

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(82.5200, -38.5692,  
-17.8018)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(82.5200, -38.5692,  
-17.8018) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(82.5200,  
-38.5692, -17.8018)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	20EDFF
RGB	32, 237, 255
RGB Percent	13%, 93%, 100%
CMY	0.8744, 0.0706, 0.0000
CMYK	0.87, 0.07, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	185°, 100%, 56%
HSV	185°, 87%, 100%
XYZ	48.9299, 68.0955, 105.1727
YIQ	177.7570, -127.9580, -37.8620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

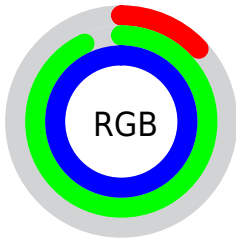
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	32, 139, 255
Decimal	2158079
CIE Lab	86.06, -39.16, -21.74
CIE LCh	86, 44.794, 209.041
Yxy	68.0979, 0.2202, 0.3065
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280348159 (0xFF20EDFF)
YUV	177.7570, 38.0808, -127.8289
Hunter-Lab	82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018

# Details

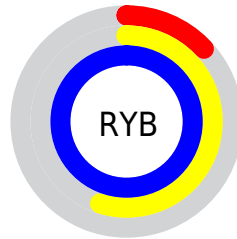
The HunterLab color **82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **48.6291, 71.4256, 29.5468**, and the grayscale version is **66.5112, -3.5489, 3.6137**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.1592, -37.6019, -6.0194**, and **60.9303, -28.3586, -14.9394** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.6379, -38.2990, -19.0751**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.5910, -38.1216, -16.2630**.

# Distribution



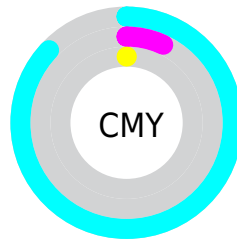
- Red (13%)
- Green (93%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (13%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (87%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018 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 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



82.5200, -38.5692,  
-17.8018

82.5200, -38.5692,  
-17.8018

213.0359,  
-60.2850, -17.3157

70.6947, -35.8990,  
-17.5968

107.9315,  
-43.6884, -18.0327

59.4940, -33.1308,  
-17.3326

121.4639,  
-46.1625, -18.0687

48.9567, -30.2388,  
-17.0047

135.5188,  
-48.5922, -18.0548

39.1275, -27.1867,  
-16.6131

150.0775,  
-50.9846, -17.9934

30.0615, -23.9209,  
-16.1626

165.1232,  
-53.3457, -17.8868

21.8296, -20.3571,  
-15.6724

180.6406,

14.5266, -16.4098,

-55.6802, -17.7371

-15.2043

196.6157,  
-57.9922, -17.5462

■ 8.1876, -14.3283,  
-15.3147

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 82.5200, -38.5692,  
-17.8018

■ 82.5200, -38.5692,  
-17.8018

■ 81.6379, -38.2990,  
-19.0751

■ 83.5910, -38.1216,  
-16.2630

■ 81.4273, -38.1694,  
-19.3803

■ 84.8775, -36.8422,  
-14.4308

■ 86.3998, -34.6726,  
-12.2904

■ 88.1695, -31.5907,  
-9.8429

90.1925, -27.6038,  
-7.0995

92.4703, -22.7421,  
-4.0789

95.0004, -17.0534,  
-0.8047

97.7778, -10.5972,  
2.6969

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.



82.5214, -42.9648, 5.1697



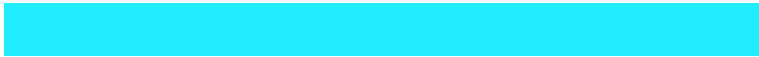
82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018



82.5214, -25.2766, -38.5681

# Triad

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



82.5214, -38.5695, -17.7997



82.5214, 35.5647, -19.2980



82.5214, -3.6907, 35.6956

# Complementary

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



82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018



48.6291, 71.4256, 29.5468

# 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.



82.5214, 18.7665, 32.3189



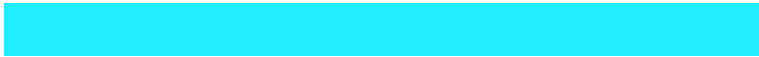
82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018



82.5214, 42.8575, 3.8082

# Square

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



82.5214, -38.5695, -17.7997



82.5214, 17.3976, -39.5820



82.5214, 36.4121, 21.9020

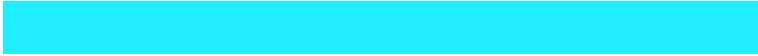


82.5214, -24.1601, 32.7326



# Rectangle

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



82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018



82.5214, -12.3817, -46.2662



82.5214, 36.4121, 21.9020



82.5214, 3.8814, 35.2840

# Sweetspot

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



82.5214, -38.5695, -17.7997



92.8190, -21.9730, -3.6227



84.8716, -70.9864, 49.1838



42.5581, -11.0086, -2.1799

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



82.5214, -38.5695, -17.7997



81.4273, -38.1694, -19.3803



48.1000, 13.9847, -86.7336



44.9619, -5.5472, 0.9051



58.9493, -27.7020, -13.8809



18.5870, -8.8831, -4.0560



# Inverse Universe

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



53.3003, 97.7613, -54.5724



52.1772, 100.7861, -54.8959



67.7849, 23.0308, 40.9748



42.7476, 3.3840, -1.1985



37.7307, 72.9029, -39.8666

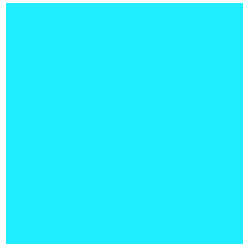


11.8038, 22.8548, -12.8406



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

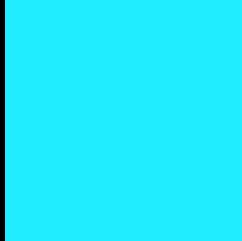
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

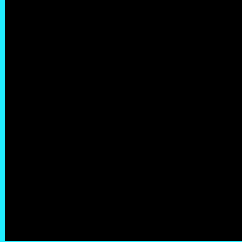
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018.



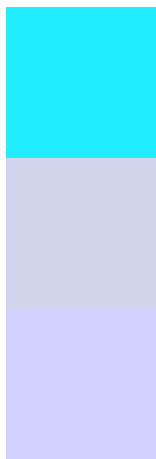
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.5200,

-38.5692, -17.8018.

# 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

82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018

### Protanopia

81.8301, -0.2056, -8.1883

### Deuteranopia

81.5614, 4.8380, -18.4315



## Tritanopia

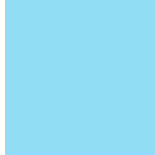
82.4263, -37.1334, -17.9116

# Trichromacy



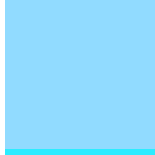
## Original Color

82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018



## Protanomaly

80.1650, -20.3552, -14.2598



## Deuteranomaly

79.9392, -16.9508, -21.2081



## Tritanomaly

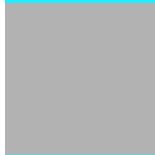
82.3218, -37.5387, -18.0695

# Monochromacy



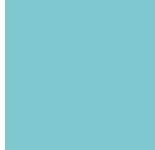
## Original Color

82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018



## Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252



## Achromatomaly

70.4720, -21.9549, -6.0870

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018 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(32, 237, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(32, 237, 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(32, 237, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(32, 237, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018 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(32, 237, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(32, 237, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(32, 237, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(32, 237, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 237, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(32, 237,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 82.5200, -38.5692, -17.8018 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(32, 237, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(32, 237,  
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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