

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.7677, -25.4764,  
-19.6451)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(70.7677, -25.4764,  
-19.6451) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(70.8339,  
-25.5989, -19.4631)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	51CBE6
RGB	81, 203, 230
RGB Percent	32%, 80%, 90%
CMY	0.6823, 0.2039, 0.0980
CMYK	0.65, 0.12, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	191°, 75%, 61%
HSV	191°, 65%, 90%
XYZ	39.0322, 50.1744, 82.4904
YIQ	169.6000, -81.3790, -17.4670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

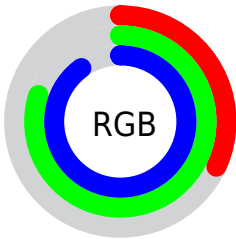
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	81, 148, 230
Decimal	5360614
CIE Lab	76.18, -25.66, -23.40
CIE LCh	76, 34.729, 222.358
Yxy	50.1763, 0.2273, 0.2922
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283550694 (0xFF51CBE6)
YUV	169.6000, 29.7772, -77.7022
Hunter-Lab	70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631

# Details

The HunterLab color **70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **53.0509, 40.0070, 24.6882**, and the grayscale version is **63.1432, -3.3692, 3.4307**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.0651, -34.1445, -4.7952**, and **49.5488, -20.4697, -17.7436** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.8361, -26.0374, -22.5212**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.0515, -24.3655, -16.1735**.

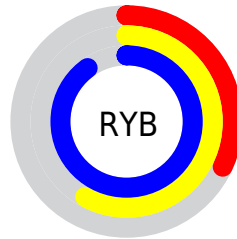
# Distribution



Red (32%)

Green (80%)

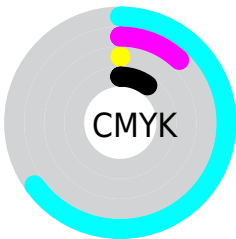
Blue (90%)



Red (32%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (90%)

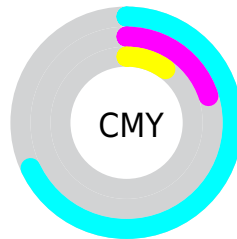


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (12%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (68%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631 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 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.8339, -25.5989,  
-19.4631

70.8339, -25.5989,  
-19.4631

196.8133,  
-42.1919, -19.8498

59.6267, -23.6180,  
-19.1482

95.0978, -29.4297,  
-19.9096

49.0811, -21.5751,  
-18.7726

108.0933,  
-31.2985, -20.0485

39.2429, -19.4490,  
-18.3368

121.6322,  
-33.1452, -20.1342

30.1672, -17.2087,  
-17.8494

135.6933,  
-34.9749, -20.1693

21.9246, -14.8044,  
-17.3370

150.2581,  
-36.7915, -20.1563

14.6096, -12.1504,  
-16.8791

165.3096,

8.2696, -13.9643,

-38.5982, -20.0974

-17.0598

180.8327,  
-40.3976, -19.9946

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.8339, -25.5989,  
-19.4631

■ 70.8339, -25.5989,  
-19.4631

■ 68.8361, -26.0374,  
-22.5212

■ 73.0515, -24.3655,  
-16.1735

■ 67.0463, -25.7008,  
-25.3395

■ 75.4870, -22.3466,  
-12.6771

■ 65.4487, -24.6513,  
-27.9217


■ 78.1391, -19.5728,  
-8.9985


■ 64.6670, -23.9115,  
-29.2101


■ 81.0024, -16.0888,  
-5.1652


■ 84.0693, -11.9478,

-1.2039

 87.3309, -7.2070,  
2.8607

 90.7773, -1.9243,  
7.0065

 93.3611, 0.3137,  
9.9910

 94.6550, -1.8945,  
11.3996

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.8352, -32.0135, -2.8646



70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631



70.8352, -13.0837, -31.0746

# Triad

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



70.8352, -25.5989, -19.4619



70.8352, 28.8193, -5.8450



70.8352, -10.4023, 27.3334

# Complementary

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



70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631



53.0509, 40.0070, 24.6882

# 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.



70.8352, 6.0230, 26.8878



70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631



70.8352, 29.7036, 9.9761

# Square

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



70.8352, -25.5989, -19.4619



70.8352, 18.7242, -22.0665



70.8352, 21.0405, 21.2259



70.8352, -23.7901, 22.6237



# Rectangle

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



70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631



70.8352, -2.4824, -33.1129



70.8352, 21.0405, 21.2259



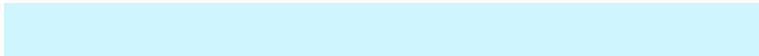
70.8352, -5.0750, 27.7448

# Sweetspot

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



70.8352, -25.5989, -19.4619



92.9874, -15.5327, -3.2967



77.0593, -55.4373, 36.0551



42.5636, -7.7988, -2.1167

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



70.8352, -25.5989, -19.4619



76.6191, -29.2301, -26.5095



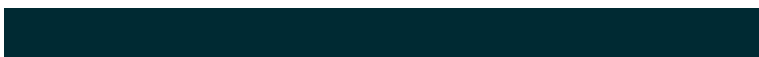
48.5878, 9.5691, -61.2467



39.8357, -4.4090, 0.4407



48.8262, -18.2192, -21.6986



13.7035, -5.5240, -5.2035



# Inverse Universe

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



51.9820, 68.2142, -31.2200



54.0466, 88.5196, -38.6351



70.8493, 3.2665, 37.1983



38.1681, 2.7815, -0.5498



34.0652, 64.4439, -25.3220

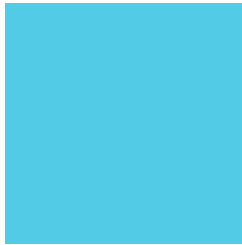


9.3234, 17.7410, -7.7307



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

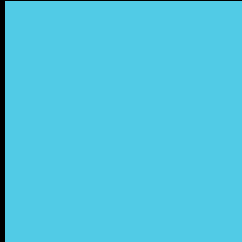
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

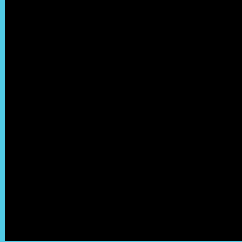
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.8339,

-25.5989, -19.4631.

# 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

70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631

### Protanopia

70.3301, 0.8450, -12.5657

### Deuteranopia

70.3639, 5.2440, -22.1414



## Tritanopia

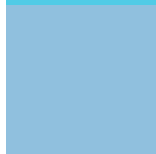
70.6701, -28.6401, -14.3458

# Trichromacy



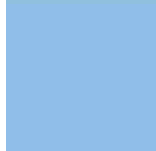
## Original Color

70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631



## Protanomaly

69.9303, -11.2505, -15.6984



## Deuteranomaly

69.7419, -7.8386, -22.7001



## Tritanomaly

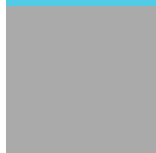
70.8430, -27.7512, -15.8533

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631



## Achromatopsia

63.4017, -3.3830, 3.4447



## Achromatomaly

65.3184, -13.9501, -5.2619

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631 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(81, 203, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(81, 203, 230)  
}
```

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(81, 203, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(81, 203, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631 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(81, 203, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(81, 203, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(81, 203, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(81, 203, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 203, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(81, 203,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.8339, -25.5989, -19.4631 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(81, 203, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(81, 203,  
230) }
```

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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