

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.7644, 0.2549,  
-113.9729)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.7644, 0.2549,  
-113.9729) contains.

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>HunterLab(79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432)</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(79.5353,  
-35.7940, -22.1432)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                         |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Hex         | 00E5FF                        |
| RGB         | 0, 229, 255                   |
| RGB Percent | 0%, 90%, 100%                 |
| CMY         | 0.9997, 0.1019, 0.0000        |
| CMYK        | 1.00, 0.10, 0.00, 0.00        |
| HSL         | 186°, 100%, 50%               |
| HSV         | 186°, 100%, 100%              |
| XYZ         | 46.0693, 63.2586, 104.3898    |
| YIQ         | 163.4930, -144.8300, -40.4620 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

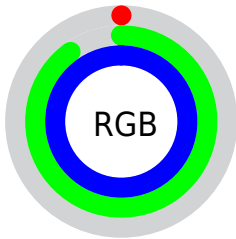
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 0, 121, 255                     |
| Decimal                             | 58879                           |
| CIELab                              | 83.58, -36.46, -25.52           |
| CIELCh                              | 84, 44.502, 214.995             |
| Yxy                                 | 63.2608, 0.2156,<br>0.2960      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4278248959<br>(0xFF00E5FF)      |
| YUV                                 | 163.4930, 45.1130,<br>-143.3834 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 79.5353, -35.7940,<br>-22.1432  |

# Details

The HunterLab color **79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.9065, 76.2634, 30.2359**, and the grayscale version is **60.5947, -3.2332, 3.2922**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8799, -38.6755, -6.3994**, and **58.2789, -24.9983, -18.8794** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.5336, -35.7919, -22.1457**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.5757, -36.4217, -20.6025**.

# Distribution



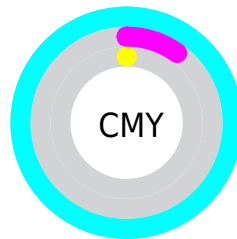
- Red (0%)
- Green (90%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (10%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432 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 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



79.5353, -35.7940,  
-22.1432

79.5353, -35.7940,  
-22.1432

208.9295,  
-56.5161, -22.7529

67.8618, -33.2540,  
-21.8105

104.6641,  
-40.6668, -22.6295

56.8217, -30.6213,  
-21.4205

118.0639,  
-43.0241, -22.7915

46.4552, -27.8705,  
-20.9726

131.9912,  
-45.3408, -22.9017

36.8093, -24.9651,  
-20.4731

146.4269,  
-47.6238, -22.9624

27.9425, -21.8505,  
-19.9402

161.3535,  
-49.8786, -22.9760

19.9305, -18.4394,  
-19.4233

176.7554,

12.8765, -15.0632,

-52.1099, -22.9443

-19.0661

192.6184,  
-54.3213, -22.8693

■ 6.2950, -11.0162,  
-22.2971

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 79.5353, -35.7940,  
-22.1432

■ 79.5353, -35.7940,  
-22.1432

■ 79.5336, -35.7919,  
-22.1457

■ 80.5757, -36.4217,  
-20.6025

■ 81.7849, -36.3965,  
-18.8276

■ 83.2079, -35.5545,  
-16.7632

■ 84.8644, -33.8306,  
-14.3963

■ 86.7663, -31.1992,  
-11.7294

■ 88.9193, -27.6653,  
-8.7756

■ 91.3243, -23.2579,  
-5.5553

■ 93.9785, -18.0235,  
-2.0934

■ 96.8762, -12.0205,  
1.5826

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.5367, -41.8908, 0.7742



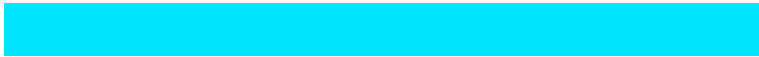
79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432



79.5367, -21.2236, -41.0205

# Triad

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



79.5367, -35.7942, -22.1411



79.5367, 37.4758, -14.4645



79.5367, -7.8695, 34.7180

# Complementary

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



79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432



46.9065, 76.2634, 30.2359

# 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.



79.5367, 14.2825, 32.6795



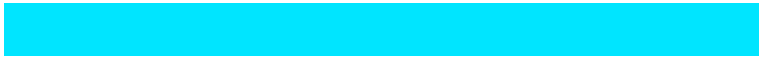
79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432



79.5367, 42.0319, 7.7277

# Square

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



79.5367, -35.7942, -22.1411



79.5367, 21.2825, -35.8157



79.5367, 33.1387, 23.9923



79.5367, -26.9162, 30.5840

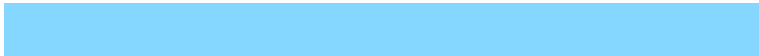


# Rectangle

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



79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432



79.5367, -7.8771, -46.5994



79.5367, 33.1387, 23.9923



79.5367, -0.5529, 34.7177

# Sweetspot

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



79.5367, -35.7942, -22.1411



91.3166, -23.2724, -5.5654



84.6127, -72.2473, 50.2059



41.7641, -11.6742, -3.2171

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



79.5367, -35.7942, -22.1411



79.5336, -35.7919, -22.1457



40.9052, 27.9395, -111.4345



44.8844, -5.4239, 0.8135



57.6031, -26.0137, -15.8429



18.2160, -8.4214, -4.5891



# Inverse Universe

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



51.8835, 99.7474, -50.9967



51.8815, 99.7517, -50.9947



66.3722, 25.4086, 41.3411



42.7394, 3.3400, -1.0819



37.5202, 72.1668, -37.0907

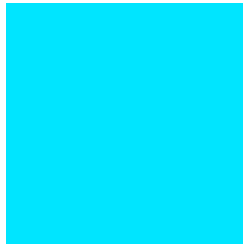


11.7453, 22.6504, -12.0709



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

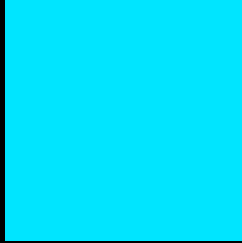
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432 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 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432.



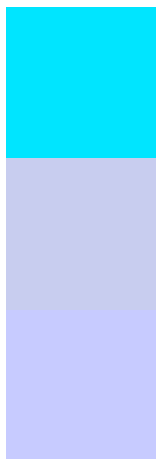
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.5353,

-35.7940, -22.1432.

# 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

79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432

### Protanopia

78.8505, 0.6244, -12.8053

### Deuteranopia

78.7870, 4.7629, -22.5640



## Tritanopia

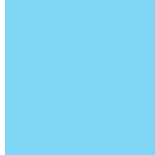
79.6059, -37.8685, -17.7531

# Trichromacy



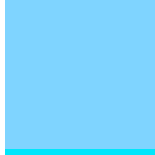
## Original Color

79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432



## Protanomaly

76.9401, -20.3152, -19.5147



## Deuteranomaly

76.6935, -17.0364, -26.1791



## Tritanomaly

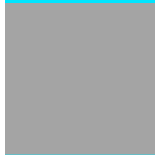
79.7237, -37.1739, -19.4000

# Monochromacy



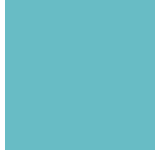
## Original Color

79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432



## Achromatopsia

60.9293, -3.2510, 3.3104



## Achromatomaly

65.5292, -22.6868, -7.8123

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432 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(0, 229, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(0, 229, 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(0, 229, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 229, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432 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(0, 229, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 229, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 229, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 229, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 229, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 229,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 79.5353, -35.7940, -22.1432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 229, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 229,  
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](#).

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