

Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.4838, -30.7875,
-17.0283)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(70.4838, -30.7875,
-17.0283) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(70.4838,
-30.7875, -17.0283)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2ECDE1
RGB	46, 205, 225
RGB Percent	18%, 80%, 88%
CMY	0.8195, 0.1961, 0.1176
CMYK	0.80, 0.09, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	187°, 75%, 53%
HSV	187°, 80%, 88%
XYZ	36.5486, 49.6797, 78.8969
YIQ	159.7390, -101.1840, -27.4880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

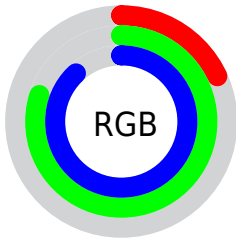
Format	Color
R _Y B	46, 130, 225
Decimal	3067361
CIE Lab	75.87, -32.41, -21.24
CIE LCh	76, 38.747, 213.235
Yxy	49.6815, 0.2213, 0.3009
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281257441 (0xFF2ECDE1)
YUV	159.7390, 32.1737, -99.7491
Hunter-Lab	70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283

Details

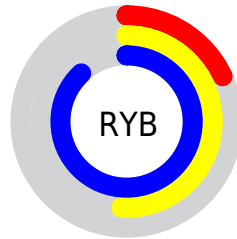
The HunterLab color **70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **44.8365, 54.8806, 25.1688**, and the grayscale version is **59.0884, -3.1528, 3.2104**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.0774, -37.9158, -6.1305**, and **49.7142, -21.7885, -15.1033** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.3509, -30.7859, -18.7061**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8055, -30.0800, -15.0993**.

Distribution



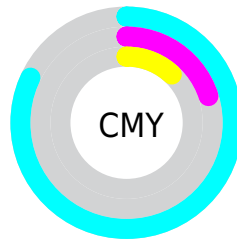
- Red (18%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (12%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283 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 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.4838, -30.7875,
-17.0283

70.4838, -30.7875,
-17.0283

196.3209,
-50.1106, -16.8458

59.2962, -28.4158,
-16.7778

94.7115, -35.3285,
-17.3443

48.7713, -25.9515,
-16.4643

107.6902,
-37.5240, -17.4181

38.9555, -23.3656,
-16.0861

121.2128,
-39.6821, -17.4394

29.9040, -20.6154,
-15.6472

135.2584,
-41.8097, -17.4108

21.6880, -17.6335,
-15.1650

149.8081,
-43.9121, -17.3350

14.4030, -14.3038,
-14.6973

164.8451,

8.0636, -14.1113,

-45.9941, -17.2143

-14.8550

180.3540,
-48.0592, -17.0506

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.4838, -30.7875,
-17.0283

■ 70.4838, -30.7875,
-17.0283

■ 69.3509, -30.7859,
-18.7061

■ 71.8055, -30.0800,
-15.0993

■ 68.3665, -30.2120,
-20.1795

■ 73.3278, -28.6135,
-12.9146

■ 68.3233, -30.1816,
-20.2447

■ 75.0607, -26.3708,
-10.4777

■ 77.0082, -23.3597,
-7.8020

■ 79.1702, -19.6075,

-4.9063

■ 81.5438, -15.1557,
-1.8130

■ 84.1235, -10.0550,
1.4542

■ 86.9023, -4.3611,
4.8716

■ 89.8721, 1.8682,
8.4166

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.4851, -35.4983, 1.9263



70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283



70.4851, -18.8858, -32.9623

Triad

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



70.4851, -30.7874, -17.0272



70.4851, 30.3938, -12.9177



70.4851, -5.7346, 29.6957

Complementary

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



70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283



44.8365, 54.8806, 25.1688

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.



70.4851, 12.7495, 27.6130



70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283



70.4851, 34.8159, 5.6951

Square

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



70.4851, -30.7874, -17.0272



70.4851, 16.5236, -30.1967



70.4851, 28.0637, 19.7937



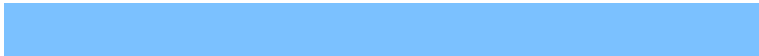
70.4851, -21.9897, 26.4415

Rectangle

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



70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283



70.4851, -7.8521, -38.0285



70.4851, 28.0637, 19.7937



70.4851, 0.4181, 29.5931

Sweetspot

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



70.4851, -30.7874, -17.0272



92.6808, -19.9319, -3.7621



74.0280, -59.6809, 40.6964



42.4300, -10.0550, -2.3274

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



70.4851, -30.7874, -17.0272



79.2172, -35.1196, -22.6106



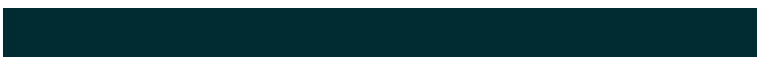
43.4541, 10.8378, -70.2290



39.1114, -4.6467, 0.6924



51.9685, -23.0434, -15.2120



13.9555, -6.4122, -3.6010

Inverse Universe

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



47.2978, 79.6942, -41.8642



52.0953, 98.5709, -49.6536



62.5468, 13.2681, 36.3216



37.2933, 2.8260, -0.8553



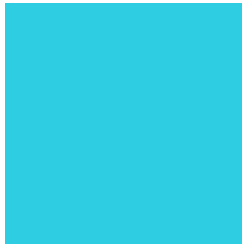
34.1093, 65.4790, -32.7322



9.0225, 17.3874, -9.1778

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

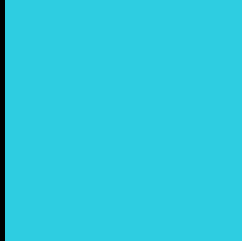
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283 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

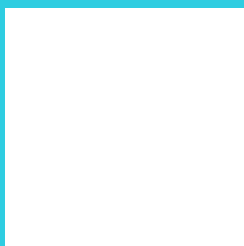
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.4838,

-30.7875, -17.0283.

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

70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283

Protanopia

69.8626, 0.2646, -9.2479

Deuteranopia

69.9949, 5.1890, -20.1922



Tritanopia

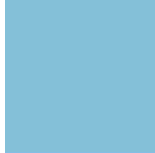
70.3208, -31.6487, -15.4895

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283



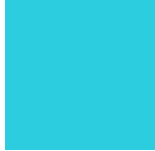
Protanomaly

68.9657, -15.1931, -13.6209



Deuteranomaly

68.7996, -11.6052, -21.0626



Tritanomaly

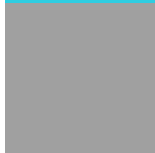
70.3746, -31.3640, -16.0006

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283



Achromatopsia

59.2902, -3.1636, 3.2213



Achromatomaly

61.9946, -16.9731, -5.4654

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283 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(46, 205, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 205, 225)  
}
```

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(46, 205, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 205, 225) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283 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(46, 205, 225) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 205, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 205, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 205, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 205, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 205,  
225) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.4838, -30.7875, -17.0283 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 205, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 205,  
225) }
```

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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