

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.6730, -22.1393,  
-22.7056)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.6730, -22.1393,  
-22.7056) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.5551,  
-23.1687, -20.4009)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DE0FF
RGB	125, 224, 255
RGB Percent	49%, 88%, 100%
CMY	0.5098, 0.1216, 0.0000
CMYK	0.51, 0.12, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	194°, 100%, 75%
HSV	194°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	53.1631, 64.8912, 104.3310
YIQ	197.9330, -68.9550, -11.3470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

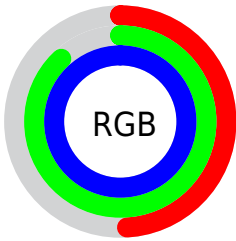
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	125, 181, 255
Decimal	8249599
CIE Lab	84.43, -20.91, -24.02
CIE LCh	84, 31.848, 228.956
Yxy	64.8936, 0.2391, 0.2918
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286439679 (0xFF7DE0FF)
YUV	197.9330, 28.1340, -63.9622
Hunter-Lab	80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009

# Details

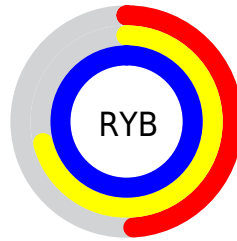
The HunterLab color **80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **68.2046, 29.3758, 25.6737**, and the grayscale version is **75.0256, -4.0032, 4.0763**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.3686, -25.5176, -1.7375**, and **57.8319, -20.0130, -19.4878** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.4624, -24.2534, -25.1058**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9002, -21.2136, -15.5292**.

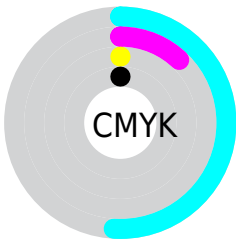
# Distribution



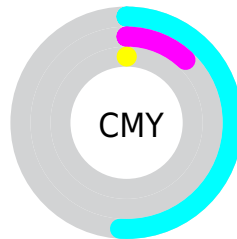
- Red (49%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009 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 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.5551, -23.1687,  
-20.4009

80.5551, -23.1687,  
-20.4009

210.3353,  
-37.8213, -20.5864

68.8294, -21.4820,  
-20.1167

105.7813,  
-26.4789, -20.7892

57.7339, -19.7623,  
-19.7740

119.2267,  
-28.1125, -20.9026

47.3085, -17.9982,  
-19.3704

133.1980,  
-29.7374, -20.9648

37.5993, -16.1728,  
-18.9094

147.6760,  
-31.3568, -20.9782

28.6637, -14.2602,  
-18.4030

162.6435,  
-32.9731, -20.9450

20.5755, -12.2189,  
-17.8872

178.0852,

13.4351, -9.9748,

-34.5882, -20.8674

-17.4684

193.9868,  
-36.2038, -20.7473

■ 7.0022, -12.2538,  
-19.0601

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.5551, -23.1687,  
-20.4009

■ 80.5551, -23.1687,  
-20.4009

■ 77.4624, -24.2534,  
-25.1058

■ 83.9002, -21.2136,  
-15.5292

■ 74.6220, -24.4322,  
-29.6154

■ 87.4850, -18.4386,  
-10.5321

■ 72.0340, -23.7008,  
-33.8979

■ 91.3005, -14.9067,  
-5.4398

■ 69.6876, -22.0980,  
-37.9377

■ 95.3345, -10.6850,  
-0.2804

■ 67.7429, -20.0406,  
-41.4107

99.5747, -5.8405,  
4.9227

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

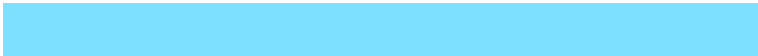
# Harmonies

## Analogous

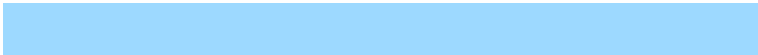
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.5566, -30.8935, -5.5046



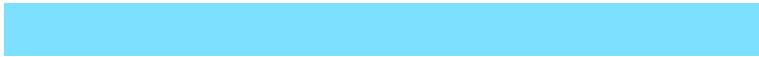
80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009



80.5566, -10.0004, -29.1700

# Triad

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



80.5566, -23.1693, -20.3988



80.5566, 27.4940, -1.3083



80.5566, -13.8693, 27.0773

# Complementary

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



80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009



68.2046, 29.3758, 25.6737

# 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.



80.5566, 1.5581, 27.7710



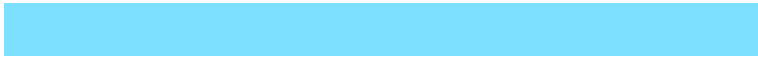
80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009



80.5566, 26.2587, 13.1605

# Square

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



80.5566, -23.1693, -20.3988



80.5566, 19.7343, -16.8256



80.5566, 16.4780, 23.1640

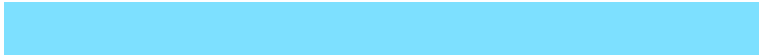


80.5566, -25.8147, 21.0438



# Rectangle

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



80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009



80.5566, 0.4473, -29.4234



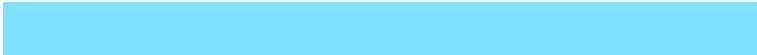
80.5566, 16.4780, 23.1640



80.5566, -8.9449, 27.8928

# Sweetspot

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



80.5566, -23.1693, -20.3988



93.6865, -12.4616, -2.3620



88.4638, -53.5936, 32.6891



42.9503, -6.1768, -1.5960

0.0000, NaN, NaN

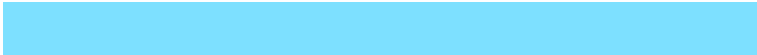


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.5566, -23.1693, -20.3988



77.4558, -24.2548, -25.1160



60.5047, 9.2395, -55.2639



44.3893, -4.6305, 0.2239



49.2156, -14.8367, -29.4871



15.8947, -5.3795, -8.2543



# Inverse Universe

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



64.2735, 59.7892, -24.4037



59.4360, 71.3385, -28.2318



86.0832, -4.2031, 39.6059



42.6872, 3.0606, -0.3405



36.2949, 67.8436, -20.6362

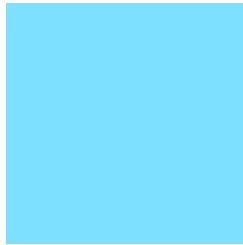


11.3999, 21.4347, -7.4544



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

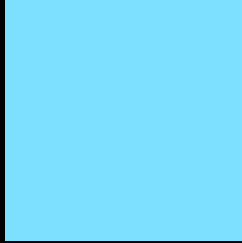
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

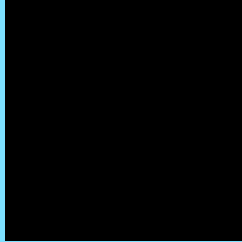
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009.



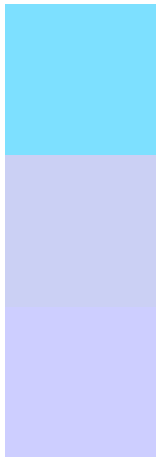
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009.

-23.1687, -20.4009.

# 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

80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009

### Protanopia

80.2122, 0.9686, -13.8203

### Deuteranopia

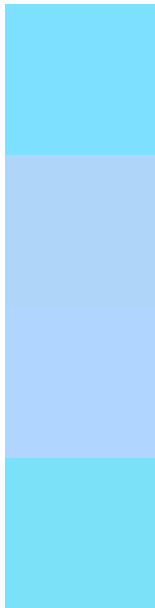
80.2133, 4.9357, -20.4162



## Tritanopia

80.6160, -27.2444, -13.7485

# Trichromacy



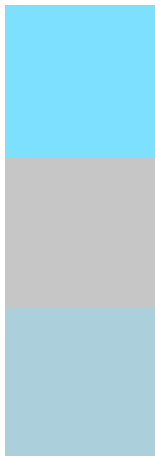
**Original Color**  
80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009

**Protanomaly**  
79.9903, -9.0617, -16.6941

**Deuteranomaly**  
80.0241, -6.7680, -20.9030

**Tritanomaly**  
80.4769, -25.7311, -16.2880

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**  
80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009

**Achromatopsia**  
75.1473, -4.0097, 4.0829

**Achromatomaly**  
76.4186, -12.5186, -5.1267

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009 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(125, 224, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 224, 255)  
}
```

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(125, 224, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 224, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009 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(125, 224, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 224, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 224, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 224, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 224, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 224,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.5551, -23.1687, -20.4009 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 224, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
224, 255) }
```

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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