

Converting Colors

HunterLab(75.9446, -37.3170,
-10.5652)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(75.9446, -37.3170,
-10.5652) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(76.0083,
-37.3915, -10.5071)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2BDDE3
RGB	43, 221, 227
RGB Percent	17%, 87%, 89%
CMY	0.8313, 0.1333, 0.1098
CMYK	0.81, 0.03, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	182°, 77%, 53%
HSV	182°, 81%, 89%
XYZ	40.7179, 57.7726, 81.6784
YIQ	168.4620, -108.0140, -35.8700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

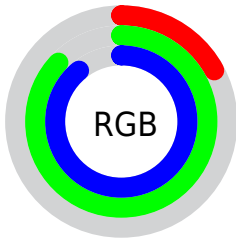
Format	Color
RYB	43, 133, 227
Decimal	2874851
CIELab	80.61, -39.51, -15.15
CIElCh	81, 42.314, 200.980
Yxy	57.7748, 0.2260, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281064931 (0xFF2BDDE3)
YUV	168.4620, 28.8592, -110.0302
Hunter-Lab	76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071

Details

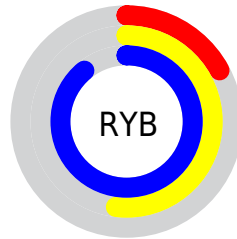
The HunterLab color **76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **43.2477, 61.4053, 24.5885**, and the grayscale version is **62.6860, -3.3448, 3.4059**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.1181, -37.7596, -6.0752**, and **54.6707, -27.4301, -9.1199** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5135, -38.0152, -11.1952**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **76.6818, -36.0849, -9.5722**.

Distribution



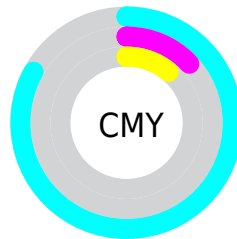
- Red (17%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (17%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (83%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071 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 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

76.0083, -37.3915,
-10.5071

76.0083, -37.3915,
-10.5071

204.0456,
-59.4449, -8.3909

64.5194, -34.6505,
-10.4946

100.7942,
-42.6214, -10.3592

53.6748, -31.7972,
-10.4208

114.0335,
-45.1400, -10.2084

43.5166, -28.8001,
-10.2797

127.8065,
-47.6090, -10.0101

34.0951, -25.6141,
-10.0662

142.0933,
-50.0363, -9.7671

25.4729, -22.1705,
-9.7766

156.8760,
-52.4286, -9.4817

17.7326, -18.3576,
-9.4133

172.1385,

10.9891, -16.7572,

-54.7912, -9.1560

-9.0044

187.8661,
-57.1288, -8.7919

■ 2.6059, -4.5603,
-24.1857

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.0083, -37.3915,
-10.5071

■ 76.0083, -37.3915,
-10.5071

■ 75.5135, -38.0152,
-11.1952

■ 76.6818, -36.0849,
-9.5722

■ 75.1820, -38.1328,
-11.6532

■ 77.5507, -34.0250,
-8.3712

■ 78.6309, -31.1746,
-6.8923

■ 79.9320, -27.5230,
-5.1346

■ 81.4593, -23.0825,
-3.1051

■ 83.2145, -17.8838,
-0.8168

■ 85.1963, -11.9720,
1.7123

■ 87.4008, -5.4020,
4.4614

■ 89.8223, 1.7651,
7.4081

Harmonies

Analogous

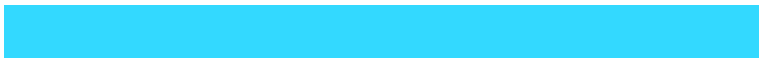
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



76.0097, -39.1178, 9.7697



76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071



76.0097, -27.2595, -31.0263

Triad

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



76.0097, -37.3916, -10.5060



76.0097, 28.9556, -23.3719



76.0097, 2.2019, 32.5787

Complementary

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



76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071



43.2477, 61.4053, 24.5885

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.



76.0097, 22.3065, 27.8336



76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071



76.0097, 38.7905, -1.9619

Square

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



76.0097, -37.3916, -10.5060



76.0097, 10.5331, -39.7141



76.0097, 36.2365, 16.3454



76.0097, -17.6285, 31.4262

Rectangle

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



76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071



76.0097, -16.4513, -40.3854



76.0097, 36.2365, 16.3454



76.0097, 9.1802, 31.6798

Sweetspot

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



76.0097, -37.3916, -10.5060



94.2955, -22.3360, -1.7729



74.5996, -61.2514, 42.8344



43.2927, -11.3195, -1.2540

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



76.0097, -37.3916, -10.5060



85.8788, -43.4796, -13.1595



47.4839, 3.7622, -61.4184



40.3132, -5.1708, 1.0062



57.4449, -29.1579, -8.8576



15.6970, -8.0242, -2.2980

Inverse Universe

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



48.2502, 84.2401, -52.8548



53.0448, 102.6882, -63.8141



58.9105, 21.7884, 34.3799



38.2187, 3.0520, -1.2674



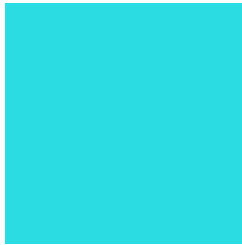
35.3963, 69.1060, -42.9306



9.6354, 18.8320, -11.8434

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

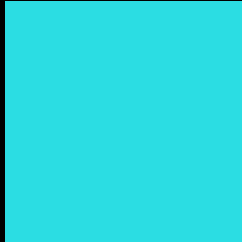
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

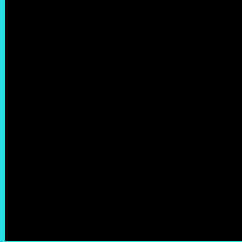
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

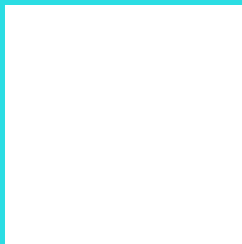
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071.



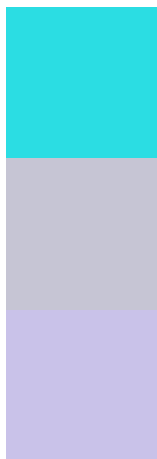
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071.

-37.3915, -10.5071.

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

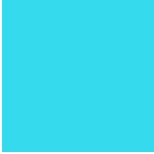
76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071

Protanopia

75.2939, -1.0467, -2.6706

Deuteranopia

75.4217, 5.4866, -14.0316



Tritanopia

75.8514, -33.7001, -16.4779

Trichromacy



Original Color

76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071



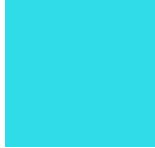
Protanomaly

74.0967, -19.4542, -7.2103



Deuteranomaly

74.0841, -15.1555, -15.1193



Tritanomaly

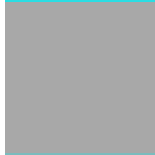
75.9754, -35.2956, -13.9627

Monochromacy



Original Color

76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071



Achromatopsia

62.5758, -3.3389, 3.3999



Achromatomaly

65.8982, -20.1806, -3.0634

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071 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(43, 221, 227)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(43, 221, 227)  
}
```

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(43, 221, 227) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(43, 221, 227) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071 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(43, 221, 227) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(43, 221, 227) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(43, 221, 227)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(43, 221, 227); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 221, 227);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(43, 221,  
227) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 76.0083, -37.3915, -10.5071 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(43, 221, 227) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(43, 221,  
227) }
```

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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