

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(71.3934, -30.2046,  
-6.6330)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(71.3934, -30.2046,  
-6.6330) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(71.3934,  
-30.1940, -6.6315)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5BCED1
RGB	91, 206, 209
RGB Percent	36%, 81%, 82%
CMY	0.6431, 0.1921, 0.1804
CMYK	0.56, 0.01, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	182°, 56%, 59%
HSV	182°, 56%, 82%
XYZ	37.8943, 50.9702, 68.1626
YIQ	171.9570, -69.5030, -23.4470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

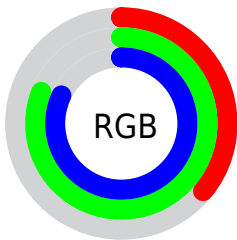
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">91, 149, 209</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">6016721</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">76.66, -31.40, -11.33</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">77, 33.381, 199.839</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">50.9721, 0.2413, 0.3246</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4284206801 (0xFF5BCED1)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">171.9570, 18.2622, -70.9993</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315</a>

# Details

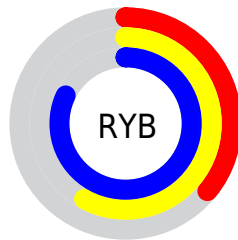
The HunterLab color **71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **47.2409, 38.9453, 17.3679**, and the grayscale version is **64.1606, -3.4234, 3.4860**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.3685, -32.9949, -4.3880**, and **49.5103, -25.3237, -7.0711** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **70.5680, -32.4667, -7.7666**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.4171, -27.2002, -5.2409**.

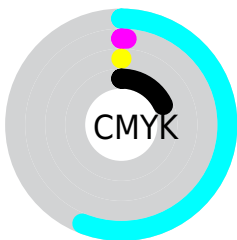
# Distribution



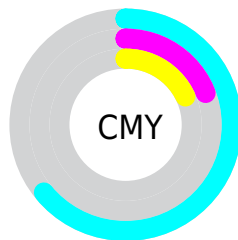
- Red (36%)
- Green (81%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315 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 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



71.3934, -30.1940,  
-6.6315

71.3934, -30.1940,  
-6.6315

197.5995,  
-49.0859, -3.5116

60.1551, -27.8875,  
-6.7420

95.7150, -34.6200,  
-6.2442

49.5764, -25.4944,  
-6.7928

108.7373,  
-36.7634, -5.9773

39.7028, -22.9880,  
-6.7769

122.3020,  
-38.8722, -5.6653

30.5887, -20.3287,  
-6.6873

136.3880,  
-40.9529, -5.3110

22.3037, -17.4541,  
-6.5162

150.9767,  
-43.0107, -4.9166

14.9410, -14.2574,  
-6.2576

166.0514,

8.5880, -15.0290,

-45.0499, -4.4841

-6.0191

181.5970,  
-47.0740, -4.0152

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 71.3934, -30.1940,  
-6.6315

■ 71.3934, -30.1940,  
-6.6315

■ 70.5680, -32.4667,  
-7.7666

■ 72.4171, -27.2002,  
-5.2409

■ 69.9257, -34.0398,  
-8.6554

■ 73.6421, -23.4839,  
-3.5994

■ 69.4519, -34.9622,  
-9.3125

■ 75.0732, -19.0640,  
-1.7144

■ 69.1228, -35.3192,  
-9.7668


■ 76.7111, -13.9740,  
0.4011


■ 69.0235, -35.3776,

■ 78.5536, -8.2587,


-9.9033

2.7301

 80.5968, -1.9707,  
5.2534

 82.8349, 4.8338,  
7.9506

 84.9006, 10.9115,  
10.3804

 85.0553, 10.6264,  
10.5474

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



71.3948, -31.3158, 8.7974



71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315



71.3948, -22.3636, -21.9066

# Triad

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



71.3948, -30.1943, -6.6305



71.3948, 20.9112, -17.3702



71.3948, 1.6239, 26.8762

# Complementary

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



71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315



47.2409, 38.9453, 17.3679

# 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.



71.3948, 16.8487, 22.6276



71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315



71.3948, 28.6079, -1.4007

# Square

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



71.3948, -30.1943, -6.6305



71.3948, 6.7891, -28.9811



71.3948, 27.0597, 13.0123



71.3948, -13.8309, 26.0710



# Rectangle

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



71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315



71.3948, -13.9821, -28.9017



71.3948, 27.0597, 13.0123



71.3948, 6.9586, 26.0351

# Sweetspot

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



71.3948, -30.1943, -6.6305



95.9085, -17.9983, 0.2973



69.7251, -47.5461, 33.3313



44.1709, -8.9508, -0.1200

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



71.3948, -30.1943, -6.6305



88.1686, -41.1936, -10.0122



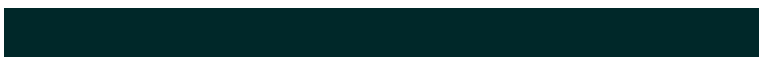
52.9333, -3.5425, -35.0113



36.5423, -4.6893, 0.9472



54.2197, -27.8048, -7.7473



12.8856, -6.6525, -1.7451



# Inverse Universe

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



50.4926, 57.2072, -36.4539



58.4584, 85.7166, -54.7028



60.6281, 9.9215, 27.8521



34.6463, 2.7255, -1.1455



33.2250, 64.9684, -41.0848

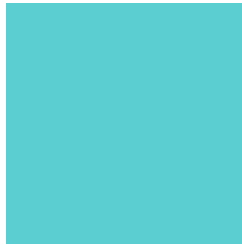


7.8671, 15.3995, -9.8535



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

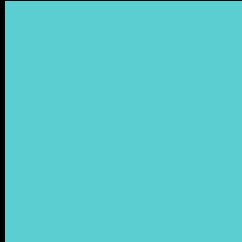
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315 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

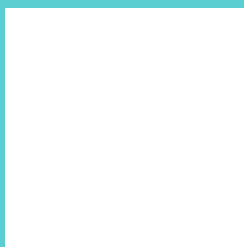
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315.



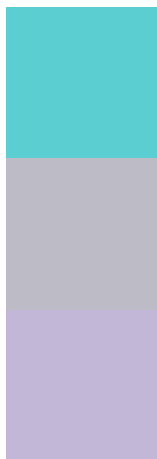
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 71.3934,

-30.1940, -6.6315.

# 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

71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315

### Protanopia

70.9864, -1.4283, -0.4032

### Deuteranopia

70.8459, 5.3213, -9.4933



## Tritanopia

71.3393, -26.0902, -13.3504

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315



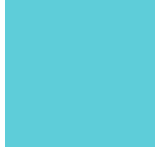
## Protanomaly

70.4080, -14.2724, -3.3973



## Deuteranomaly

70.1307, -9.6712, -9.6142



## Tritanomaly

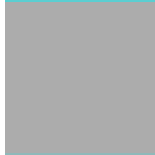
71.4507, -27.6785, -10.9299

# Monochromacy



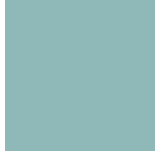
## Original Color

71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315



## Achromatopsia

64.2295, -3.4271, 3.4897



## Achromatomaly

66.0480, -14.9801, -0.7663

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315 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(91, 206, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(91, 206, 209)  
}
```

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(91, 206, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(91, 206, 209) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315 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(91, 206, 209) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(91, 206, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(91, 206, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(91, 206, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 206, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(91, 206,  
209) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 71.3934, -30.1940, -6.6315 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(91, 206, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(91, 206,  
209) }
```

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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