

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.7897, -28.7088,
-1.9085)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.7897, -28.7088,
-1.9085) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.6466,
-28.6217, -2.1316)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	89E2DF
RGB	137, 226, 223
RGB Percent	54%, 89%, 87%
CMY	0.4627, 0.1137, 0.1255
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.01, 0.11
HSL	178°, 61%, 71%
HSV	178°, 39%, 89%
XYZ	50.8321, 65.0387, 79.6866
YIQ	199.0470, -52.0810, -19.8010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

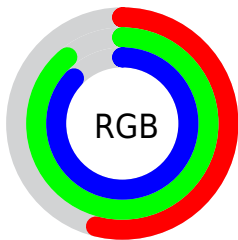
Format	Color
RYB	137, 182, 226
Decimal	9036511
CIELab	84.51, -27.35, -6.95
CIELCh	85, 28.222, 194.259
Yxy	65.0413, 0.2599, 0.3326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287226591 (0xFF89E2DF)
YUV	199.0470, 11.8088, -54.4152
Hunter-Lab	80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316

Details

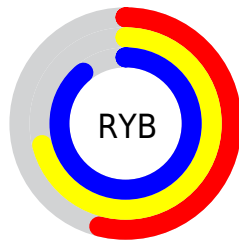
The HunterLab color $80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CCCC`. A complement of this color would be $59.9628, 29.1586, 12.9244$, and the grayscale version is $75.5616, -4.0318, 4.1054$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $94.9786, -23.2711, -0.9405$, and $57.6906, -24.3771, -2.9509$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $79.5526, -32.8467, -3.1856$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $81.9736, -23.6065, -0.7868$.

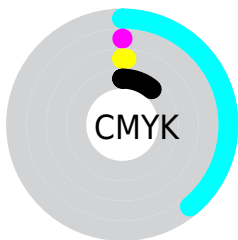
Distribution



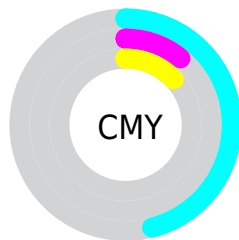
- Red (54%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (87%)



- Red (54%)
- Yellow (71%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (46%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (13%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316 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 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.6466, -28.6217,
-2.1316

80.6466, -28.6217,
-2.1316

210.4615,
-45.7470, 2.6458

68.9163, -26.5906,
-2.4633

105.8817,
-32.5657, -1.3295

57.8159, -24.5030,
-2.7461

119.3312,
-34.4935, -0.8671

47.3852, -22.3428,
-2.9744

133.3063,
-36.4001, -0.3667

37.6704, -20.0855,
-3.1421

147.7881,
-38.2901, 0.1699

28.7286, -17.6947,
-3.2418

162.7593,
-40.1670, 0.7409

20.6337, -15.1120,
-3.2636

178.2045,

13.4856, -12.2343,

-42.0338, 1.3447

-3.1942

194.1096,
-43.8932, 1.9801

7.0621, -12.3587,
-3.7079

0.0000, NaN, NaN

80.6466, -28.6217,
-2.1316

80.6466, -28.6217,
-2.1316

79.5526, -32.8467,
-3.1856

81.9736, -23.6065,
-0.7868

78.6803, -36.2668,
-3.9520

83.5316, -17.8302,
0.8384

78.0210, -38.8933,
-4.4370

85.3219, -11.3397,
2.7323

77.5593, -40.7628,
-4.6572

87.3416, -4.1921,
4.8783

■ 77.2745, -41.9425,
-4.6389

■ 89.5855, 3.5491,
7.2566

■ 77.1286, -42.5741,
-4.4333

■ 90.1292, 5.4310,
7.5509

■ 77.1211, -42.6070,
-4.4184

■ 90.1527, 5.5570,
7.2152

■ 90.1763, 5.6834,
6.8783

■ 90.2000, 5.8104,
6.5400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.6482, -28.4654, 10.9903



80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316



80.6482, -22.5792, -15.4576

Triad

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



80.6482, -28.6225, -2.1304



80.6482, 15.2164, -16.0359



80.6482, 3.0757, 25.2363

Complementary

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



80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316



59.9628, 29.1586, 12.9244

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.



80.6482, 15.7513, 20.2017



80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316



80.6482, 23.0780, -2.8203

Square

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



80.6482, -28.6225, -2.1304



80.6482, 2.3853, -24.3604



80.6482, 23.2801, 10.4075



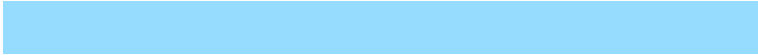
80.6482, -10.7890, 25.3571

Rectangle

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



80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316



80.6482, -15.5955, -22.0495



80.6482, 23.2801, 10.4075



80.6482, 7.6376, 24.1064

Sweetspot

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



80.6482, -28.6225, -2.1304



97.2548, -15.0897, 2.5172



78.6789, -40.6440, 29.9343



44.8670, -7.4420, 1.0294

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.6482, -28.6225, -2.1304



91.4580, -36.7390, -3.4301



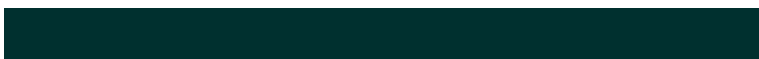
67.7556, -8.9934, -21.3708



39.4512, -5.2631, 1.2579



58.2528, -32.1619, -3.3826



15.3449, -8.4179, -1.0078

Inverse Universe

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



59.9628, 29.1586, 12.9244



63.6393, 41.7752, 17.1198



70.3144, 7.9760, 23.5096



37.0243, 1.3821, 2.9745



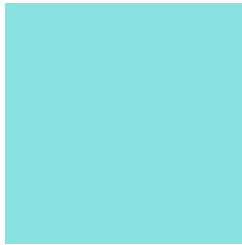
30.3929, 52.0916, 19.3074



8.0185, 13.7765, 4.8351

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

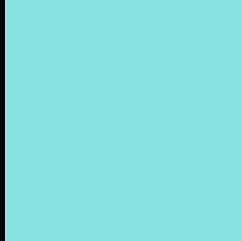
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316 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

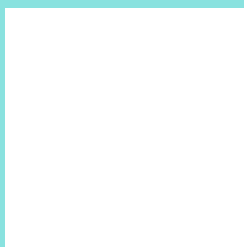
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316.



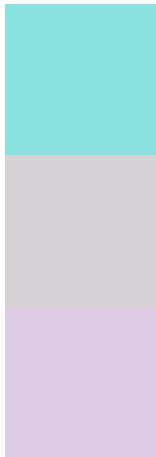
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.6466,

-28.6217, -2.1316.

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

80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316

Protanopia

80.3437, -2.2976, 3.0124

Deuteranopia

80.1977, 5.9316, -4.7422



Tritanopia

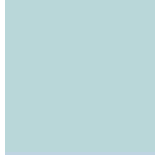
80.5463, -22.5705, -12.0204

Trichromacy



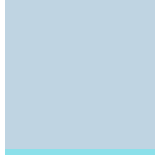
Original Color

80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316



Protanomaly

79.9531, -13.0361, 0.3583



Deuteranomaly

79.7837, -8.1648, -4.4503



Tritanomaly

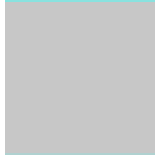
80.5154, -24.9054, -8.1441

Monochromacy



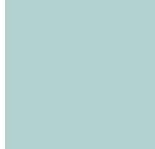
Original Color

80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316



Achromatopsia

75.5728, -4.0324, 4.1060



Achromatomaly

77.0617, -14.2004, 1.3239

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316 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(137, 226, 223)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(137, 226, 223)  
}
```

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(137, 226, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(137, 226, 223) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316 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(137, 226, 223) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(137, 226, 223) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(137, 226, 223) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(137, 226, 223); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 226, 223);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(137, 226,  
223) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.6466, -28.6217, -2.1316 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(137, 226, 223) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(137,  
226, 223) }
```

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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