

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.9715, -37.5491,  
-18.8084)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.9715, -37.5491,  
-18.8084) contains.

<b>HunterLab(80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(80.9715,  
-37.5491, -18.8084)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	18E9FD
RGB	24, 233, 253
RGB Percent	9%, 91%, 99%
CMY	0.9057, 0.0863, 0.0078
CMYK	0.90, 0.08, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	185°, 98%, 54%
HSV	185°, 90%, 99%
XYZ	47.2452, 65.5638, 103.0935
YIQ	172.7890, -130.9840, -38.0880

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

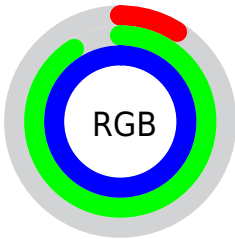
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	24, 133, 253
Decimal	1632765
CIE Lab	84.77, -38.29, -22.64
CIE LCh	85, 44.487, 210.595
Yxy	65.5662, 0.2188, 0.3037
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279822845 (0xFF18E9FD)
YUV	172.7890, 39.5440, -130.4880
Hunter-Lab	80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084

# Details

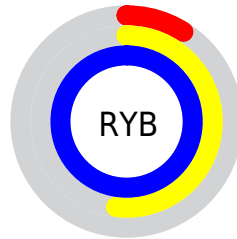
The HunterLab color **80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **47.7002, 72.1066, 29.5783**, and the grayscale version is **64.4422, -3.4385, 3.5013**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0371, -38.0707, -6.1853**, and **59.5229, -27.1370, -15.8175** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1186, -37.1007, -20.0514**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.0317, -37.4061, -17.2740**.

# Distribution



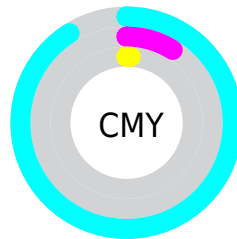
- Red (9%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (8%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (1%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084 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 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.9715, -37.5491,  
-18.8084

80.9715, -37.5491,  
-18.8084

210.9085,  
-58.9634, -18.6173

69.2245, -34.9159,  
-18.5687

106.2372,  
-42.5955, -19.1102

58.1066, -32.1855,  
-18.2689

119.7012,  
-45.0346, -19.1803

47.6573, -29.3317,  
-17.9063

133.6903,  
-47.4301, -19.1997

37.9225, -26.3174,  
-17.4822

148.1855,  
-49.7892, -19.1710

28.9590, -23.0873,  
-17.0048

163.1697,  
-52.1177, -19.0964

20.8400, -19.5544,  
-16.5009

178.6274,

13.6648, -15.8169,

-54.4203, -18.9780

-16.0540

194.5447,  
-56.7011, -18.8178

■ 7.2704, -12.7232,  
-17.0866

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.9715, -37.5491,  
-18.8084

■ 80.9715, -37.5491,  
-18.8084

■ 80.1186, -37.1007,  
-20.0514

■ 82.0317, -37.4061,  
-17.2740

■ 83.2987, -36.4638,  
-15.4553

■ 84.7949, -34.6525,  
-13.3344

■ 86.5334, -31.9416,  
-10.9103

88.5211, -28.3318,  
-8.1925

90.7602, -23.8478,  
-5.1987

93.2491, -18.5330,  
-1.9518

95.9829, -12.4439,  
1.5224

98.9548, -5.6448,  
5.1967

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.9730, -42.3568, 3.9897



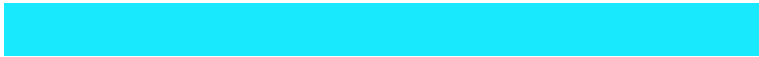
80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084



80.9730, -24.0242, -38.9542

# Triad

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



80.9730, -37.5490, -18.8072



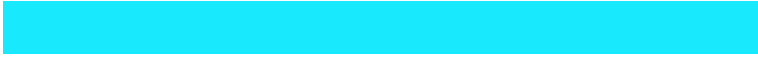
80.9730, 35.8247, -17.8887



80.9730, -4.7625, 35.1555

# Complementary

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



80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084



47.7002, 72.1066, 29.5783

# 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.



80.9730, 17.4587, 32.1648



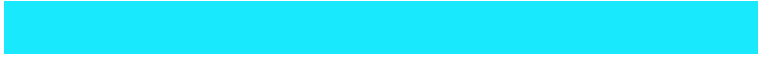
80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084



80.9730, 42.3519, 4.8232

# Square

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



80.9730, -37.5490, -18.8072



80.9730, 18.2972, -38.3322



80.9730, 35.3054, 22.2961



80.9730, -24.7073, 31.9124



# Rectangle

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



80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084



80.9730, -11.1078, -46.0535



80.9730, 35.3054, 22.2961



80.9730, 2.6889, 34.8566

# Sweetspot

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



80.9730, -37.5490, -18.8072



92.4234, -22.2843, -4.1305



84.0366, -70.7214, 48.9243



42.3752, -11.1157, -2.4163

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.9730, -37.5490, -18.8072



80.8355, -37.4302, -20.2363



45.3708, 18.0002, -93.1671



44.9377, -5.5088, 0.8766



58.5286, -27.1770, -14.4884



18.4711, -8.7395, -4.2212



# Inverse Universe

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



52.3652, 97.6981, -53.3105



52.0842, 100.4611, -53.6714



67.2804, 22.4281, 41.0871



42.7451, 3.3703, -1.1621



37.6645, 72.6717, -38.9954

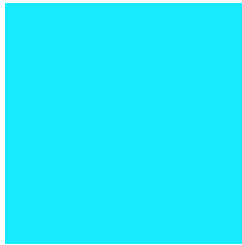


11.7855, 22.7907, -12.5993



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

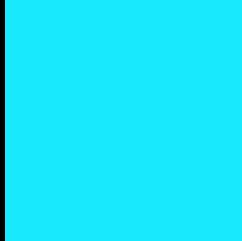
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

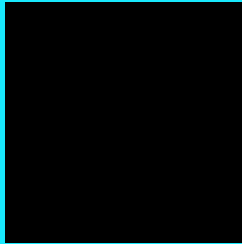
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084.



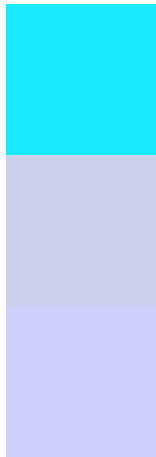
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.9715,

-37.5491, -18.8084.

# 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

80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084

### Protanopia

80.1282, 0.1613, -9.9070

### Deuteranopia

80.3022, 5.2346, -20.2788



## Tritanopia

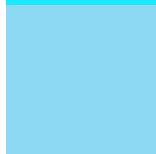
80.9177, -37.8371, -18.2815

# Trichromacy



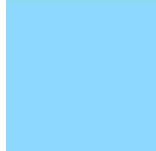
## Original Color

80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084



## Protanomaly

78.4766, -19.8801, -16.0540



## Deuteranomaly

78.6403, -16.7283, -22.5289



## Tritanomaly

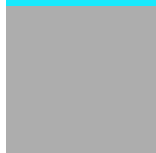
80.9248, -37.8093, -18.2707

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084



## Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122



## Achromatomaly

68.7142, -22.0990, -6.2590

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084 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(24, 233, 253)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(24, 233, 253)  
}
```

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(24, 233, 253) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(24, 233, 253) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084 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(24, 233, 253) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(24, 233, 253) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(24, 233, 253)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(24, 233, 253); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 233, 253);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(24, 233,  
253) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.9715, -37.5491, -18.8084 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(24, 233, 253) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(24, 233,  
253) }
```

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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