

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.1601, -40.9629,  
-11.6371)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.1601, -40.9629,  
-11.6371) contains.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>HunterLab(83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886)</b> ..... | 3  |
| <i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....                     | 4  |
| <i><b>Details</b></i> .....                         | 6  |
| <i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....                       | 12 |
| <i><b>Previews</b></i> .....                        | 24 |
| <i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....      | 28 |
| <i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....                    | 31 |

# Color

**HunterLab(83.0468,  
-40.8118, -11.7886)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                         |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Hex         | 2EEFF6                        |
| RGB         | 46, 239, 246                  |
| RGB Percent | 18%, 94%, 96%                 |
| CMY         | 0.8195, 0.0627, 0.0353        |
| CMYK        | 0.81, 0.03, 0.00, 0.04        |
| HSL         | 182°, 92%, 57%                |
| HSV         | 182°, 81%, 96%                |
| XYZ         | 48.6278, 68.9677, 97.9380     |
| YIQ         | 182.0910, -117.2750, -38.7390 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

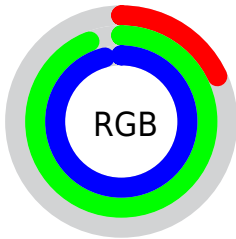
| Format                              | Color                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| R <sub>Y</sub> B                    | 46, 144, 246                    |
| Decimal                             | 3076086                         |
| CIE Lab                             | 86.49, -41.86, -16.36           |
| CIE LCh                             | 86, 44.940, 201.343             |
| Yxy                                 | 68.9703, 0.2256,<br>0.3200      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4281266166<br>(0xFF2EEFF6)      |
| YUV                                 | 182.0910, 31.5071,<br>-119.3518 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 83.0468, -40.8118,<br>-11.7886  |

# Details

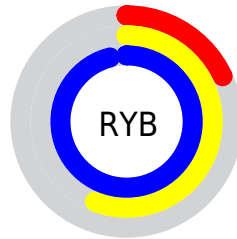
The HunterLab color **83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **47.2634, 67.5038, 27.0603**, and the grayscale version is **68.3436, -3.6466, 3.7132**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.3275, -36.9566, -5.7909**, and **60.9702, -30.5135, -10.3374** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.4925, -41.4303, -12.5602**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.7971, -39.4439, -10.7459**.

# Distribution



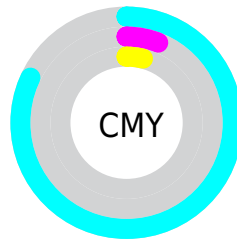
- Red (18%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886 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 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.0468, -40.8118,  
-11.7886

83.0468, -40.8118,  
-11.7886

213.7583,  
-63.5828, -9.7891

71.1952, -37.9948,  
-11.7673

108.5077,  
-46.2010, -11.6620

59.9666, -35.0704,  
-11.6868

122.0631,  
-48.8006, -11.5234

49.3997, -32.0108,  
-11.5414

136.1402,  
-51.3506, -11.3380

39.5386, -28.7772,  
-11.3266

150.7204,  
-53.8586, -11.1084

30.4382, -25.3123,  
-11.0388

165.7869,  
-56.3310, -10.8368

22.1683, -21.5271,  
-10.6784

181.3244,

14.8226, -17.3505,

-58.7730, -10.5252

-10.2609

197.3191,  
-61.1891, -10.1755

■ 8.4759, -14.8328,  
-10.0200

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.0468, -40.8118,  
-11.7886

■ 83.0468, -40.8118,  
-11.7886

■ 82.4925, -41.4303,  
-12.5602

■ 83.7971, -39.4439,  
-10.7459

■ 82.1281, -41.5011,  
-13.0640

■ 84.7624, -37.2466,  
-9.4101

■ 85.9606, -34.1772,  
-7.7679

■ 87.4024, -30.2230,  
-5.8182

89.0936, -25.3971,  
-3.5689

91.0362, -19.7330,  
-1.0345

93.2287, -13.2806,  
1.7649

95.6669, -6.1006,  
4.8062

97.0996, -2.5280,  
6.5489

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.0483, -42.8142, 10.4448



83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886



83.0483, -29.6254, -34.1860

# Triad

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



83.0483, -40.8119, -11.7874



83.0483, 31.8814, -25.3051



83.0483, 2.1362, 35.6443

# Complementary

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



83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886



47.2634, 67.5038, 27.0603

# 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.



83.0483, 24.1677, 30.5394



83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886



83.0483, 42.4933, -1.8751

# Square

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



83.0483, -40.8119, -11.7874



83.0483, 11.8009, -43.3167



83.0483, 39.5303, 18.0725



83.0483, -19.5135, 34.3078



# Rectangle

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



83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886



83.0483, -17.7487, -44.3234



83.0483, 39.5303, 18.0725



83.0483, 9.7726, 34.6877

# Sweetspot

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



83.0483, -40.8119, -11.7874



94.2465, -22.2636, -1.8327



81.6995, -67.1182, 46.7510



43.2665, -11.2814, -1.2862

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.0483, -40.8119, -11.7874



85.6269, -43.2243, -13.5023



50.7940, 6.1517, -70.3673



43.1885, -5.5492, 1.0598



60.0394, -30.3658, -9.4928



17.8851, -9.1058, -2.6980



# Inverse Universe

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



52.7075, 92.5521, -57.7645



52.9530, 102.7410, -63.4247



65.1669, 22.4717, 38.1955



40.9362, 3.3052, -1.3717



37.0653, 72.3257, -44.6548

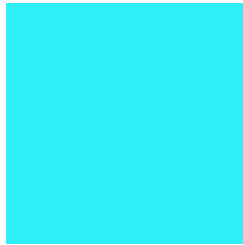


11.0025, 21.4906, -13.4209



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

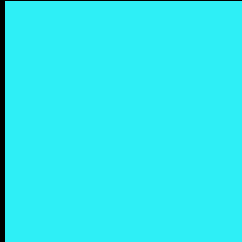
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

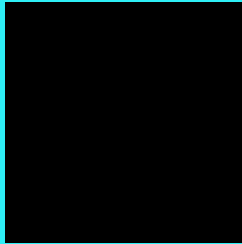
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886.



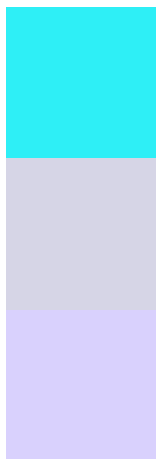
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.0468,

-40.8118, -11.7886.

# 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

83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886

### Protanopia

82.2179, -1.0066, -3.3414

### Deuteranopia

82.1246, 6.5712, -16.3701



## Tritanopia

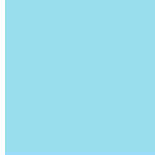
82.8416, -35.5283, -17.2864

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886



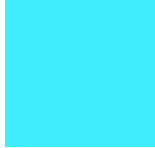
## Protanomaly

80.6666, -20.7929, -8.9850



## Deuteranomaly

80.6580, -16.4106, -17.0686



## Tritanomaly

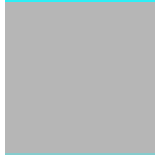
82.8574, -37.4903, -15.5005

# Monochromacy



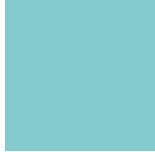
## Original Color

83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886



## Achromatopsia

68.3947, -3.6494, 3.7160



## Achromatomaly

72.1846, -22.3451, -3.3515

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886 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, 239, 246)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 239, 246)  
}
```

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, 239, 246) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 239, 246) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886 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, 239, 246) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 239, 246) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 239, 246)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 239, 246); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 239, 246);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 239,  
246) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.0468, -40.8118, -11.7886 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 239, 246) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 239,  
246) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor