

Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.3608, -33.0733,
-12.3970)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(70.3608, -33.0733,
-12.3970) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(70.4741,
-33.1807, -12.3829)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BCED9
RGB	43, 206, 217
RGB Percent	17%, 81%, 85%
CMY	0.8313, 0.1921, 0.1490
CMYK	0.80, 0.05, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	184°, 70%, 51%
HSV	184°, 80%, 85%
XYZ	35.5920, 49.6660, 73.3563
YIQ	158.5170, -100.6790, -31.1350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

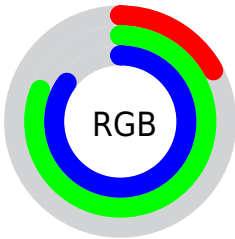
Format	Color
RYB	43, 127, 217
Decimal	2871001
CIELab	75.86, -35.57, -16.94
CIELCh	76, 39.402, 205.468
Yxy	49.6678, 0.2244, 0.3131
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281061081 (0xFF2BCED9)
YUV	158.5170, 28.8321, -101.3084
Hunter-Lab	70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829

Details

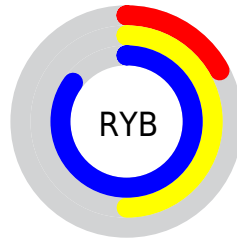
The HunterLab color **70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **41.9120, 56.0056, 23.5711**, and the grayscale version is **58.6026, -3.1269, 3.1840**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9972, -38.2240, -6.2396**, and **49.7412, -23.9305, -10.5131** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.7561, -33.5762, -13.4015**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3663, -32.1233, -11.1250**.

Distribution



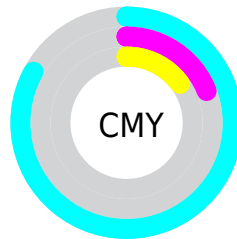
- Red (17%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829 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 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.4741, -33.1807,
-12.3829

70.4741, -33.1807,
-12.3829

196.3073,
-53.7995, -10.9877

59.2870, -30.6233,
-12.2765

94.7008, -38.0592,
-12.4136

48.7628, -27.9586,
-12.1058

107.6790,
-40.4100, -12.3476

38.9475, -25.1540,
-11.8656

121.2012,
-42.7159, -12.2314

29.8967, -22.1615,
-11.5531

135.2463,
-44.9847, -12.0679

21.6815, -18.9055,
-11.1708

149.7956,
-47.2228, -11.8596

14.3973, -15.2649,
-10.7398

164.8322,

8.0578, -14.1012,

-49.4352, -11.6089

-10.6973

180.3407,
-51.6263, -11.3176

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.4741, -33.1807,
-12.3829

■ 70.4741, -33.1807,
-12.3829

■ 69.7561, -33.5762,
-13.4015

■ 71.3663, -32.1233,
-11.1250

■ 69.1779, -33.4663,
-14.2222

■ 72.4463, -30.3466,
-9.6153

■ 73.7271, -27.8236,
-7.8486

■ 75.2154, -24.5523,
-5.8297

■ 76.9140, -20.5506,

-3.5701

■ 78.8227, -15.8524,
-1.0863

■ 80.9386, -10.5030,
1.6020

■ 83.2567, -4.5551,
4.4734

■ 85.7705, 1.9347,
7.5062

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.4754, -35.9331, 6.4667



70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829



70.4754, -22.8777, -30.2596

Triad

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



70.4754, -33.1807, -12.3819



70.4754, 28.1166, -18.2531



70.4754, -0.9216, 29.9841

Complementary

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



70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829



41.9120, 56.0056, 23.5711

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.



70.4754, 17.6319, 26.4671



70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829



70.4754, 35.4638, 1.1002

Square

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



70.4754, -33.1807, -12.3819



70.4754, 12.2503, -34.2187



70.4754, 31.4424, 16.9305



70.4754, -18.4652, 28.1214

Rectangle

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



70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829



70.4754, -12.4986, -37.5818



70.4754, 31.4424, 16.9305



70.4754, 5.4175, 29.4245

Sweetspot

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



70.4754, -33.1807, -12.3819



93.6693, -21.4077, -2.5403



70.9829, -57.7730, 40.0423



42.9580, -10.8314, -1.6678

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



70.4754, -33.1807, -12.3819



83.2627, -40.2379, -16.7670



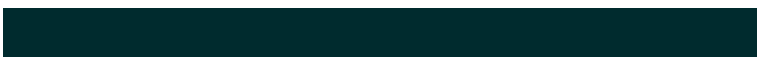
43.9019, 6.1014, -61.4974



38.3160, -4.7639, 0.8541



53.8777, -26.1055, -10.9881



13.8712, -6.8381, -2.5763

Inverse Universe

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



45.7572, 78.3888, -46.0970



52.6731, 101.0140, -58.1531



57.7124, 17.2841, 33.5152



36.4141, 2.8289, -1.0494



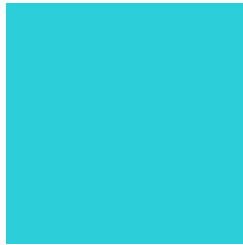
33.9914, 65.9315, -37.8807



8.6771, 16.8698, -9.9734

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

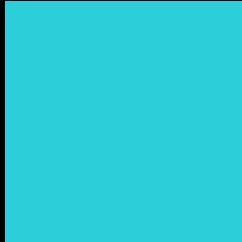
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

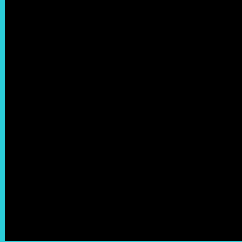
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

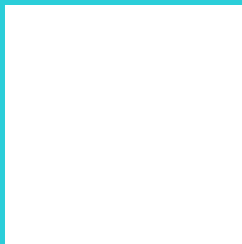
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829.



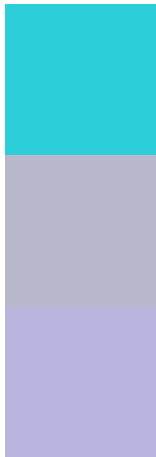
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.4741,

-33.1807, -12.3829.

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

70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829

Protanopia

69.8449, -0.3564, -4.9298

Deuteranopia

69.7395, 5.2060, -15.6882



Tritanopia

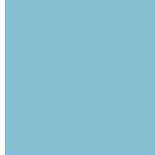
70.4024, -31.3329, -15.3662

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829



Protanomaly

68.7313, -16.6367, -9.4167



Deuteranomaly

68.5425, -13.1643, -16.5649



Tritanomaly

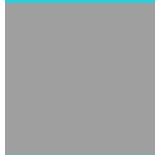
70.2928, -31.9089, -14.3561

Monochromacy



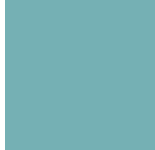
Original Color

70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829



Achromatopsia

58.8816, -3.1418, 3.1991



Achromatomaly

61.7478, -18.1559, -3.7305

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829 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(43, 206, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 206, 217)  
}
```

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(43, 206, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 206, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829 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(43, 206, 217) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 206, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 206, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 206, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 206, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 206,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.4741, -33.1807, -12.3829 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 206, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 206,  
217) }
```

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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