

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.2106, -41.3013,  
-2.7911)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.2106, -41.3013,  
-2.7911) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(83.2106,  
-41.3013, -2.7911)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	52EFE6
RGB	82, 239, 230
RGB Percent	32%, 94%, 90%
CMY	0.6784, 0.0627, 0.0980
CMYK	0.66, 0.00, 0.04, 0.06
HSL	177°, 83%, 63%
HSV	177°, 66%, 94%
XYZ	48.6291, 69.2400, 85.6646
YIQ	191.0310, -90.6830, -36.0830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

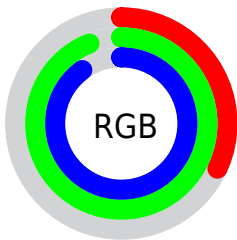
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	82, 163, 239
Decimal	5435366
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.62, -42.44, -7.70
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 43.128, 190.280
Yxy	69.2427, 0.2389, 0.3402
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283625446 (0xFF52EFE6)
YUV	191.0310, 19.2117, -95.6202
Hunter-Lab	83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911

# Details

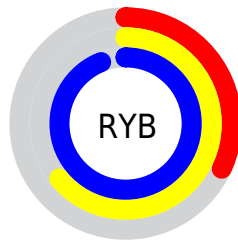
The HunterLab color **83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **50.1426, 56.4408, 20.1797**, and the grayscale version is **72.1441, -3.8494, 3.9197**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2657, -33.3838, -4.5258**, and **60.4575, -33.5655, -3.1083** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **82.6284, -43.6928, -2.8473**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.0145, -38.0804, -2.4447**.

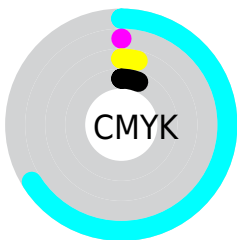
# Distribution



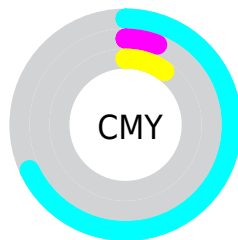
- Red (32%)
- Green (94%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (32%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (4%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (68%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (10%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911 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 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



83.2106, -41.3013,  
-2.7911

83.2106, -41.3013,  
-2.7911

213.9828,  
-64.2974, 1.8193

71.3508, -38.4535,  
-3.1021

108.6868,  
-46.7481, -2.0290

60.1136, -35.4961,  
-3.3639

122.2494,  
-49.3744, -1.5860

49.5375, -32.4014,  
-3.5706

136.3334,  
-51.9500, -1.1045

39.6666, -29.1297,  
-3.7166

150.9203,  
-54.4827, -0.5864

30.5555, -25.6233,  
-3.7945

165.9932,  
-56.9788, -0.0335

22.2739, -21.7923,  
-3.7950

181.5370,

14.9149, -17.5642,

-59.4438, 0.5526

-3.7061

197.5377,  
-61.8820, 1.1706

■ 8.5634, -14.9860,  
-3.6052

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 83.2106, -41.3013,  
-2.7911

■ 83.2106, -41.3013,  
-2.7911

■ 82.6284, -43.6928,  
-2.8473

■ 84.0145, -38.0804,  
-2.4447

■ 82.2431, -45.3128,  
-2.6425


■ 85.0497, -34.0014,  
-1.7954


■ 82.0285, -46.2596,  
-2.2137


■ 86.3272, -29.0641,  
-0.8352


■ 81.9682, -46.5397,  
-1.9872

■ 87.8523, -23.2912,  
0.4350

 89.6267, -16.7238,  
2.0072

 91.6488, -9.4176,  
3.8677

 93.9145, -1.4377,  
5.9989

 94.5219, 0.7317,  
6.0737

 94.5654, 0.9671,  
5.4533

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.2122, -39.8575, 16.7236



83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911



83.2122, -33.6617, -25.0791

# Triad

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



83.2122, -41.3017, -2.7900



83.2122, 23.9708, -31.3557



83.2122, 9.9522, 33.6713

# Complementary

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



83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911



50.1426, 56.4408, 20.1797

# 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.



83.2122, 29.4591, 26.1338



83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911



83.2122, 38.1038, -9.8449

# Square

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



83.2122, -41.3017, -2.7900



83.2122, 3.0537, -44.1317



83.2122, 40.2083, 11.2391



83.2122, -11.6862, 34.6514



# Rectangle

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



83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911



83.2122, -23.9424, -37.3154



83.2122, 40.2083, 11.2391



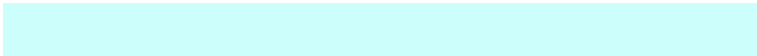
83.2122, 17.0326, 31.9317

# Sweetspot

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



83.2122, -41.3017, -2.7900



95.5983, -21.1999, 1.3796



80.4017, -58.8875, 42.6244



43.9817, -10.7222, 0.4207

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.2122, -41.3017, -2.7900



88.7638, -47.7448, -3.0161



60.9441, -8.1861, -42.0375



42.3230, -5.7158, 1.4579



60.9385, -34.5628, -1.5565



17.5898, -9.8882, -0.6400



# Inverse Universe

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



50.1426, 56.4408, 20.1797



49.2336, 71.5369, 25.5489



63.8640, 22.4928, 32.3340



39.7159, 1.5519, 3.0895



31.8812, 54.6699, 20.0396

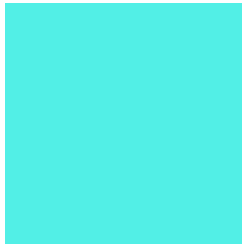


9.2233, 15.8716, 5.3674



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

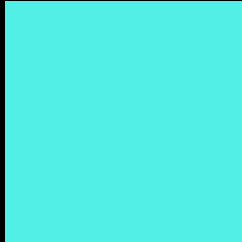
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

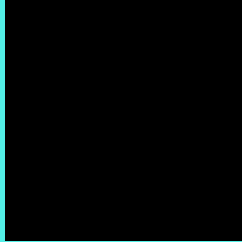
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

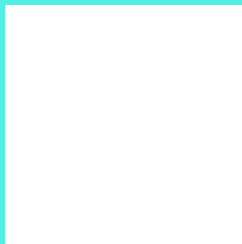
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911.



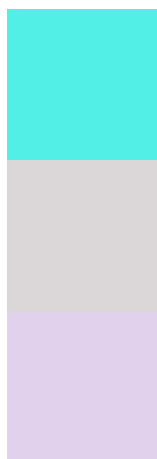
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.2106,

-41.3013, -2.7911.

# 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

83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911

### Protanopia

82.4982, -2.5949, 4.5855

### Deuteranopia

82.3564, 6.0881, -6.2763



## Tritanopia

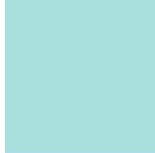
83.0374, -33.0749, -16.3621

# Trichromacy



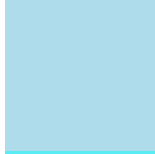
## Original Color

83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911



## Protanomaly

81.4725, -20.6123, 0.5674



## Deuteranomaly

81.3176, -15.2097, -6.9145



## Tritanomaly

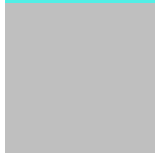
82.9199, -35.9834, -11.3036

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911



## Achromatopsia

72.1800, -3.8513, 3.9217



## Achromatomaly

74.8992, -20.6410, 0.0704

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911 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(82, 239, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(82, 239, 230)  
}
```

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(82, 239, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(82, 239, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911 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(82, 239, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(82, 239, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(82, 239, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(82, 239, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 239, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(82, 239,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.2106, -41.3013, -2.7911 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(82, 239, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(82, 239,  
230) }
```

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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