

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(82.0155, -21.0815,  
-33.4768)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(82.0155, -21.0815,  
-33.4768) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.9956,  
-26.7002, -19.8126)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	70E3FF
RGB	112, 227, 255
RGB Percent	44%, 89%, 100%
CMY	0.5608, 0.1098, 0.0000
CMYK	0.56, 0.11, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	192°, 100%, 72%
HSV	192°, 56%, 100%
XYZ	52.2011, 65.6029, 104.5191
YIQ	195.8070, -77.5280, -15.6720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

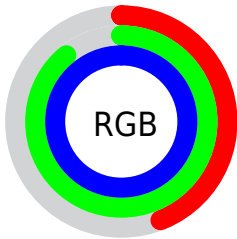
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 176, 255
Decimal	7398399
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	84.79, -24.99, -23.51
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	85, 34.309, 223.250
Yxy	65.6052, 0.2348, 0.2951
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285588479 (0xFF70E3FF)
YUV	195.8070, 29.1821, -73.4987
Hunter-Lab	80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126

# Details

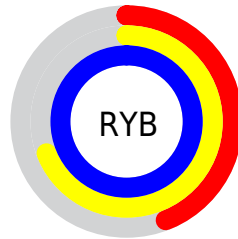
The HunterLab color **80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **64.1773, 36.6138, 26.0230**, and the grayscale version is **74.1210, -3.9549, 4.0271**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.6078, -28.3412, -2.7388**, and **57.9951, -22.7213, -19.2804** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **78.4034, -27.7911, -23.7188**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.8405, -24.7154, -15.6749**.

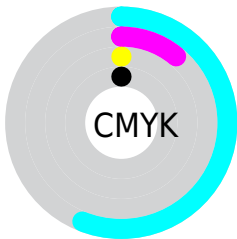
# Distribution



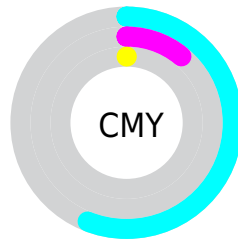
- Red (44%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126 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 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.9956, -26.7002,  
-19.8126

80.9956, -26.7002,  
-19.8126

210.9416,  
-42.9095, -19.8483

69.2474, -24.7975,  
-19.5458

106.2636,  
-30.4082, -20.1660

58.1282, -22.8476,  
-19.2203

119.7286,  
-32.2269, -20.2622

47.6775, -20.8362,  
-18.8332

133.7187,  
-34.0291, -20.3074

37.9412, -18.7418,  
-18.3867

148.2149,  
-35.8189, -20.3041

28.9761, -16.5326,  
-17.8915

163.2001,  
-37.5995, -20.2546

20.8554, -14.1570,  
-17.3789

178.6588,

13.6781, -11.5246,

-39.3733, -20.1608

-16.9438

194.5769,  
-41.1427, -20.0248

■ 7.2856, -12.7498,  
-18.0679

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 80.9956, -26.7002,  
-19.8126

■ 80.9956, -26.7002,  
-19.8126

■ 78.4034, -27.7911,  
-23.7188

■ 83.8405, -24.7154,  
-15.6749

■ 76.0575, -27.9768,  
-27.3743

■ 86.9305, -21.8699,  
-11.3429

■ 73.9500, -27.2840,  
-30.7626

■ 90.2602, -18.2155,  
-6.8468

■ 72.0598, -25.7915,  
-33.8908

■ 93.8205, -13.8136,  
-2.2176

■ 71.3567, -25.0665,  
-35.0783

■ 97.6007, -8.7296,  
2.5164

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

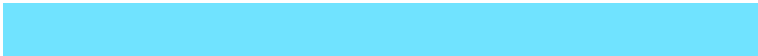
# Harmonies

## Analogous

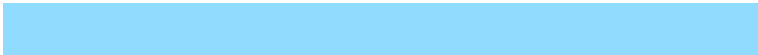
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



80.9971, -33.6415, -3.0154



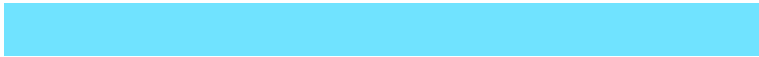
80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126



80.9971, -13.4965, -31.2057

# Triad

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



80.9971, -26.7007, -19.8105



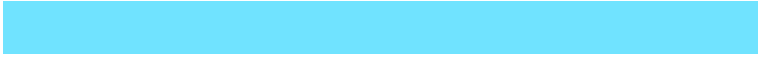
80.9971, 29.2648, -5.0336



80.9971, -11.6537, 29.1318

# Complementary

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



80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126



64.1773, 36.6138, 26.0230

# 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.



80.9971, 5.2713, 28.8111



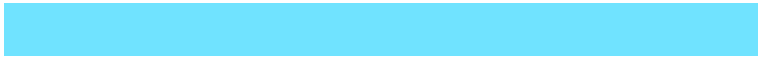
80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126



80.9971, 29.8608, 11.1908

# Square

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



80.9971, -26.7007, -19.8105



80.9971, 19.2091, -21.5471



80.9971, 20.7763, 22.8875



80.9971, -25.4474, 23.8777

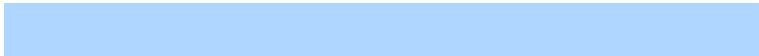


# Rectangle

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



80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126



80.9971, -2.4721, -33.0051



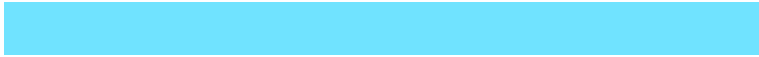
80.9971, 20.7763, 22.8875



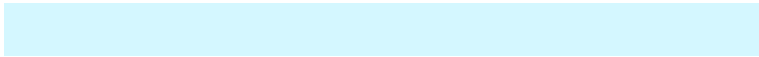
80.9971, -6.1636, 29.6342

# Sweetspot

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



80.9971, -26.7007, -19.8105



93.4820, -14.2500, -2.6503



87.6394, -57.5466, 36.6716



42.9117, -7.0222, -1.6598

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.9971, -26.7007, -19.8105



78.1762, -27.8461, -24.0676



59.0565, 7.9972, -58.4514



44.5437, -4.8788, 0.4085



51.7876, -18.4012, -25.0070



16.6087, -6.3464, -7.0593



# Inverse Universe

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



61.9646, 66.9967, -30.1834



57.3356, 78.8190, -34.4260



82.6949, 0.2129, 39.9678



42.7034, 3.1475, -0.5710



36.6544, 69.1189, -25.5175

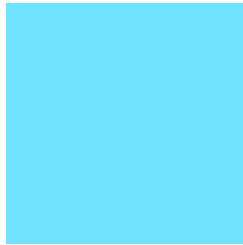


11.5022, 21.7965, -8.8354



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

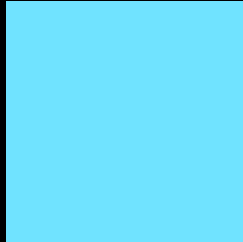
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126 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

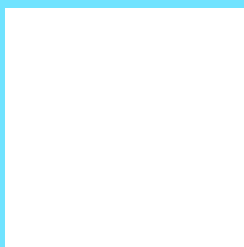
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126.



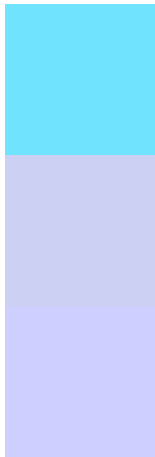
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126.

-26.7002, -19.8126.

# 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

80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126

### Protanopia

80.5663, 0.5391, -12.7472

### Deuteranopia

80.3022, 5.2346, -20.2788



## Tritanopia

80.9033, -29.4137, -15.1504

# Trichromacy



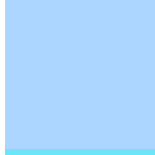
## Original Color

80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126



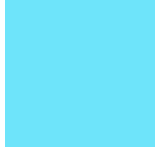
## Protanomaly

80.3026, -11.2958, -15.6857



## Deuteranomaly

80.0524, -8.2891, -20.8875



## Tritanomaly

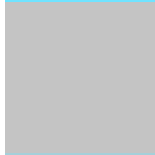
81.0580, -28.5979, -16.7074

# Monochromacy



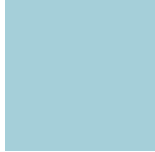
## Original Color

80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126



## Achromatopsia

74.2975, -3.9643, 4.0367



## Achromatomaly

75.9175, -14.4610, -4.7410

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126 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(112, 227, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 227, 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(112, 227, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 227, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126 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(112, 227, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 227, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(112, 227, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 227, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 227, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 227,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.9956, -26.7002, -19.8126 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 227, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
227, 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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