

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(76.2881, -29.2592,  
-27.0316)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(76.2881, -29.2592,  
-27.0316) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(76.2015,  
-29.1437, -27.1666)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33DAFF
RGB	51, 218, 255
RGB Percent	20%, 85%, 100%
CMY	0.7999, 0.1451, 0.0000
CMYK	0.80, 0.15, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	191°, 100%, 60%
HSV	191°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	44.4867, 58.0667, 103.4711
YIQ	172.2850, -111.4090, -23.8970

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

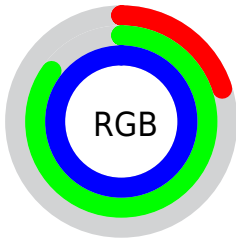
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	51, 143, 255
Decimal	3398399
CIE Lab	80.78, -28.93, -29.77
CIE LCh	81, 41.511, 225.826
Yxy	58.0687, 0.2159, 0.2818
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281588479 (0xFF33DAFF)
YUV	172.2850, 40.7785, -106.3669
Hunter-Lab	76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666

# Details

The HunterLab color **76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **53.3678, 58.2187, 30.4223**, and the grayscale version is **64.2201, -3.4266, 3.4892**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4141, -36.6253, -5.6737**, and **55.0196, -20.7239, -24.0327** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.3049, -28.2899, -30.1991**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.3292, -29.1494, -23.8560**.

# Distribution



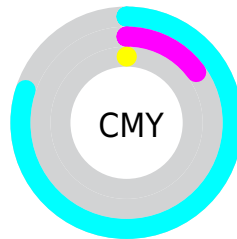
- Red (20%)
- Green (85%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666 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 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.2015, -29.1437,  
-27.1666

76.2015, -29.1437,  
-27.1666

204.3139,  
-46.9507, -28.9493

64.7023, -27.0052,  
-26.7059

101.0064,  
-33.2740, -27.9178

53.8467, -24.7990,  
-26.1956

114.2545,  
-35.2851, -28.2132

43.6770, -22.5042,  
-25.6418

128.0361,  
-37.2699, -28.4562

34.2429, -20.0907,  
-25.0633

142.3311,  
-39.2334, -28.6486

25.6071, -17.5121,  
-24.5049

157.1218,  
-41.1801, -28.7923

17.8516, -14.6920,  
-24.0776

172.3920,

11.0906, -12.5227,

-43.1133, -28.8892

-24.1017

188.1272,  
-45.0360, -28.9409

■ 2.9328, -5.1324,  
-53.5965

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 76.2015, -29.1437,  
-27.1666

■ 76.2015, -29.1437,  
-27.1666

■ 74.3049, -28.2899,  
-30.1991

■ 78.3292, -29.1494,  
-23.8560

■ 72.5947, -26.7436,  
-33.0043

■ 80.6986, -28.2590,  
-20.2778

■ 72.5934, -26.7424,  
-33.0064

■ 83.3166, -26.4661,  
-16.4490

■ 86.1831, -23.7934,  
-12.3967

■ 89.2934, -20.2841,  
-8.1517

■ 92.6400, -15.9945,  
-3.7451

■ 96.2134, -10.9882,  
0.7933

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.2028, -37.7621, -6.5601



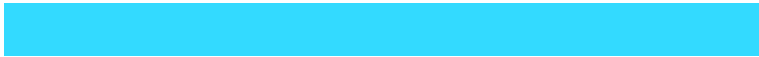
76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666



76.2028, -13.2926, -40.7277

# Triad

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



76.2028, -29.1438, -27.1645



76.2028, 37.0786, -5.4013



76.2028, -14.3132, 31.6919

# Complementary

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



76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666



53.3678, 58.2187, 30.4223

# 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.



76.2028, 5.6130, 31.8500



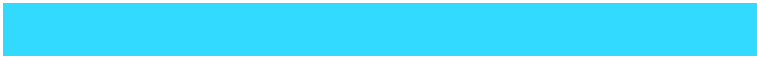
76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666



76.2028, 36.7325, 13.4972

# Square

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



76.2028, -29.1438, -27.1645



76.2028, 25.6357, -26.1291



76.2028, 24.7338, 26.0625



76.2028, -29.8241, 25.5539



# Rectangle

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



76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666



76.2028, -0.1123, -42.1647



76.2028, 24.7338, 26.0625



76.2028, -7.9487, 32.3800

# Sweetspot

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



76.2028, -29.1438, -27.1645



91.2710, -17.8033, -5.5284



85.3700, -68.3407, 45.4371



41.6775, -8.9343, -3.2824

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

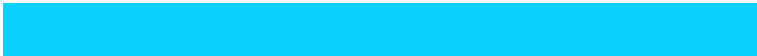


# Same Dimension

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



76.2028, -29.1438, -27.1645



73.2636, -27.4110, -31.8983



45.9575, 20.6152, -93.3741



44.5960, -4.9627, 0.4708



52.6675, -19.5902, -23.5401



16.8525, -6.6697, -6.6662



# Inverse Universe

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



53.5644, 89.8129, -38.8437



51.1513, 95.6407, -37.9355



75.5265, 8.7106, 44.2312



42.7089, 3.1769, -0.6492



36.7807, 69.5657, -27.2223

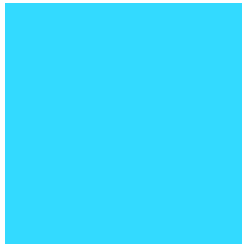


11.5380, 21.9226, -9.3151



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

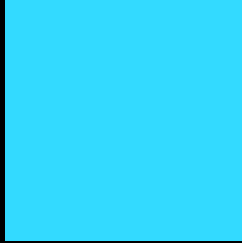
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666 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 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.2015,

-29.1437, -27.1666.

# 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

76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666

### Protanopia

75.5265, 1.7881, -18.1453

### Deuteranopia

75.5903, 4.7725, -27.5446



## Tritanopia

76.3026, -35.3419, -17.0553

# Trichromacy



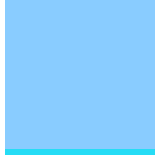
## Original Color

76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666



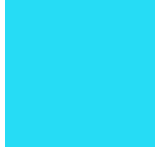
## Protanomaly

74.6620, -13.6058, -22.8321



## Deuteranomaly

74.6486, -11.1719, -29.3401



## Tritanomaly

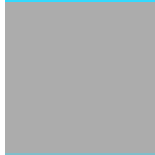
76.2831, -33.1716, -20.7180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666



## Achromatopsia

64.2295, -3.4271, 3.4897



## Achromatomaly

67.2671, -17.5166, -8.1077

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666 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(51, 218, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 218, 255)  
}
```

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(51, 218, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 218, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666 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(51, 218, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 218, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 218, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 218, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 218, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 218,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 76.2015, -29.1437, -27.1666 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 218, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 218,  
255) }
```

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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