

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(71.2184, -32.2406,  
-11.1028)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(71.2184, -32.2406,  
-11.1028) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(71.1984,  
-32.1184, -11.3561)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3FCFD9
RGB	63, 207, 217
RGB Percent	25%, 81%, 85%
CMY	0.7529, 0.1882, 0.1490
CMYK	0.71, 0.05, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	184°, 67%, 55%
HSV	184°, 71%, 85%
XYZ	36.8871, 50.6921, 73.4860
YIQ	165.0840, -89.0340, -27.4180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

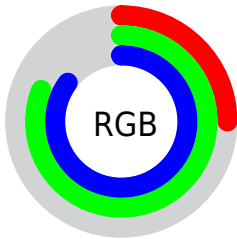
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	63, 137, 217
Decimal	4181977
CIELab	76.49, -33.96, -15.96
CIElCh	76, 37.526, 205.175
Yxy	50.6940, 0.2290, 0.3147
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282372057 (0xFF3FCFD9)
YUV	165.0840, 25.5946, -89.5277
Hunter-Lab	71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561

# Details

The HunterLab color **71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **44.5837, 49.6815, 22.0863**, and the grayscale version is **61.3011, -3.2709, 3.3306**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4579, -36.4575, -5.6142**, and **50.0651, -24.3293, -10.0569** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.3101, -33.1069, -12.6123**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.2776, -30.4139, -9.8458**.

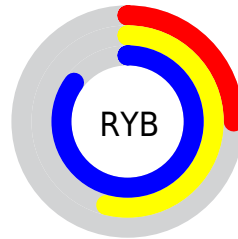
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (81%)

Blue (85%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (85%)

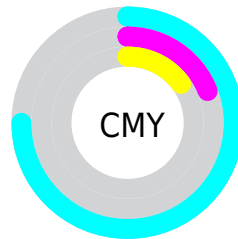


Cyan (71%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (19%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561 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 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.1984, -32.1184,  
-11.3561

71.1984, -32.1184,  
-11.3561

197.3256,  
-52.0568, -9.6475

59.9709, -29.6614,  
-11.2887

95.4999, -36.8170,  
-11.3111

49.4037, -27.1060,  
-11.1577

108.5129,  
-39.0858, -11.2086

39.5424, -24.4223,  
-10.9572

122.0686,  
-41.3140, -11.0568

30.4417, -21.5663,  
-10.6832

136.1459,  
-43.5088, -10.8586

22.1714, -18.4685,  
-10.3353

150.7263,  
-45.6762, -10.6165

14.8253, -15.0110,  
-9.9266

165.7930,

8.4785, -14.8373,

-47.8208, -10.3327

-9.6804

181.3307,  
-49.9465, -10.0091

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.1984, -32.1184,  
-11.3561

■ 71.1984, -32.1184,  
-11.3561

■ 70.3101, -33.1069,  
-12.6123

■ 72.2776, -30.4139,  
-9.8458

■ 69.5904, -33.4391,  
-13.6340

■ 73.5554, -27.9644,  
-8.0800


■ 69.0508, -33.3097,  
-14.4014


■ 75.0402, -24.7663,  
-6.0621

■ 76.7352, -20.8366,  
-3.8032

■ 78.6400, -16.2081,

-1.3198

 80.7519, -10.9256,  
1.3685

 83.0661, -5.0412,  
4.2403

 85.5761, 1.3885,  
7.2738

 87.9149, 7.1064,  
10.0249

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.1997, -34.7043, 6.5515



71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561



71.1997, -22.2544, -28.2381

# Triad

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



71.1997, -32.1185, -11.3550



71.1997, 26.4178, -17.2569



71.1997, -0.9107, 29.2201

# Complementary

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



71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561



44.5837, 49.6815, 22.0863

# 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.



71.1997, 16.7429, 25.6983



71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561



71.1997, 33.4747, 1.0916

# Square

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



71.1997, -32.1185, -11.3550



71.1997, 11.2958, -32.1890



71.1997, 29.7724, 16.3429



71.1997, -17.7396, 27.4320



# Rectangle

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



71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561



71.1997, -12.3224, -35.1697



71.1997, 29.7724, 16.3429



71.1997, 5.1371, 28.6493

# Sweetspot

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



71.1997, -32.1185, -11.3550



94.3513, -19.5935, -1.6554



71.5085, -55.2667, 38.1935



43.3455, -9.8165, -1.1614

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



71.1997, -32.1185, -11.3550



83.9668, -40.0285, -15.7646



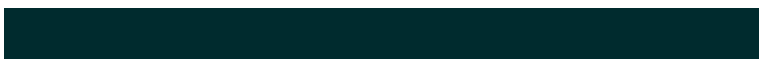
47.5947, 2.4735, -52.4067



38.3108, -4.7556, 0.8480



53.7803, -25.9856, -11.1253



13.8506, -6.8129, -2.6049



# Inverse Universe

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



47.7631, 72.0931, -42.5866



53.8598, 97.3284, -56.6543



60.1651, 13.5534, 32.6750



36.4136, 2.8259, -1.0415



33.9758, 65.8772, -37.6766

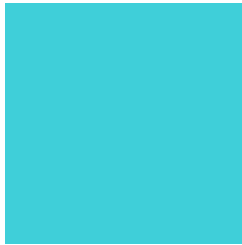


8.6738, 16.8582, -9.9300



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

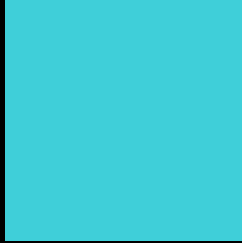
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561 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

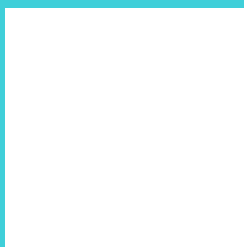
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 71.1984,

-32.1184, -11.3561.

# 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

71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561

### Protanopia

70.6516, -0.5814, -4.4150

### Deuteranopia

70.5920, 5.0627, -14.4559



## Tritanopia

71.1784, -30.0053, -14.8174

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561



## Protanomaly

69.8926, -15.5968, -8.3765



## Deuteranomaly

69.7898, -11.9075, -14.7275



## Tritanomaly

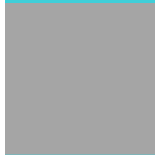
71.0784, -30.5413, -13.7979

# Monochromacy



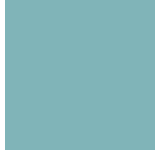
## Original Color

71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561



## Achromatopsia

61.3402, -3.2730, 3.3327



## Achromatomaly

63.7906, -16.8437, -3.1354

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561 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(63, 207, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 207, 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(63, 207, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 207, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561 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(63, 207, 217) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 207, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(63, 207, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 207, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 207, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 207,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 71.1984, -32.1184, -11.3561 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 207, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 207,  
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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