

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.7746, -19.5452,  
-20.0130)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.7746, -19.5452,  
-20.0130) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.6461,  
-19.4251, -20.2007)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8CDEFF
RGB	140, 222, 255
RGB Percent	55%, 87%, 100%
CMY	0.4510, 0.1294, 0.0000
CMYK	0.45, 0.13, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	197°, 100%, 77%
HSV	197°, 45%, 100%
XYZ	54.9864, 65.0379, 104.2632
YIQ	201.2440, -59.4650, -7.1210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

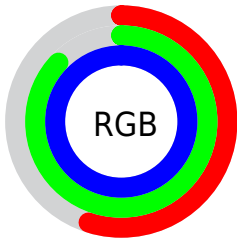
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	140, 188, 255
Decimal	9232127
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.50, -16.58, -23.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 29.046, 235.187
Yxy	65.0403, 0.2452, 0.2900
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287422207 (0xFF8CDEFF)
YUV	201.2440, 26.5017, -53.7110
Hunter-Lab	80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007

# Details

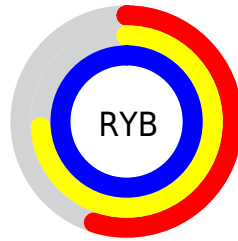
The HunterLab color **80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **72.8295, 21.8539, 25.0597**, and the grayscale version is **76.4394, -4.0786, 4.1531**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.2606, -22.2379, -0.5739**, and **57.8481, -16.6710, -19.4039** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **76.9888, -20.4831, -25.7770**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5516, -17.5385, -14.5484**.

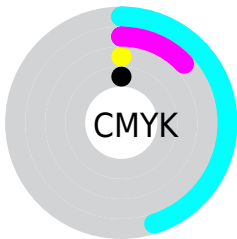
# Distribution



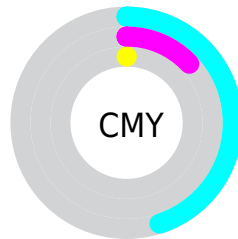
- Red (55%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (55%)
- Yellow (74%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007 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 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.6461, -19.4251,  
-20.2007

80.6461, -19.4251,  
-20.2007

210.4607,  
-32.4389, -20.3377

68.9157, -17.9660,  
-19.9220

105.8810,  
-22.3164, -20.5778

57.8154, -16.4889,  
-19.5849

119.3305,  
-23.7552, -20.6856

47.3847, -14.9857,  
-19.1865

133.3056,  
-25.1935, -20.7423

37.6699, -13.4442,  
-18.7300

147.7874,  
-26.6334, -20.7503

28.7282, -11.8455,  
-18.2272

162.7586,  
-28.0767, -20.7118

20.6333, -10.1592,  
-17.7124

178.2037,

13.4853, -8.3306,

-29.5247, -20.6290

-17.2886

194.1088,  
-30.9785, -20.5037

7.0617, -10.6094,  
-18.7650

0.0000, NaN, -NF

80.6461, -19.4251,  
-20.2007

80.6461, -19.4251,  
-20.2007

76.9888, -20.4831,  
-25.7770

84.5516, -17.5385,  
-14.5484

73.5861, -20.6540,  
-31.2458

88.6880, -14.8876,  
-8.8590

70.4461, -19.9024,  
-36.5653

93.0429, -11.5436,  
-3.1566

67.5688, -18.2256,  
-41.6995

97.6023, -7.5761,  
2.5385

■ 64.9425, -15.6747, 100.0000, -5.3358,  
-46.6303 5.4332

■ 63.7233, -14.1938,  
-49.0082

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.6476, -27.7319, -7.5655



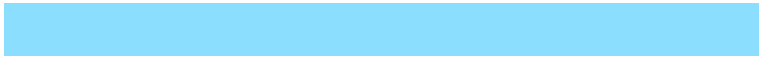
80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007



80.6476, -6.6038, -26.2984

# Triad

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



80.6476, -19.4258, -20.1986



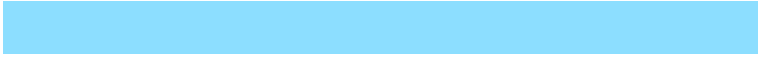
80.6476, 24.9901, 2.1621



80.6476, -15.6888, 24.6694

# Complementary

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



80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007



72.8295, 21.8539, 25.0597

# 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.



80.6476, -1.9852, 26.3632



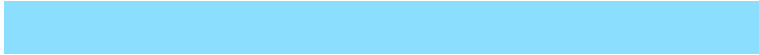
80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007



80.6476, 22.1391, 14.7557

# Square

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



80.6476, -19.4258, -20.1986



80.6476, 19.5549, -12.0326



80.6476, 12.0138, 23.0622

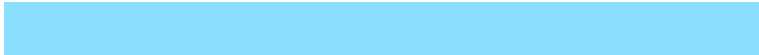


80.6476, -25.6822, 17.9517



# Rectangle

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



80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007



80.6476, 3.0297, -25.1839



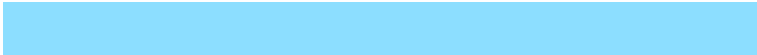
80.6476, 12.0138, 23.0622



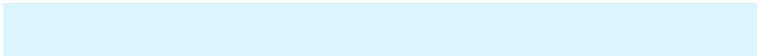
80.6476, -11.3913, 25.7893

# Sweetspot

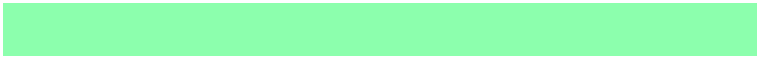
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



80.6476, -19.4258, -20.1986



93.5329, -11.1380, -2.5317



89.4970, -48.7602, 28.2413



42.8274, -5.5191, -1.7405

0.0000, NaN, NaN

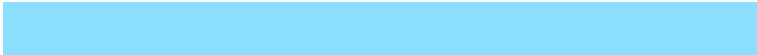


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.6476, -19.4258, -20.1986



77.3775, -20.4096, -25.1702



62.9901, 9.6557, -50.0671



44.2141, -4.3478, 0.0138



46.3532, -10.6923, -34.8559



15.0971, -4.2596, -9.6748



# Inverse Universe

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



67.2992, 51.4565, -18.5148



62.4372, 62.1670, -21.8006



89.3276, -7.8638, 38.4364



42.6688, 2.9623, -0.0797



35.9124, 66.4803, -15.3921

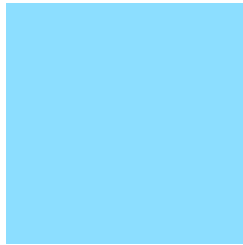


11.2900, 21.0439, -5.9564



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

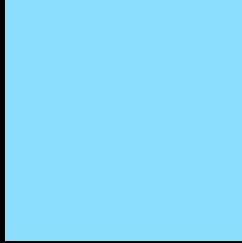
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007 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 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007.



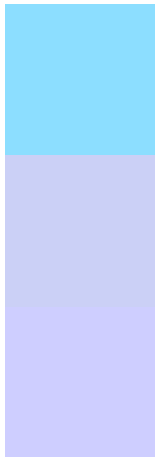
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007.

-19.4251, -20.2007.

# 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

80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007

### Protanopia

80.2883, 1.3804, -14.8883

### Deuteranopia

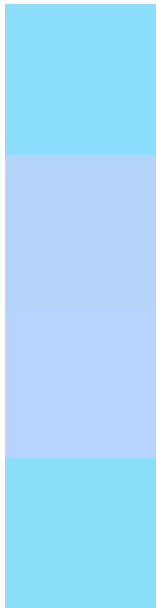
80.3022, 5.2346, -20.2788



## Tritanopia

80.5955, -24.0229, -12.5557

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007

## Protanomaly

80.0821, -7.0398, -17.1305

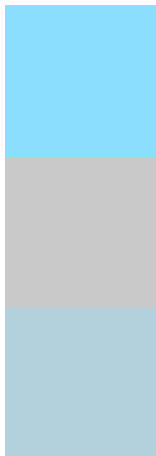
## Deuteranomaly

80.1574, -4.6927, -20.6681

## Tritanomaly

80.5041, -22.2740, -15.5911

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007

## Achromatopsia

76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523

## Achromatomaly

77.7207, -10.9751, -4.4856

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007 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, 222, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 222, 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(140, 222, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 222, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007 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, 222, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 222, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 222, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 222, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 222, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 222,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6461, -19.4251, -20.2007 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 222, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
222, 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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