

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(75.9889, -30.3185,  
-12.5445)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(75.9889, -30.3185,  
-12.5445) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(75.9752,  
-30.1663, -12.7107)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5DD9E7
RGB	93, 217, 231
RGB Percent	36%, 85%, 91%
CMY	0.6353, 0.1490, 0.0941
CMYK	0.60, 0.06, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	186°, 74%, 64%
HSV	186°, 60%, 91%
XYZ	43.7508, 57.7223, 84.4368
YIQ	181.5200, -78.3980, -21.9340

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

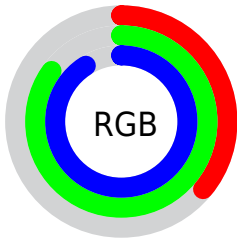
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	93, 158, 231
Decimal	6150631
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	80.59, -30.25, -17.22
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	81, 34.811, 209.651
Yxy	57.7245, 0.2353, 0.3105
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284340711 (0xFF5DD9E7)
YUV	181.5200, 24.3936, -77.6320
Hunter-Lab	75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107

# Details

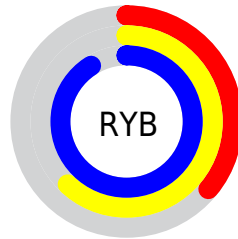
The HunterLab color **75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **53.1940, 41.7729, 21.9647**, and the grayscale version is **68.1202, -3.6347, 3.7011**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5789, -32.1999, -4.1063**, and **53.7920, -25.5852, -12.0043** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.4957, -31.7508, -14.8226**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.6749, -27.7793, -10.3313**.

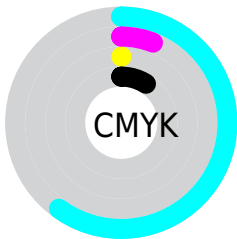
# Distribution



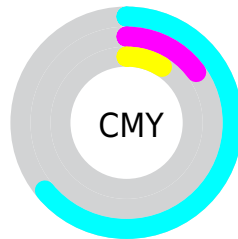
- Red (36%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (64%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107 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 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



75.9752, -30.1663,  
-12.7107

75.9752, -30.1663,  
-12.7107

203.9996,  
-48.5028, -11.1986

64.4881, -27.9526,  
-12.6237

100.7579,  
-34.4340, -12.7074

53.6453, -25.6652,  
-12.4745

113.9956,  
-36.5085, -12.6266

43.4892, -23.2821,  
-12.2577

127.7672,  
-38.5536, -12.4968

34.0698, -20.7711,  
-11.9699

142.0525,  
-40.5750, -12.3208

25.4500, -18.0827,  
-11.6109

156.8338,  
-42.5771, -12.1009

17.7123, -15.1353,  
-11.1911

172.0950,

10.9718, -13.0950,

-44.5638, -11.8393

-10.7616

187.8214,  
-46.5382, -11.5380

■ 2.5457, -4.4549,  
-28.7064

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 75.9752, -30.1663,  
-12.7107

■ 75.9752, -30.1663,  
-12.7107

■ 74.4957, -31.7508,  
-14.8226

■ 77.6749, -27.7793,  
-10.3313

■ 73.2221, -32.5528,  
-16.6680

■ 79.5954, -24.5946,  
-7.6998

■ 72.1390, -32.6276,  
-18.2560

■ 81.7388, -20.6388,  
-4.8331

■ 71.2075, -32.1204,  
-19.6338

■ 84.1024, -15.9532,  
-1.7534

71.1838, -32.1045,  
-19.6692

86.6814, -10.5895,  
1.5154

89.4689, -4.6053,  
4.9489

92.4566, 1.9392,  
8.5235

93.2074, 0.7938,  
9.3567

93.9322, -0.4505,  
10.1526

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



75.9766, -33.7643, 4.3228



75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107



75.9766, -19.7154, -27.4853

# Triad

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



75.9766, -30.1665, -12.7095



75.9766, 25.9081, -13.1056



75.9766, -3.8608, 28.9128

# Complementary

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



75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107



53.1940, 41.7729, 21.9647

# 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.



75.9766, 12.9800, 26.1794



75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107



75.9766, 31.0557, 3.9479

# Square

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



75.9766, -30.1665, -12.7095



75.9766, 12.6095, -27.7467



75.9766, 26.1347, 17.8333



75.9766, -19.4021, 26.3051

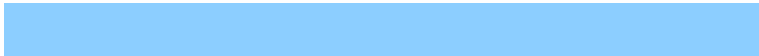


# Rectangle

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



75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107



75.9766, -9.7801, -32.7727



75.9766, 26.1347, 17.8333



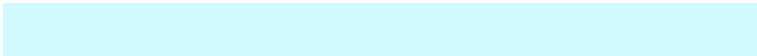
75.9766, 1.8386, 28.5988

# Sweetspot

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



75.9766, -30.1665, -12.7095



94.5384, -16.9123, -1.3755



77.8059, -54.1785, 36.4361



43.3629, -8.5884, -1.1181

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



75.9766, -30.1665, -12.7095



82.9351, -35.8396, -17.1580



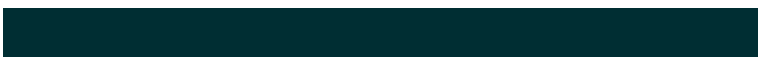
54.1675, 2.6200, -49.3282



40.0916, -4.8183, 0.7446



53.3972, -24.1632, -14.5804



14.7631, -6.8795, -3.6018



# Inverse Universe

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



54.6159, 65.8594, -36.4591



56.4761, 86.7391, -47.2927



69.8235, 6.7006, 34.3473



38.1952, 2.9262, -0.9336



34.7507, 66.8546, -34.4673

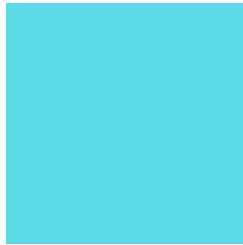


9.4852, 18.3089, -9.8797



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

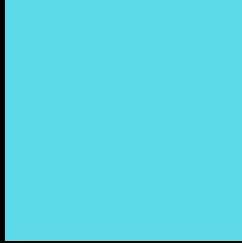
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

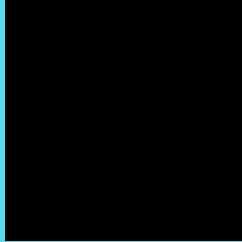
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107.



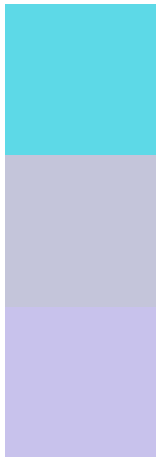
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107.

-30.1663, -12.7107.

# 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

75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107

### Protanopia

75.3195, -0.5493, -5.8115

### Deuteranopia

75.4447, 5.7931, -15.7744



## Tritanopia

76.1222, -29.3805, -14.2376

# Trichromacy



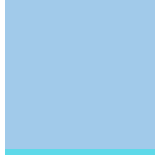
## Original Color

75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107



## Protanomaly

74.7559, -13.3199, -9.5380



## Deuteranomaly

74.6717, -9.5513, -15.9620



## Tritanomaly

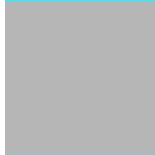
76.0845, -29.5994, -13.7094

# Monochromacy



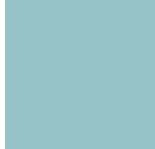
## Original Color

75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107



## Achromatopsia

68.3947, -3.6494, 3.7160



## Achromatomaly

70.4871, -15.6806, -2.8039

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107 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(93, 217, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(93, 217, 231)  
}
```

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(93, 217, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(93, 217, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107 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(93, 217, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(93, 217, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(93, 217, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(93, 217, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 217, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(93, 217,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 75.9752, -30.1663, -12.7107 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(93, 217, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(93, 217,  
231) }
```

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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