

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.6184, -39.3926,  
-15.7285)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.6184, -39.3926,  
-15.7285) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.6184,  
-39.3926, -15.7285)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00E9F7
RGB	0, 233, 247
RGB Percent	0%, 91%, 97%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0863, 0.0314
CMYK	1.00, 0.06, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	183°, 100%, 48%
HSV	183°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	45.9275, 64.9933, 98.1200
YIQ	164.9290, -143.3620, -45.0420

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

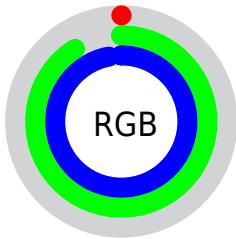
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 120, 247
Decimal	59895
CIELab	84.48, -40.75, -19.94
CIELCh	84, 45.363, 206.072
Yxy	64.9956, 0.2197, 0.3109
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278249975 (0xFF00E9F7)
YUV	164.9290, 40.4610, -144.6427
Hunter-Lab	80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285

# Details

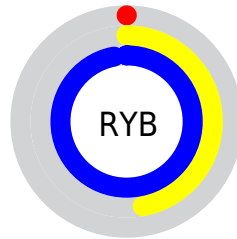
The HunterLab color **80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **44.8226, 74.9483, 28.9287**, and the grayscale version is **61.2023, -3.2656, 3.3252**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8416, -38.8231, -6.4516**, and **59.3345, -28.2469, -13.1861** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.6181, -39.3919, -15.7298**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.2373, -39.5047, -14.8570**.

# Distribution



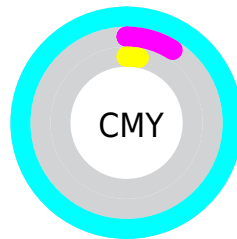
- Red (0%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (3%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285 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 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.6184, -39.3926,  
-15.7285

80.6184, -39.3926,  
-15.7285

210.4225,  
-61.7970, -14.8182

68.8894, -36.6186,  
-15.5731

105.8506,  
-44.6958, -15.8628

57.7906, -33.7370,  
-15.3566

119.2989,  
-47.2533, -15.8504

47.3615, -30.7190,  
-15.0750

133.2728,  
-49.7618, -15.7885

37.6484, -27.5241,  
-14.7264

147.7535,  
-52.2290, -15.6797

28.7085, -24.0920,  
-14.3135

162.7236,  
-54.6612, -15.5262

20.6157, -20.3277,  
-13.8510

178.1677,

13.4700, -16.5613,

-57.0639, -15.3302

-13.3926

194.0716,  
-59.4412, -15.0936

■ 7.0436, -12.3264,  
-14.3916

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.6184, -39.3926,  
-15.7285

■ 80.6184, -39.3926,  
-15.7285

■ 80.6181, -39.3919,  
-15.7298

■ 81.2373, -39.5047,  
-14.8570

■ 82.0112, -39.0081,  
-13.7654

■ 82.9849, -37.7392,  
-12.3968

■ 84.1800, -35.6273,  
-10.7308

■ 85.6107, -32.6382,  
-8.7611

■ 87.2855, -28.7674,  
-6.4919

■ 89.2085, -24.0349,  
-3.9357

■ 91.3796, -18.4797,  
-1.1111

■ 93.7957, -12.1552,  
1.9592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.6199, -42.8587, 7.1390



80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285



80.6199, -26.9191, -37.4385

# Triad

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



80.6199, -39.3925, -15.7273



80.6199, 34.5435, -21.9283



80.6199, -1.3408, 35.4489

# Complementary

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



80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285



44.8226, 74.9483, 28.9287

# 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.



80.6199, 21.1117, 31.4748



80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285



80.6199, 43.2074, 1.5373

# Square

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



80.6199, -39.3925, -15.7273



80.6199, 15.4658, -41.6497



80.6199, 38.0444, 20.3683



80.6199, -22.3387, 33.1516

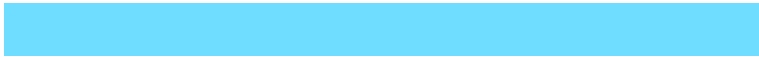


# Rectangle

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



80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285



80.6199, -14.3922, -46.2327



80.6199, 38.0444, 20.3683



80.6199, 6.3018, 34.8394

# Sweetspot

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



80.6199, -39.3925, -15.7273



92.4815, -24.9645, -4.1035



81.5785, -69.8313, 48.7831



42.3825, -12.5566, -2.4322

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.6199, -39.3925, -15.7273



83.5829, -40.8342, -16.3220



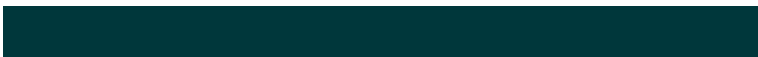
42.5755, 19.8045, -95.9615



43.1130, -5.4294, 0.9709



58.6894, -28.7225, -11.3530



17.5371, -8.6838, -3.1741



# Inverse Universe

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



50.6551, 98.3545, -57.2995



52.5201, 101.9824, -59.3954



61.1150, 30.7511, 38.1950



40.9281, 3.2623, -1.2579



36.8464, 71.5643, -41.8000

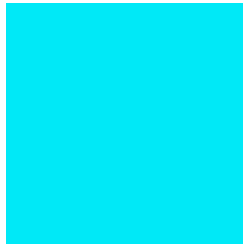


10.9458, 21.2936, -12.6827



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

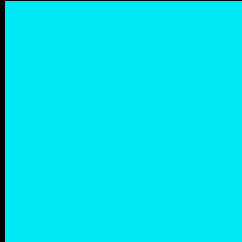
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285 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 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285.



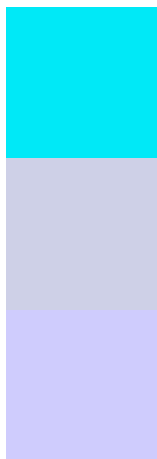
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6184,

-39.3926, -15.7285.

# 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

80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285

### Protanopia

80.0019, -0.7025, -6.7442

### Deuteranopia

79.7138, 6.1749, -19.8915



## Tritanopia

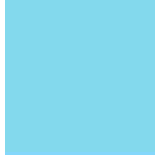
80.5360, -37.6037, -18.2224

# Trichromacy



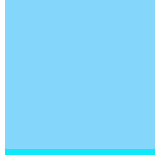
## Original Color

80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285



## Protanomaly

77.8238, -22.7504, -13.4836



## Deuteranomaly

77.7634, -18.4942, -21.9919



## Tritanomaly

80.4468, -38.0290, -17.7517

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285



## Achromatopsia

61.3402, -3.2730, 3.3327



## Achromatomaly

66.1591, -23.8037, -5.9190

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285 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(0, 233, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 233, 247)  
}
```

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(0, 233, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 233, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285 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(0, 233, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 233, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 233, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 233, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 233, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 233,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6184, -39.3926, -15.7285 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 233, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 233,  
247) }
```

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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