

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(81.4337, -19.8342,  
-19.2034)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(81.4337, -19.8342,  
-19.2034) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(81.4138,  
-19.9988, -19.0818)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EE0FF
RGB	142, 224, 255
RGB Percent	56%, 88%, 100%
CMY	0.4431, 0.1216, 0.0000
CMYK	0.44, 0.12, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	196°, 100%, 78%
HSV	196°, 44%, 100%
XYZ	55.8610, 66.2821, 104.4572
YIQ	203.0160, -58.8230, -7.7430

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

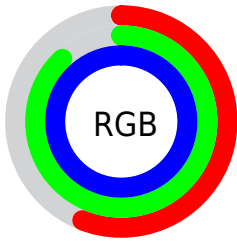
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	142, 190, 255
Decimal	9363711
CIELab	85.14, -17.13, -22.87
CIELCh	85, 28.575, 233.168
Yxy	66.2845, 0.2465, 0.2925
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287553791 (0xFF8EE0FF)
YUV	203.0160, 25.6281, -53.5110
Hunter-Lab	81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818

# Details

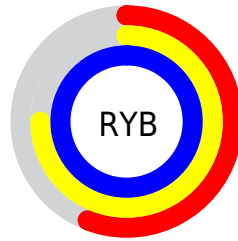
The HunterLab color **81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **72.8703, 22.0633, 24.4650**, and the grayscale version is **77.1992, -4.1192, 4.1944**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.4041, -21.7133, -0.3877**, and **58.5986, -17.1422, -18.2484** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.8446, -21.2674, -24.4624**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.2301, -17.9035, -13.6085**.

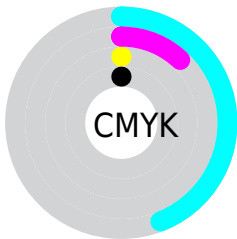
# Distribution



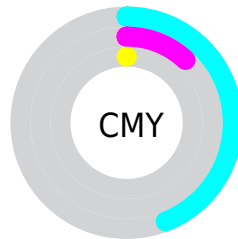
- Red (56%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (56%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818 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 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



81.4138, -19.9988,  
-19.0818

81.4138, -19.9988,  
-19.0818

211.5168,  
-33.2190, -18.9349

69.6444, -18.5122,  
-18.8364

106.7214,  
-22.9417, -19.3926

58.5027, -17.0061,  
-18.5320

120.2050,  
-24.4048, -19.4678

48.0282, -15.4724,  
-18.1650

134.2129,  
-25.8666, -19.4923

38.2662, -13.8985,  
-17.7370

148.7263,  
-27.3292, -19.4687

29.2733, -12.2653,  
-17.2563

163.7282,  
-28.7945, -19.3991

21.1218, -10.5420,  
-16.7498

179.2031,

13.9097, -8.6739,

-30.2638, -19.2857

-16.3003

195.1369,  
-31.7383, -19.1304

7.5444, -10.2969,  
-17.0481

0.0000, NaN, -NF

81.4138, -19.9988,  
-19.0818

81.4138, -19.9988,  
-19.0818

77.8446, -21.2674,  
-24.4624

85.2301, -17.9035,  
-13.6085

74.5280, -21.6523,  
-29.7194

89.2769, -15.0443,  
-8.0817

71.4715, -21.1195,  
-34.8123

93.5422, -11.4914,  
-2.5262

68.6743, -19.6668,  
-39.7071

98.0126, -7.3134,  
3.0366

■ 66.1248, -17.3433,  
-44.3868

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 64.7600, -15.7303,  
-46.9872

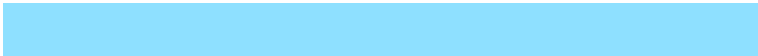
# Harmonies

## Analogous

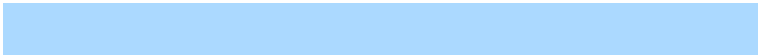
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



81.4153, -27.8449, -6.4029



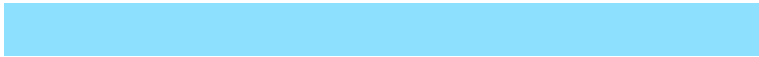
81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818



81.4153, -7.5546, -25.6230

# Triad

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



81.4153, -19.9996, -19.0797



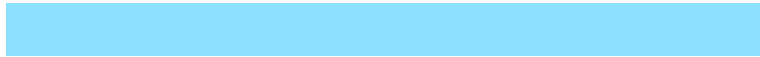
81.4153, 24.4131, 1.2976



81.4153, -14.7612, 24.7869

# Complementary

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



81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818



72.8703, 22.0633, 24.4650

# 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.



81.4153, -1.0920, 26.1383



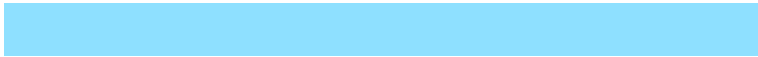
81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818



81.4153, 22.1574, 13.9556

# Square

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



81.4153, -19.9996, -19.0797



81.4153, 18.5517, -12.6288



81.4153, 12.5822, 22.5183

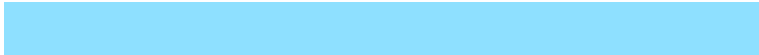


81.4153, -24.9676, 18.4490



# Rectangle

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



81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818



81.4153, 1.9318, -24.9545



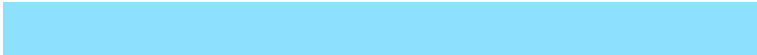
81.4153, 12.5822, 22.5183



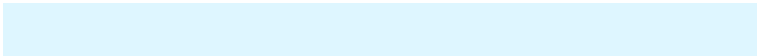
81.4153, -10.4439, 25.7894

# Sweetspot

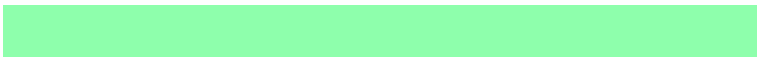
The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



81.4153, -19.9996, -19.0797



94.1172, -10.9775, -1.7966



89.5852, -48.4294, 28.4775



43.0963, -5.4759, -1.3992

0.0000, NaN, NaN

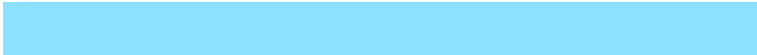


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



81.4153, -19.9996, -19.0797



78.2987, -21.1504, -23.7626



64.1198, 8.2679, -47.8263



44.2597, -4.4214, 0.0685



47.0916, -11.7811, -33.4285



15.3032, -4.5533, -9.2983



# Inverse Universe

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



67.8156, 50.7503, -18.9815



63.0198, 61.3151, -22.4504



88.9099, -6.9436, 37.5974



42.6736, 2.9878, -0.1474



36.0093, 66.8262, -16.7252

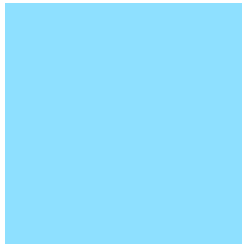


11.3179, 21.1435, -6.3388



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

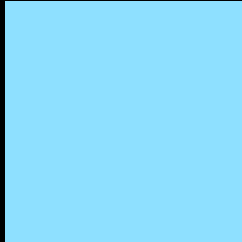
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818 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

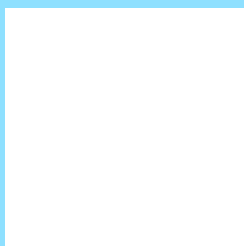
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818.



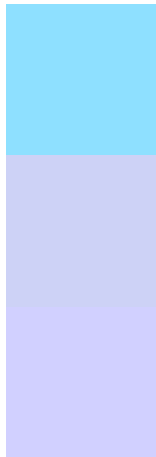
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818.

-19.9988, -19.0818.

# 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

81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818

### Protanopia

81.0717, 0.9260, -13.7914

### Deuteranopia

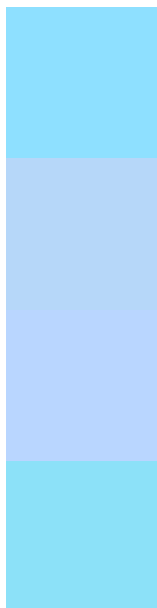
81.1708, 5.0693, -18.9989



## Tritanopia

81.4944, -23.9582, -12.4712

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818

## Protanomaly

80.8613, -7.5335, -16.0195

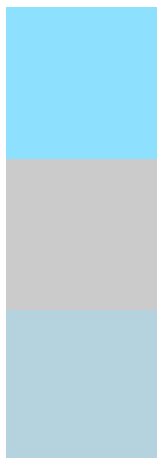
## Deuteranomaly

81.0108, -4.9278, -19.4092

## Tritanomaly

81.3653, -22.4237, -14.9682

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818

## Achromatopsia

77.2788, -4.1234, 4.1987

## Achromatomaly

78.5406, -11.2307, -3.9691

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818 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(142, 224, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 224, 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(142, 224, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 224, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818 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(142, 224, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 224, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(142, 224, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 224, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 224, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 224,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 81.4138, -19.9988, -19.0818 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 224, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
224, 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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