

Converting Colors

HunterLab(72.0668, -31.7903,
-21.4239)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(72.0668, -31.7903,
-21.4239) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(72.2190,
-31.9675, -21.2087)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	01D2EC
RGB	1, 210, 236
RGB Percent	0%, 82%, 93%
CMY	0.9958, 0.1765, 0.0745
CMYK	1.00, 0.11, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	187°, 99%, 46%
HSV	187°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	38.1995, 52.1558, 87.4107
YIQ	150.4730, -132.9100, -36.2220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

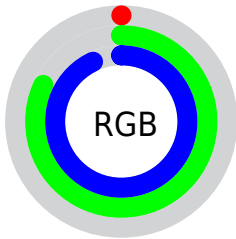
Format	Color
R _{YB}	1, 112, 236
Decimal	119532
CIE Lab	77.38, -33.49, -24.89
CIE LCh	77, 41.724, 216.621
Yxy	52.1577, 0.2149, 0.2934
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278309612 (0xFF01D2EC)
YUV	150.4730, 42.1648, -131.0878
Hunter-Lab	72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087

Details

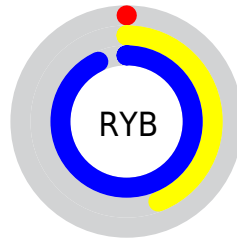
The HunterLab color **72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **43.1536, 69.2210, 27.7608**, and the grayscale version is **55.2991, -2.9506, 3.0045**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.6558, -39.5396, -6.7051**, and **51.7088, -21.5894, -18.0261** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.1752, -31.9344, -21.2755**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **73.2485, -32.5834, -19.6702**.

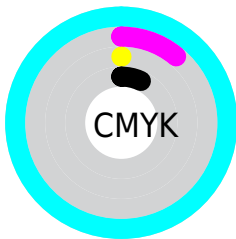
Distribution



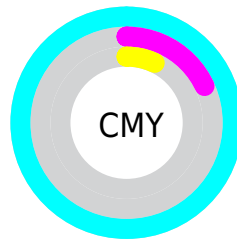
- Red (0%)
- Green (82%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087 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 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

72.2190, -31.9675,
-21.2087

72.2190, -31.9675,
-21.2087

198.7574,
-51.6854, -21.9318

60.9350, -29.5453,
-20.8579

96.6249, -36.6049,
-21.7300

50.3078, -27.0292,
-20.4484

109.6867,
-38.8467, -21.9067

40.3822, -24.3907,
-19.9821

123.2892,
-41.0496, -22.0303

31.2119, -21.5879,
-19.4698

137.4116,
-43.2208, -22.1032

22.8651, -18.5554,
-18.9421

152.0355,
-45.3658, -22.1277

15.4328, -15.1830,
-18.4854

167.1443,

9.0358, -15.8127,

-47.4891, -22.1060

-18.4173

182.7229,
-49.5946, -22.0401

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 72.2190, -31.9675,
-21.2087

■ 72.2190, -31.9675,
-21.2087

■ 72.1752, -31.9344,
-21.2755

■ 73.2485, -32.5834,
-19.6702

■ 74.4361, -32.5909,
-17.9138

■ 75.8206, -31.8479,
-15.8934

■ 77.4189, -30.3002,
-13.6003

■ 79.2408, -27.9286,

-11.0388

■ 81.2903, -24.7410,
-8.2230

■ 83.5677, -20.7661,
-5.1727

■ 86.0698, -16.0477,
-1.9116

■ 88.7909, -10.6396,
1.5351

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.2203, -37.9454, -0.3746



72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087



72.2203, -18.3649, -37.8853

Triad

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



72.2203, -31.9673, -21.2076



72.2203, 34.5543, -11.9830



72.2203, -8.1988, 31.4645

Complementary

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



72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087



43.1536, 69.2210, 27.7608

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.



72.2203, 11.8942, 29.9168



72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087



72.2203, 38.0264, 7.9871

Square

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



72.2203, -31.9673, -21.2076



72.2203, 20.3084, -31.6339



72.2203, 29.3419, 22.3840



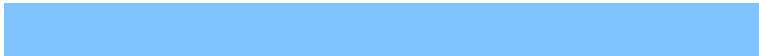
72.2203, -25.2118, 27.3928

Rectangle

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



72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087



72.2203, -6.0897, -42.4246



72.2203, 29.3419, 22.3840



72.2203, -1.5976, 31.5629

Sweetspot

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



72.2203, -31.9673, -21.2076



91.0941, -22.9471, -5.8469



77.5028, -66.1212, 45.9146



41.6460, -11.5045, -3.3685

0.0000, NaN, NaN



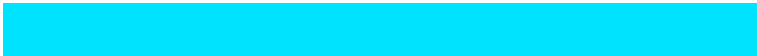
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



72.2203, -31.9673, -21.2076



78.7645, -34.8159, -23.2912



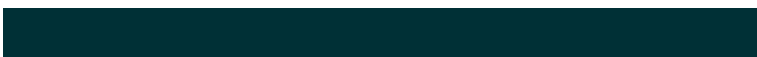
37.7556, 24.9363, -100.9195



41.0129, -4.8906, 0.7228



53.6964, -23.8504, -15.6297



15.3147, -7.0219, -3.9839

Inverse Universe

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



47.4442, 90.9319, -45.3719



51.7629, 99.3362, -49.4243



60.9833, 22.8749, 37.9483



39.0940, 2.9912, -0.9178



35.2186, 67.6206, -33.8900



9.9105, 19.0941, -10.0455

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

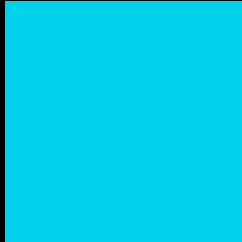
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087 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 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087.



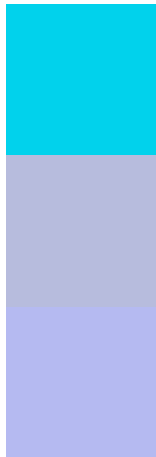
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.2190,

-31.9675, -21.2087.

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

72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087

Protanopia

71.5920, 0.7819, -12.5236

Deuteranopia

71.6187, 5.4968, -24.6661



Tritanopia

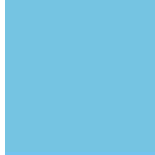
72.2426, -34.2675, -16.3232

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087



Protanomaly

69.8232, -17.8781, -18.3855



Deuteranomaly

69.9823, -14.5830, -26.3172



Tritanomaly

72.3589, -33.5824, -17.9475

Monochromacy



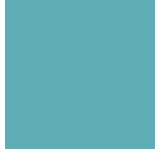
Original Color

72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087



Achromatopsia

55.2257, -2.9467, 3.0005



Achromatomaly

59.4374, -20.1766, -7.3358

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087 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(1, 210, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(1, 210, 236)  
}
```

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(1, 210, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(1, 210, 236) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087 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(1, 210, 236) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(1, 210, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(1, 210, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(1, 210, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 210, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(1, 210,  
236) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 72.2190, -31.9675, -21.2087 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(1, 210, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(1, 210,  
236) }
```

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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