

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.8613, -36.6546,  
-20.1846)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.8613, -36.6546,  
-20.1846) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.7431,  
-36.4830, -20.3561)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1DE8FF
RGB	29, 232, 255
RGB Percent	11%, 91%, 100%
CMY	0.8861, 0.0902, 0.0000
CMYK	0.89, 0.09, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	186°, 100%, 56%
HSV	186°, 89%, 100%
XYZ	47.4134, 65.1945, 104.6927
YIQ	173.9250, -128.3710, -35.8830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

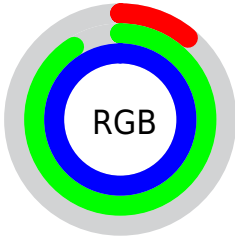
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	29, 136, 255
Decimal	1960191
CIE Lab	84.59, -37.01, -23.98
CIE LCh	85, 44.097, 212.941
Yxy	65.1967, 0.2182, 0.3000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280150271 (0xFF1DE8FF)
YUV	173.9250, 39.9700, -127.0992
Hunter-Lab	80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561

# Details

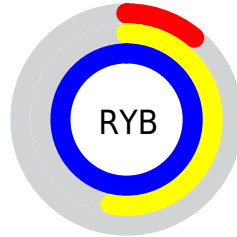
The HunterLab color **80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **48.7931, 70.7910, 29.8902**, and the grayscale version is **64.9105, -3.4635, 3.5267**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0774, -37.9158, -6.1305**, and **59.2688, -26.2642, -17.3839** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6916, -35.9181, -21.9107**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.9793, -36.3506, -18.5444**.

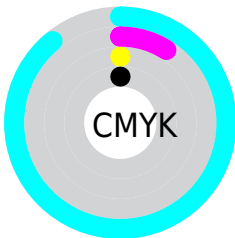
# Distribution



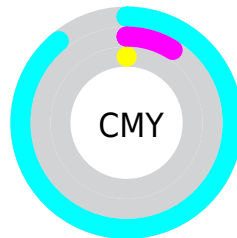
- Red (11%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561 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 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.7431, -36.4830,  
-20.3561

80.7431, -36.4830,  
-20.3561

210.5941,  
-57.3928, -20.5240

69.0077, -33.9205,  
-20.0740

105.9871,  
-41.4003, -20.7402

57.9021, -31.2651,  
-19.7335

119.4409,  
-43.7793, -20.8515

47.4659, -28.4920,  
-19.3321

133.4202,  
-46.1173, -20.9117

37.7451, -25.5653,  
-18.8728

147.9060,  
-48.4211, -20.9231

28.7969, -22.4317,  
-18.3678

162.8810,  
-50.6964, -20.8881

20.6948, -19.0067,  
-17.8519

178.3300,

13.5387, -15.3699,

-52.9476, -20.8086

-17.4291

194.2386,  
-55.1787, -20.6867

■ 7.1245, -12.4679,  
-18.8352

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.7431, -36.4830,  
-20.3561

■ 80.7431, -36.4830,  
-20.3561

■ 79.6916, -35.9181,  
-21.9107

■ 81.9793, -36.3506,  
-18.5444

■ 79.5521, -35.8153,  
-22.1183

■ 83.4311, -35.3898,  
-16.4424

■ 85.1185, -33.5414,  
-14.0374

■ 87.0523, -30.7846,  
-11.3336

89.2376, -27.1279,  
-8.3451

91.6747, -22.6029,  
-5.0931

94.3605, -17.2582,  
-1.6030

97.2889, -11.1534,  
2.0977

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.



80.7445, -41.9606, 2.3286



80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561



80.7445, -22.4617, -39.6386

# Triad

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



80.7445, -36.4832, -20.3540



80.7445, 36.3848, -15.8666



80.7445, -6.4458, 34.8752

# Complementary

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



80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561



48.7931, 70.7910, 29.8902

# 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.



80.7445, 15.5960, 32.3923



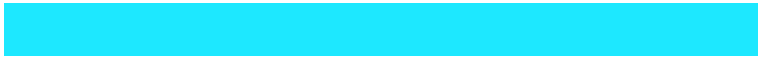
80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561



80.7445, 41.8158, 6.4085

# Square

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



80.7445, -36.4832, -20.3540



80.7445, 19.6969, -36.6029



80.7445, 33.8466, 23.1651



80.7445, -25.8081, 31.1510

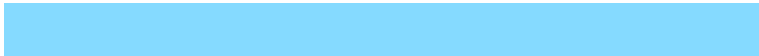


# Rectangle

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



80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561



80.7445, -9.3859, -45.8618



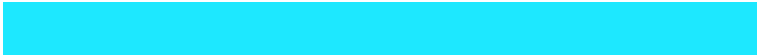
80.7445, 33.8466, 23.1651



80.7445, 0.8890, 34.7362

# Sweetspot

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



80.7445, -36.4832, -20.3540



92.0915, -21.7943, -4.5452



84.8683, -70.9531, 48.8140



42.2014, -10.8628, -2.6357

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.7445, -36.4832, -20.3540



79.5521, -35.8153, -22.1183



45.5804, 18.9399, -94.6459



44.8852, -5.4251, 0.8144



57.6163, -26.0303, -15.8234



18.2197, -8.4259, -4.5839



# Inverse Universe

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



52.8836, 97.3033, -51.3049



51.8843, 99.7618, -51.0325



69.3686, 19.7399, 42.0948



42.7395, 3.3405, -1.0831



37.5222, 72.1739, -37.1176

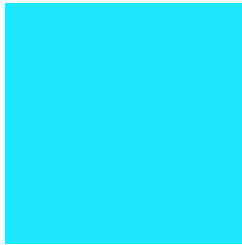


11.7459, 22.6524, -12.0784



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

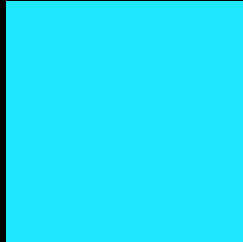
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561 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 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561.



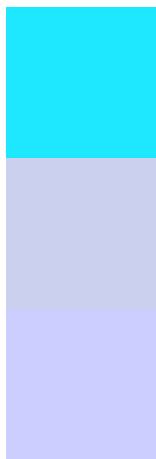
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.7431,

-36.4830, -20.3561.

# 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

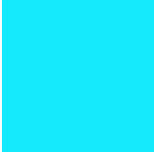
80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561

### Protanopia

80.1131, 0.2563, -11.0660

### Deuteranopia

80.1249, 4.6382, -20.5531



## Tritanopia

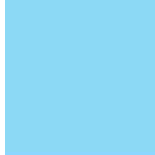
80.9108, -37.8639, -18.2920

# Trichromacy



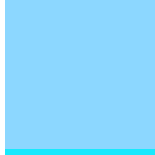
## Original Color

80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561



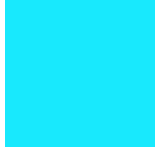
## Protanomaly

78.6090, -19.2390, -17.0542



## Deuteranomaly

78.3558, -16.0076, -23.5852



## Tritanomaly

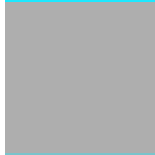
80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561



## Achromatopsia

65.0590, -3.4714, 3.5348



## Achromatomaly

68.8527, -21.5116, -6.6027

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561 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(29, 232, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 232, 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(29, 232, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 232, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561 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(29, 232, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 232, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 232, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 232, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 232, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 232,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.7431, -36.4830, -20.3561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 232, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 232,  
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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