

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(74.2010, -30.3563,  
-12.3016)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(74.2010, -30.3563,  
-12.3016) contains.

<b>HunterLab(74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(74.2010,  
-30.3563, -12.3016)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56D5E2
RGB	86, 213, 226
RGB Percent	34%, 84%, 89%
CMY	0.6627, 0.1647, 0.1137
CMYK	0.62, 0.06, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	186°, 71%, 61%
HSV	186°, 62%, 89%
XYZ	41.3595, 55.0579, 80.3988
YIQ	176.5090, -79.8650, -22.8810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

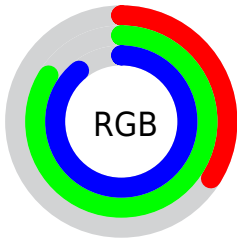
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	86, 153, 226
Decimal	5690850
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	79.08, -30.91, -16.85
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	79, 35.205, 208.591
Yxy	55.0600, 0.2339, 0.3114
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283880930 (0xFF56D5E2)
YUV	176.5090, 24.3991, -79.3764
Hunter-Lab	74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016

# Details

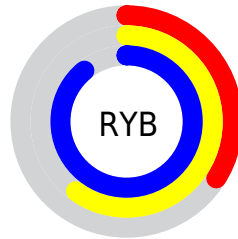
The HunterLab color **74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **50.7600, 43.0647, 21.7465**, and the grayscale version is **66.0295, -3.5232, 3.5875**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2657, -33.3838, -4.5258**, and **52.3393, -24.8257, -11.8281** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.8715, -31.8119, -14.1961**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **75.7430, -28.1212, -10.1426**.

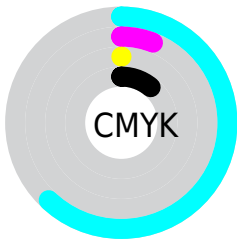
# Distribution



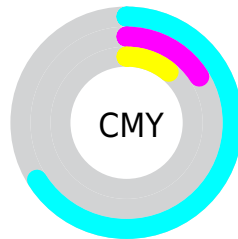
- Red (34%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016 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 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



74.2010, -30.3563,  
-12.3016

74.2010, -30.3563,  
-12.3016

201.5289,  
-48.9905, -10.7440

62.8090, -28.0952,  
-12.2185

98.8073, -34.7063,  
-12.2894

52.0670, -25.7548,  
-12.0727

111.9626,  
-36.8173, -12.2037

42.0187, -23.3111,  
-11.8586

125.6549,  
-38.8965, -12.0689

32.7155, -20.7291,  
-11.5728

139.8638,  
-40.9499, -11.8877

24.2230, -17.9540,  
-11.2149

154.5714,  
-42.9824, -11.6625

16.6274, -14.8948,  
-10.7970

169.7611,

10.0507, -14.0303,

-44.9979, -11.3956

-10.3776

185.4181,  
-46.9997, -11.0888

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.2010, -30.3563,  
-12.3016

■ 74.2010, -30.3563,  
-12.3016

■ 72.8715, -31.8119,  
-14.1961

■ 75.7430, -28.1212,  
-10.1426

■ 71.7388, -32.5157,  
-15.8307

■ 77.4996, -25.1047,  
-7.7309

■ 70.7856, -32.5308,  
-17.2191


■ 79.4740, -21.3274,  
-5.0806


■ 70.1157, -32.1660,  
-18.2013

■ 81.6648, -16.8257,  
-2.2117

■ 84.0682, -11.6475,

0.8533

 86.6780, -5.8477,  
4.0909

 89.4868, 0.5152,  
7.4779

 91.2294, 3.1502,  
9.5083

 91.8703, 2.0329,  
10.2100

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



74.2024, -33.6920, 4.7942



74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016



74.2024, -20.1259, -27.4249

# Triad

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



74.2024, -30.3565, -12.3005



74.2024, 25.8066, -13.9129



74.2024, -3.1635, 28.7428

# Complementary

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



74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016



50.7600, 43.0647, 21.7465

# 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.



74.2024, 13.7134, 25.8467



74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016



74.2024, 31.3365, 3.2759

# Square

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



74.2024, -30.3565, -12.3005



74.2024, 12.2099, -28.4926



74.2024, 26.7278, 17.3427



74.2024, -18.8598, 26.3498

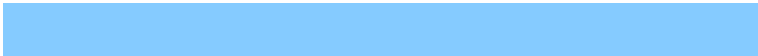


# Rectangle

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



74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016



74.2024, -10.2729, -33.0304



74.2024, 26.7278, 17.3427



74.2024, 2.5646, 28.3705

# Sweetspot

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



74.2024, -30.3565, -12.3005



94.3949, -17.6971, -1.5678



75.6623, -54.0272, 36.6852



43.3159, -8.9423, -1.1832

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

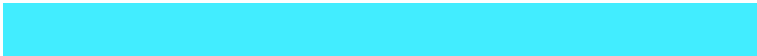


# Same Dimension

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



74.2024, -30.3565, -12.3005



83.2077, -36.7636, -16.7846



52.4586, 2.0799, -48.9612



39.1705, -4.7409, 0.7623



53.0475, -24.4064, -13.6185



14.1947, -6.7109, -3.2551



# Inverse Universe

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



52.5643, 66.6102, -37.4519



55.9769, 88.7842, -49.2056



66.8766, 8.3771, 33.5489



37.2995, 2.8595, -0.9442



34.2766, 66.0647, -34.9438

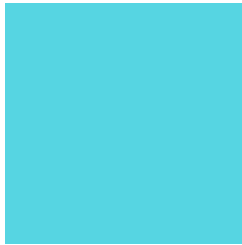


9.0601, 17.5188, -9.6729



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

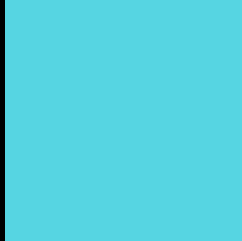
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

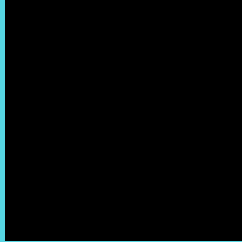
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016.



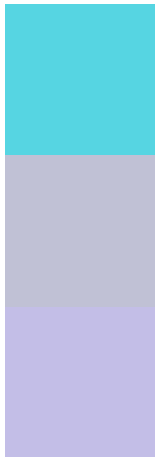
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 74.2010,

-30.3563, -12.3016.

# 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

74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016

### Protanopia

73.5870, -0.6556, -5.3878

### Deuteranopia

73.6197, 5.3514, -15.4282



## Tritanopia

74.0776, -28.7902, -14.7764

# Trichromacy



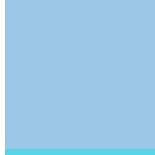
## Original Color

74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016



## Protanomaly

72.8991, -13.8462, -9.2693



## Deuteranomaly

72.8106, -10.1001, -15.6746



## Tritanomaly

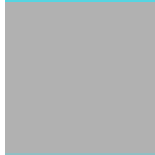
74.0070, -29.1352, -14.2948

# Monochromacy



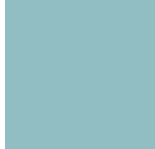
## Original Color

74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016



## Achromatopsia

66.3066, -3.5380, 3.6026



## Achromatomaly

68.3347, -15.7129, -2.9636

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016 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(86, 213, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 213, 226)  
}
```

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(86, 213, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 213, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016 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(86, 213, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 213, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 213, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 213, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 213, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 213,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 74.2010, -30.3563, -12.3016 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 213, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 213,  
226) }
```

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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