -11.2500



80.5006, 31.3894, -25.8542



80.5006, 2.7782, 35.0149

# Complementary

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



80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511



44.4687, 68.7212, 26.8737

# 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.



80.5006, 24.5962, 29.8564



80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511



80.5006, 42.2539, -2.5231

# Square

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



80.5006, -40.4602, -11.2500



80.5006, 11.2723, -43.6004



80.5006, 39.6416, 17.3966



80.5006, -18.7710, 33.8604



# Rectangle

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



80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511



80.5006, -17.9767, -44.0584



80.5006, 39.6416, 17.3966



80.5006, 10.3563, 34.0292

# Sweetspot

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



80.5006, -40.4602, -11.2500



93.9716, -23.6681, -2.2009



78.8314, -66.1109, 46.2517



43.1658, -11.8884, -1.4238

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.5006, -40.4602, -11.2500



86.1029, -43.8977, -12.8587



47.8579, 7.0170, -71.5569



42.2447, -5.4516, 1.0634



59.5031, -30.3613, -8.8323



17.2335, -8.8427, -2.4516



# Inverse Universe

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



50.2152, 92.6886, -58.4603



52.9295, 103.4059, -64.7310



60.6342, 26.3716, 36.5548



40.0288, 3.2309, -1.3644



36.5618, 71.4380, -44.7833

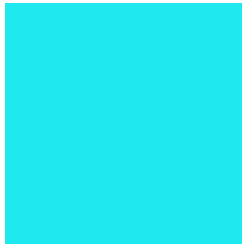


10.5571, 20.6453, -13.0687



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

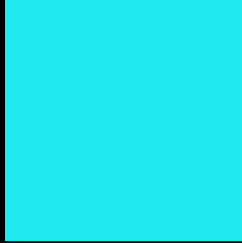
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511 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 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511.



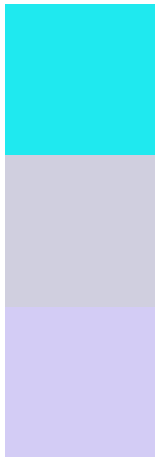
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511.

-40.4602, -11.2511.

# 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

80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511

### Protanopia

79.6010, -1.0681, -2.9677

### Deuteranopia

79.7667, 5.7257, -14.9582



## Tritanopia

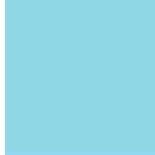
80.3958, -36.4335, -17.7975

# Trichromacy



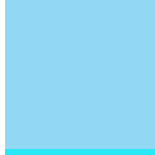
## Original Color

80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511



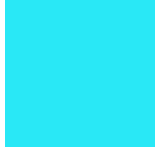
## Protanomaly

77.9090, -21.3252, -8.7793



## Deuteranomaly

78.2195, -17.4601, -16.3806



## Tritanomaly

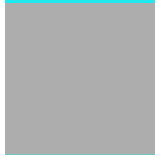
80.5223, -38.0432, -15.2471

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511



## Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122



## Achromatomaly

68.6487, -22.6842, -3.7182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511 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(31, 233, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(31, 233, 239)  
}
```

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(31, 233, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(31, 233, 239) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511 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(31, 233, 239) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(31, 233, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(31, 233, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(31, 233, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 233, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(31, 233,  
239) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.4991, -40.4602, -11.2511 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(31, 233, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(31, 233,  
239) }
```

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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