

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.7275, -22.2793,  
-14.4745)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.7275, -22.2793,  
-14.4745) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.6254,  
-21.9016, -14.8189)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CDFF6
RGB	140, 223, 246
RGB Percent	55%, 87%, 96%
CMY	0.4510, 0.1255, 0.0353
CMYK	0.43, 0.09, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	193°, 85%, 76%
HSV	193°, 43%, 96%
XYZ	53.8374, 65.0046, 96.8983
YIQ	200.8050, -56.8510, -10.4430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

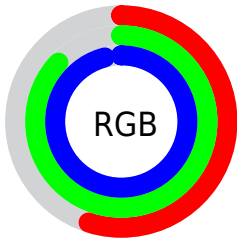
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	140, 187, 246
Decimal	9232374
CIELab	84.49, -19.43, -19.12
CIELCh	84, 27.261, 224.542
Yxy	65.0071, 0.2495, 0.3013
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287422454 (0xFF8CDF6)
YUV	200.8050, 22.2811, -53.3260
Hunter-Lab	80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189

# Details

The HunterLab color **80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **69.0520, 23.5007, 21.6561**, and the grayscale version is **76.2688, -4.0695, 4.1438**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.2606, -22.2379, -0.5739**, and **57.8937, -18.7555, -14.5446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.6506, -23.8395, -19.1431**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.8365, -19.1631, -10.3374**.

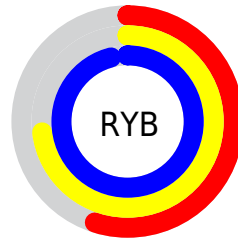
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (87%)

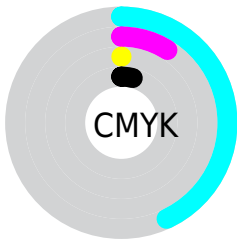
Blue (96%)



Red (55%)

Yellow (73%)

Blue (96%)

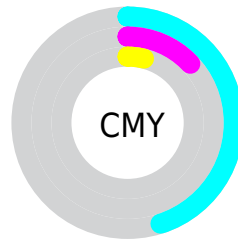


Cyan (43%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189 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 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.6254, -21.9016,  
-14.8189

80.6254, -21.9016,  
-14.8189

210.4323,  
-35.9906, -13.6824

68.8962, -20.2933,  
-14.6904

105.8584,  
-25.0674, -14.8997

57.7969, -18.6572,  
-14.5010

119.3070,  
-26.6340, -14.8613

47.3674, -16.9832,  
-14.2460

133.2812,  
-28.1948, -14.7738

37.6539, -15.2559,  
-13.9230

147.7621,  
-29.7525, -14.6399

28.7136, -13.4521,  
-13.5330

162.7325,  
-31.3093, -14.4617

20.6202, -11.5339,  
-13.0873

178.1769,

13.4739, -9.4343,

-32.8670, -14.2415

-12.6315

194.0811,  
-34.4270, -13.9812

■ 7.0483, -12.3345,  
-13.5437

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.6254, -21.9016,  
-14.8189

■ 80.6254, -21.9016,  
-14.8189

■ 77.6506, -23.8395,  
-19.1431

■ 83.8365, -19.1631,  
-10.3374

■ 74.9131, -24.9324,  
-23.2818

■ 87.2706, -15.6778,  
-5.7338

■ 72.4160, -25.1582,  
-27.2039

■ 90.9192, -11.5080,  
-1.0355

■ 70.1547, -24.5247,  
-30.8873

■ 94.7710, -6.7173,  
3.7327

■ 68.1146, -23.0843,  
-34.3261

■ 98.0270, -4.0871,  
7.5969

■ 66.8052, -21.7277,  
-36.5968

■ 99.7165, -6.8908,  
9.4824

# Harmonies

## Analogous

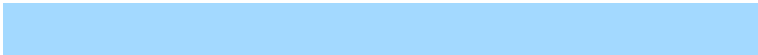
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.6270, -27.8155, -2.0273



80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189



80.6270, -11.0759, -23.0656

# Triad

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



80.6270, -21.9022, -14.8176



80.6270, 22.1288, -2.4387



80.6270, -10.6896, 24.7334

# Complementary

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



80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189



69.0520, 23.5007, 21.6561

# 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.



80.6270, 2.6942, 24.6602



80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189



80.6270, 22.2491, 10.3174

# Square

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



80.6270, -21.9022, -14.8176



80.6270, 14.6222, -15.1609



80.6270, 14.9411, 19.7908



80.6270, -21.6353, 20.0104



# Rectangle

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



80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189



80.6270, -2.2510, -24.1471



80.6270, 14.9411, 19.7908



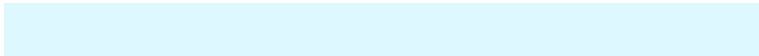
80.6270, -6.3414, 25.2408

# Sweetspot

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



80.6270, -21.9022, -14.8176



94.7325, -11.9580, -1.0475



86.0996, -46.2268, 28.3935



43.4300, -6.0040, -0.9887

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.6270, -21.9022, -14.8176



81.1819, -24.6720, -19.5034



64.0258, 4.5809, -41.2080



42.5580, -4.5422, 0.3119



49.0265, -16.1786, -26.3539



15.0342, -5.4797, -6.9624



# Inverse Universe

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



66.0897, 48.2997, -21.0620



63.8601, 61.5674, -26.5282



84.0134, -4.0584, 34.1867



40.8695, 2.9484, -0.4252



35.3918, 66.4524, -22.4227

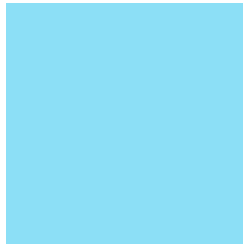


10.5632, 19.9516, -7.6062



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

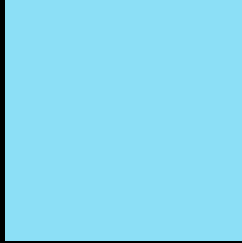
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189 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

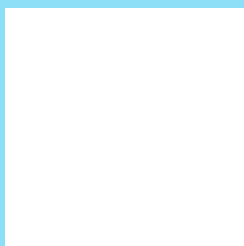
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189.



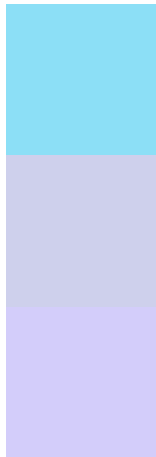
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6254,

-21.9016, -14.8189.

# 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

80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189

### Protanopia

80.1809, 0.2687, -9.2689

### Deuteranopia

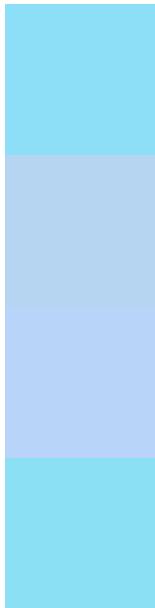
80.2581, 6.2273, -17.2499



## Tritanopia

80.7534, -23.4357, -12.3274

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189

## Protanomaly

79.8905, -8.4000, -12.0996

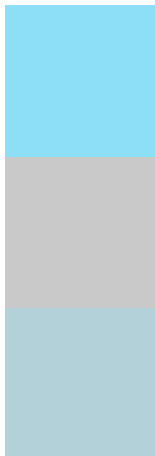
## Deuteranomaly

80.1504, -5.1918, -16.9995

## Tritanomaly

80.7907, -23.2226, -12.8516

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189

## Achromatopsia

76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

## Achromatomaly

77.5850, -11.7309, -2.5638

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189 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(140, 223, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 223, 246)  
}
```

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(140, 223, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 223, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189 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(140, 223, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 223, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(140, 223, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 223, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 223, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 223,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6254, -21.9016, -14.8189 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 223, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
223, 246) }
```

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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