

Converting Colors

HunterLab(76.3431, -36.5082,
-12.3115)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(76.3431, -36.5082,
-12.3115) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(76.1993,
-36.3511, -12.5075)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2EDDE7
RGB	46, 221, 231
RGB Percent	18%, 87%, 91%
CMY	0.8195, 0.1333, 0.0941
CMYK	0.80, 0.04, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	183°, 79%, 54%
HSV	183°, 80%, 91%
XYZ	41.4070, 58.0633, 84.6263
YIQ	169.8150, -107.5100, -33.9900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

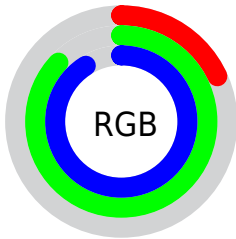
Format	Color
R_{YB}	46, 136, 231
Decimal	3071463
CIE _{Lab}	80.78, -38.09, -17.03
CIE _{LCh}	81, 41.726, 204.091
Yxy	58.0655, 0.2249, 0.3154
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281261543 (0xFF2EDDE7)
YUV	169.8150, 30.1642, -108.5858
Hunter-Lab	76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075

Details

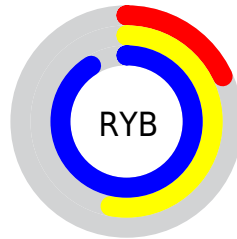
The HunterLab color **76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **44.7397, 60.8035, 25.2051**, and the grayscale version is **63.2394, -3.3743, 3.4359**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.1592, -37.6019, -6.0194**, and **54.7772, -26.7994, -10.6145** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.5040, -36.8479, -13.4872**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.0815, -35.1429, -11.2704**.

Distribution



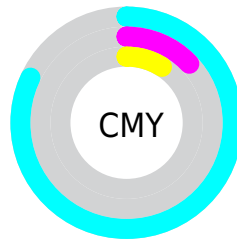
- Red (18%)
- Green (87%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (13%)
- Yellow (9%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075 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 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 76.1993, -36.3511,
-12.5075

■ 76.1993, -36.3511,
-12.5075

204.3110,
-57.8238, -10.9330

■ 64.7003, -33.6934,
-12.4283

■ 101.0041,
-41.4297, -12.4891

■ 53.8449, -30.9298,
-12.2871

■ 114.2521,
-43.8787, -12.4011

■ 43.6753, -28.0306,
-12.0784

■ 128.0336,
-46.2814, -12.2642

■ 34.2413, -24.9529,
-11.7985

■ 142.3285,
-48.6454, -12.0813

■ 25.6057, -21.6314,
-11.4467

157.1191,
-50.9769, -11.8546

■ 17.8503, -17.9598,
-11.0324

172.3892,

■ 11.0895, -16.1244,

-53.2811, -11.5865

-10.6030

188.1243,
-55.5622, -11.2787

■ 2.9295, -5.1266,
-24.6824

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 76.1993, -36.3511,
-12.5075

■ 76.1993, -36.3511,
-12.5075

■ 75.5040, -36.8479,
-13.4872

■ 77.0815, -35.1429,
-11.2704

■ 74.9536, -36.7924,
-14.2613

■ 78.1660, -33.1585,
-9.7605

■ 79.4675, -30.3665,
-7.9705

■ 80.9938, -26.7626,
-5.9039

■ 82.7487, -22.3648,
-3.5719

■ 84.7324, -17.2086,
-0.9911

■ 86.9422, -11.3425,
1.8179

■ 89.3731, -4.8239,
4.8323

■ 92.0183, 2.2855,
8.0284

Harmonies

Analogous

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



76.2007, -38.9475, 7.8504



76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075



76.2007, -25.5152, -32.2070

Triad

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



76.2007, -36.3511, -12.5064



76.2007, 29.9673, -20.8274



76.2007, -0.0345, 32.4831

Complementary

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



76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075



44.7397, 60.8035, 25.2051

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.



76.2007, 20.0451, 28.3937



76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075



76.2007, 38.4869, 0.2495

Square

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



76.2007, -36.3511, -12.5064



76.2007, 12.4213, -37.8201



76.2007, 34.6796, 17.7266



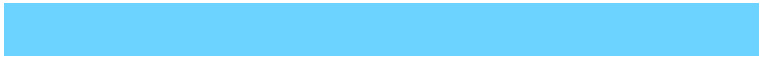
76.2007, -19.2680, 30.7328

Rectangle

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



76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075



76.2007, -14.4156, -40.5641



76.2007, 34.6796, 17.7266



76.2007, 6.8589, 31.7884

Sweetspot

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



76.2007, -36.3511, -12.5064



93.8565, -21.6859, -2.3102



76.1658, -62.0461, 43.0071



43.0581, -10.9777, -1.5437

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



76.2007, -36.3511, -12.5064



84.0550, -41.2110, -15.6607



47.0319, 6.6411, -66.2099



40.2441, -5.0611, 0.9248



56.1742, -27.6136, -10.6031



15.4042, -7.6698, -2.6971

Inverse Universe

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



49.1581, 84.5818, -50.7369



52.7999, 101.4587, -59.8144



61.8795, 18.6380, 35.9778



38.2113, 3.0127, -1.1631



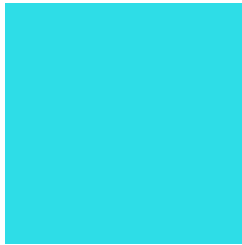
35.1899, 68.3880, -40.2395



9.5876, 18.6658, -11.2211

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

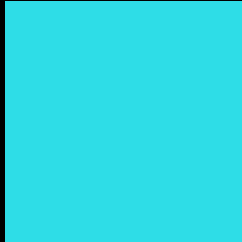
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

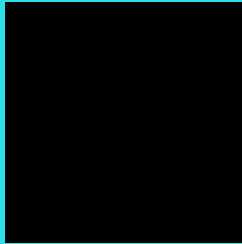
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

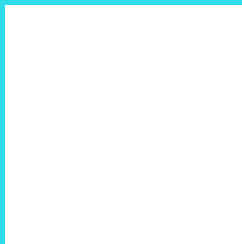
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075.



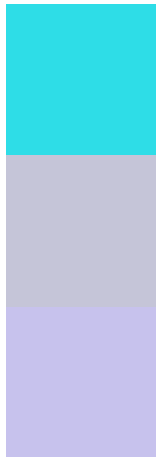
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075.

-36.3511, -12.5075.

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

76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075

Protanopia

75.3397, -0.6180, -4.7129

Deuteranopia

75.3924, 5.6951, -16.4524



Tritanopia

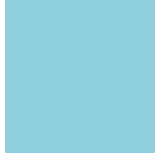
76.2165, -33.9791, -16.5554

Trichromacy



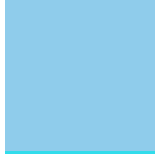
Original Color

76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075



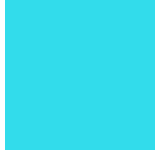
Protanomaly

74.2387, -18.6472, -9.2132



Deuteranomaly

74.1778, -14.5073, -17.3684



Tritanomaly

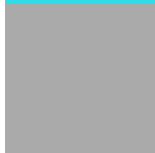
76.0675, -34.7863, -14.9983

Monochromacy



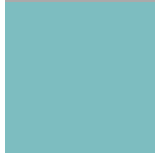
Original Color

76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075



Achromatopsia

63.4017, -3.3830, 3.4447



Achromatomaly

66.7540, -20.1024, -3.5116

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075 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(46, 221, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 221, 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(46, 221, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 221, 231) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075 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(46, 221, 231) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 221, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 221, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 221, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 221, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 221,  
231) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 76.1993, -36.3511, -12.5075 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 221, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 221,  
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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