

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.5386, -38.8931,
-12.3100)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.5386, -38.8931,
-12.3100) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.4316,
-38.7736, -12.4620)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	30E8F1
RGB	48, 232, 241
RGB Percent	19%, 91%, 95%
CMY	0.8117, 0.0902, 0.0549
CMYK	0.80, 0.04, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	183°, 87%, 57%
HSV	183°, 80%, 95%
XYZ	45.9527, 64.6924, 93.2840
YIQ	178.0100, -112.5530, -36.2090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

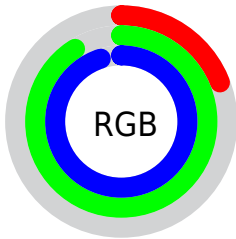
Format	Color
R_{YB}	48, 142, 241
Decimal	3205361
CIE _{Lab}	84.33, -40.01, -16.98
CIE _{LCh}	84, 43.460, 202.995
Yxy	64.6948, 0.2253, 0.3172
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281395441 (0xFF30E8F1)
YUV	178.0100, 31.0541, -114.0188
Hunter-Lab	80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620

Details

The HunterLab color **80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.7358, 64.3934, 26.3759**, and the grayscale version is **66.6388, -3.5557, 3.6206**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.3275, -36.9566, -5.7909**, and **58.7822, -29.1324, -10.5842** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.7675, -39.3545, -13.3930**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2914, -37.4465, -11.2610**.

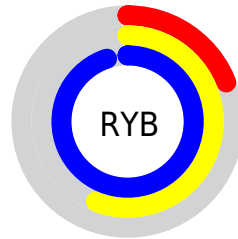
Distribution



Red (19%)

Green (91%)

Blue (95%)



Red (19%)

Yellow (56%)

Blue (95%)

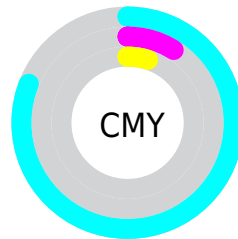


Cyan (80%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (81%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620 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 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.4316, -38.7736,
-12.4620

80.4316, -38.7736,
-12.4620

210.1653,
-60.8872, -10.7270

68.7122, -36.0402,
-12.4061

105.6461,
-44.0025, -12.4011

57.6234, -33.2015,
-12.2897

119.0860,
-46.5254, -12.2936

47.2051, -30.2297,
-12.1074

133.0520,
-49.0007, -12.1383

37.5035, -27.0847,
-11.8550

147.5248,
-51.4361, -11.9379

28.5762, -23.7074,
-11.5302

162.4875,
-53.8377, -11.6946

20.4972, -20.0038,
-11.1372

177.9243,

13.3672, -16.3042,

-56.2107, -11.4105

-10.7033

193.8212,
-58.5593, -11.0874

■ 6.9205, -12.1110,
-11.5726

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.4316, -38.7736,
-12.4620

■ 80.4316, -38.7736,
-12.4620

■ 79.7675, -39.3545,
-13.3930

■ 81.2914, -37.4465,
-11.2610

■ 79.2550, -39.3536,
-14.1088

■ 82.3639, -35.3028,
-9.7723

■ 83.6648, -32.3071,
-7.9867

■ 85.2033, -28.4530,
-5.9063

■ 86.9838, -23.7581,
-3.5416

■ 89.0069, -18.2587,
-0.9093

■ 91.2703, -12.0058,
1.9695

■ 93.7690, -5.0597,
5.0713

■ 95.4907, -0.9206,
7.1535

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.4331, -41.1937, 9.0065



80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620



80.4331, -27.5914, -33.5671

Triad

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



80.4331, -38.7737, -12.4608



80.4331, 31.2673, -22.9200



80.4331, 0.7833, 34.3421

Complementary

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



80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620



46.7358, 64.3934, 26.3759

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.



80.4331, 21.9951, 29.7814



80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620



80.4331, 40.7482, -0.5426

Square

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



80.4331, -38.7737, -12.4608



80.4331, 12.4157, -40.6247



80.4331, 37.1892, 18.2159



80.4331, -19.7457, 32.7159

Rectangle

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



80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620



80.4331, -15.9781, -42.7609



80.4331, 37.1892, 18.2159



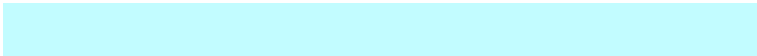
80.4331, 8.0934, 33.5329

Sweetspot

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



80.4331, -38.7737, -12.4608



94.0084, -21.9110, -2.1241



79.8817, -65.2663, 45.4485



43.1392, -11.0960, -1.4433

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.4331, -38.7737, -12.4608



84.6984, -41.9972, -14.7712



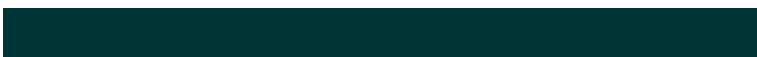
50.1783, 5.3773, -67.3181



42.1843, -5.3558, 0.9923



58.4116, -29.0393, -10.3219



16.9620, -8.5148, -2.8199

Inverse Universe

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



51.6166, 89.1502, -54.3295



52.9036, 101.8218, -61.1692



64.0540, 21.2978, 37.2526



40.0224, 3.1965, -1.2733



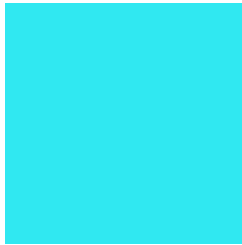
36.3837, 70.8191, -42.4653



10.5127, 20.4908, -12.4905

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

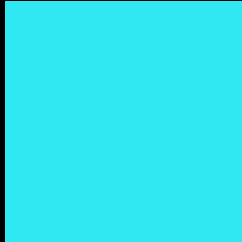
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620 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

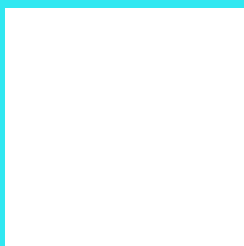
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620.



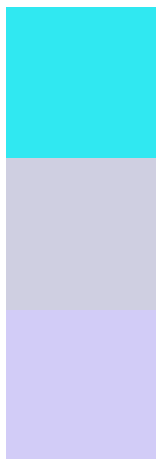
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.4316,

-38.7736, -12.4620.

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

80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620

Protanopia

79.5784, -1.0094, -4.0549

Deuteranopia

79.7513, 5.8284, -16.1747



Tritanopia

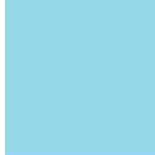
80.5184, -36.0360, -17.0097

Trichromacy



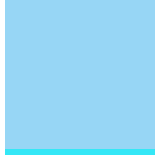
Original Color

80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620



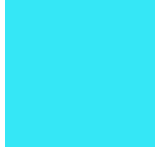
Protanomaly

78.2757, -19.8288, -9.3783



Deuteranomaly

78.2720, -15.4465, -17.4760



Tritanomaly

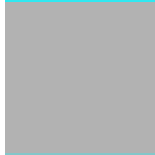
80.3508, -36.9169, -15.4702

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620



Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252



Achromatomaly

70.3068, -21.2364, -3.6486

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620 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(48, 232, 241)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(48, 232, 241)  
}
```

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(48, 232, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(48, 232, 241) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620 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(48, 232, 241) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(48, 232, 241) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(48, 232, 241) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(48, 232, 241); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 232, 241);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(48, 232,  
241) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.4316, -38.7736, -12.4620 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(48, 232, 241) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(48, 232,  
241) }
```

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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