

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(75.6032, -31.8145,  
-11.5319)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(75.6032, -31.8145,  
-11.5319) contains.

<b>HunterLab(75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(75.6032,  
-31.8145, -11.5319)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	55D9E4
RGB	85, 217, 228
RGB Percent	33%, 85%, 89%
CMY	0.6666, 0.1490, 0.1059
CMYK	0.63, 0.05, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	185°, 73%, 61%
HSV	185°, 63%, 89%
XYZ	42.5627, 57.1584, 82.1882
YIQ	178.7860, -82.2030, -24.5630

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

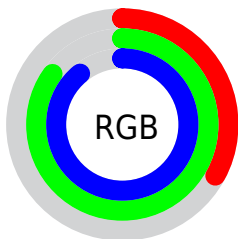
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	85, 154, 228
Decimal	5626340
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.27, -32.42, -16.12
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	80, 36.206, 206.438
Yxy	57.1606, 0.2340, 0.3142
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283816420 (0xFF55D9E4)
YUV	178.7860, 24.2625, -82.2503
Hunter-Lab	75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319

# Details

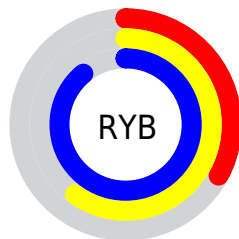
The HunterLab color **75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **50.5143, 45.2381, 21.8295**, and the grayscale version is **66.9796, -3.5739, 3.6391**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2657, -33.3838, -4.5258**, and **53.7194, -26.0137, -10.9886** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.4046, -33.3647, -13.2257**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.0155, -29.4767, -9.5659**.

# Distribution



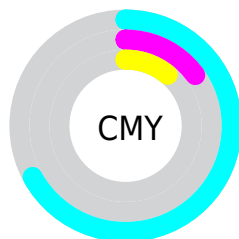
- Red (33%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (33%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (67%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319 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 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



75.6032, -31.8145,  
-11.5319

75.6032, -31.8145,  
-11.5319

203.4824,  
-51.0216, -9.7139

64.1359, -29.4764,  
-11.4821

100.3491,  
-36.3085, -11.4559

53.3141, -27.0551,  
-11.3703

113.5697,  
-38.4871, -11.3398

43.1804, -24.5263,  
-11.1908

127.3247,  
-40.6315, -11.1754

33.7852, -21.8540,  
-10.9393

141.5941,  
-42.7479, -10.9654

25.1918, -18.9838,  
-10.6136

156.3600,  
-44.8413, -10.7122

17.4836, -15.8251,  
-10.2201

171.6063,

10.7770, -14.0697,

-46.9158, -10.4180

-9.7992

187.3182,  
-48.9750, -10.0846

■ 1.7284, -3.0246,  
-39.0285

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6032, -31.8145,  
-11.5319

■ 75.6032, -31.8145,  
-11.5319

■ 74.4046, -33.3647,  
-13.2257

■ 77.0155, -29.4767,  
-9.5659

■ 73.4025, -34.1609,  
-14.6556


■ 78.6450, -26.3443,  
-7.3362


■ 72.5778, -34.2731,  
-15.8395


■ 80.4963, -22.4339,  
-4.8543

■ 72.0588, -34.0389,  
-16.5870


■ 82.5693, -17.7792,  
-2.1383

 84.8606, -12.4268,  
0.7905

 87.3652, -6.4316,  
3.9089

 90.0759, 0.1472,  
7.1935

 91.6687, 2.8137,  
9.0611

 92.2054, 1.8796,  
9.6517

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.6046, -34.7154, 6.0730



75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319



75.6046, -21.7192, -27.6303

# Triad

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



75.6046, -31.8147, -11.5308



75.6046, 26.0235, -15.7571



75.6046, -1.9407, 29.5568

# Complementary

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



75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319



50.5143, 45.2381, 21.8295

# 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.



75.6046, 15.4337, 26.1856



75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319



75.6046, 32.4757, 2.1039

# Square

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



75.6046, -31.8147, -11.5308



75.6046, 11.4989, -30.4336



75.6046, 28.4362, 16.9994



75.6046, -18.4137, 27.4924

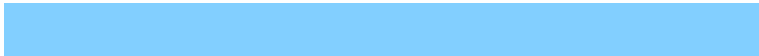


# Rectangle

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



75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319



75.6046, -11.7516, -33.9830



75.6046, 28.4362, 16.9994



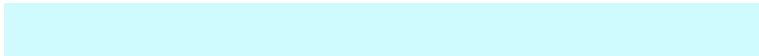
75.6046, 3.9976, 29.0458

# Sweetspot

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



75.6046, -31.8147, -11.5308



94.6499, -18.0861, -1.2574



76.3133, -55.1072, 37.7326



43.4523, -9.1477, -1.0158

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



75.6046, -31.8147, -11.5308



84.1385, -38.2104, -15.4906



53.2839, 1.1559, -48.8199



40.1704, -4.9440, 0.8379



54.8290, -25.9557, -12.5006



15.0938, -7.2898, -3.1295



# Inverse Universe

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



52.9172, 68.5299, -39.7468



55.8634, 90.2204, -51.7327



66.6605, 9.9436, 33.6045



38.2035, 2.9709, -1.0522



34.9750, 67.6390, -37.4242

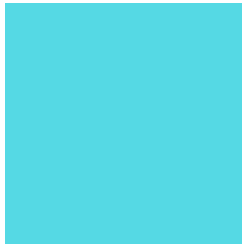


9.5377, 18.4919, -10.5681



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

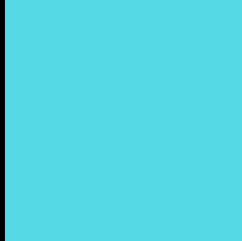
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

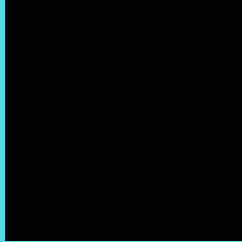
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319.



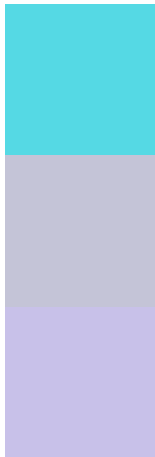
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319.

-31.8145, -11.5319.

# 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

75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319

### Protanopia

74.9146, -0.5977, -4.7298

### Deuteranopia

75.0350, 5.7066, -14.5783



## Tritanopia

75.5824, -29.6983, -15.0089

# Trichromacy



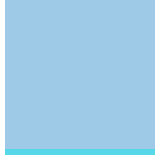
## Original Color

75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319



## Protanomaly

74.4453, -14.6570, -8.3098



## Deuteranomaly

74.3503, -10.9257, -14.6646



## Tritanomaly

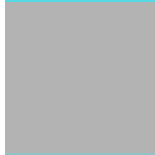
75.4746, -30.2615, -13.9956

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319



## Achromatopsia

67.1406, -3.5825, 3.6479



## Achromatomaly

69.4197, -16.5102, -2.6284

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319 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(85, 217, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(85, 217, 228)  
}
```

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(85, 217, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(85, 217, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319 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(85, 217, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(85, 217, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(85, 217, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(85, 217, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 217, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(85, 217,  
228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 75.6032, -31.8145, -11.5319 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(85, 217, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(85, 217,  
228) }
```

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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