

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.3106, -29.3003,  
4.9272)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.3106, -29.3003,  
4.9272) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.1629,  
-29.1158, 4.8553)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6EC5B2
RGB	110, 197, 178
RGB Percent	43%, 77%, 70%
CMY	0.5686, 0.2274, 0.3020
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.10, 0.23
HSL	167°, 43%, 60%
HSV	167°, 44%, 77%
XYZ	34.4325, 46.4618, 49.2726
YIQ	168.8210, -45.7530, -24.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

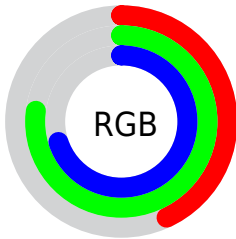
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	110, 159, 197
Decimal	7259570
CIELab	73.85, -30.83, 1.36
CIELCh	74, 30.855, 177.481
Yxy	46.4637, 0.2645, 0.3569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285449650 (0xFF6EC5B2)
YUV	168.8210, 4.5252, -51.5860
Hunter-Lab	68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553

# Details

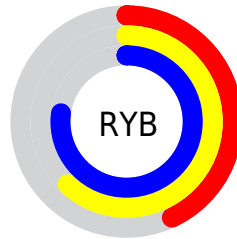
The HunterLab color **68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **49.6068, 30.3697, 6.2742**, and the grayscale version is **62.9113, -3.3568, 3.4181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.1581, -33.4052, 6.1229**, and **46.7787, -24.6544, 3.8020** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.2065, -33.0883, 5.6415**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3155, -24.4691, 4.2875**.

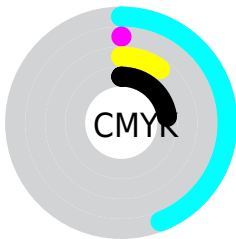
# Distribution



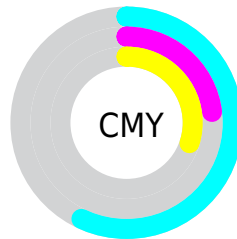
- Red (43%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Black (23%)




- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553 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 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.1629, -29.1158,  
4.8553


 68.1629, -29.1158,  
4.8553


193.0465,  
-47.8489, 12.1363


 57.1068, -26.8215,  
4.1875


 92.1480, -33.5119,  
6.2848

 46.7218, -24.4362,  
3.5509


 105.0135,  
-35.6381, 7.0424

 37.0560, -21.9315,  
2.9481


 118.4276,  
-37.7290, 7.8275

 28.1676, -19.2637,  
2.3807

132.3687,  
-39.7914, 8.6392

 20.1317, -16.3626,  
1.8505

146.8176,  
-41.8305, 9.4766

 13.0506, -13.2046,  
1.3592

161.7570,

 6.5246, -11.4181,

-43.8509, 10.3391

1.2168

177.1714,  
-45.8560, 11.2258

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.1629, -29.1158,  
4.8553

■ 68.1629, -29.1158,  
4.8553

■ 67.2065, -33.0883,  
5.6415

■ 69.3155, -24.4691,  
4.2875

■ 66.4365, -36.3723,  
6.6287

■ 70.6631, -19.1749,  
3.9445

■ 65.8448, -38.9774,  
7.7973

■ 72.2068, -13.2758,  
3.8309

■ 65.4174, -40.9363,  
9.1212


■ 73.9443, -6.8228,  
3.9458

■ 65.1349, -42.3122,


■ 75.8714, 0.1278,


10.5677


4.2841

 65.0126, -42.9412,  
11.4377

 77.9824, 7.5174,  
4.8374

 80.2703, 15.2883,  
5.5948

 81.2213, 18.6119,  
4.7005

 81.3570, 19.3165,  
2.7655

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.1643, -25.4181, 16.3867



68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553



68.1643, -26.4715, -9.5730

# Triad

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



68.1643, -29.1165, 4.8562



68.1643, 9.5895, -23.9833



68.1643, 11.8650, 22.3674

# Complementary

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



68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553



49.6068, 30.3697, 6.2742

# 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.



68.1643, 22.6569, 14.7632



68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553



68.1643, 21.2685, -11.9934

# Square

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



68.1643, -29.1165, 4.8562



68.1643, -4.8516, -28.1339



68.1643, 26.2313, 2.5443



68.1643, -2.4214, 25.0995



# Rectangle

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



68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553



68.1643, -21.3346, -18.6552



68.1643, 26.2313, 2.5443



68.1643, 16.0651, 20.3852

# Sweetspot

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



68.1643, -29.1165, 4.8562



96.8444, -16.9664, 5.1283



67.6977, -34.0058, 28.1992



44.5773, -8.7064, 2.3729

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

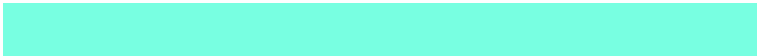


# Same Dimension

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



68.1643, -29.1165, 4.8562



89.9805, -44.1110, 7.5085



61.2721, -15.1468, -13.6261



34.6791, -4.8736, 1.8322



52.7374, -34.7513, 9.1009



11.5197, -7.2944, 1.3478



# Inverse Universe

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



49.6068, 30.3697, 6.2742



60.6948, 50.8091, 10.3628



54.6144, 16.3888, 17.9244



32.6714, 1.4324, 1.9165



28.1654, 48.6786, 14.7536

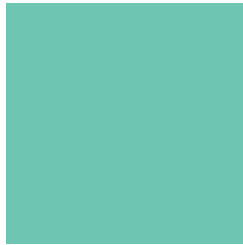


6.2192, 10.9253, 1.8889



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553 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 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

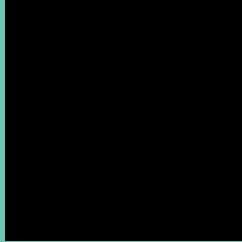
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553.



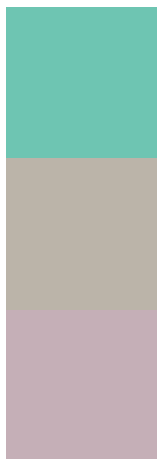
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.1629,

-29.1158, 4.8553.

# 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

68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553

### Protanopia

67.8763, -3.1355, 8.9823

### Deuteranopia

67.7858, 4.8847, 2.6700



## Tritanopia

68.2243, -20.1632, -10.1733

# Trichromacy



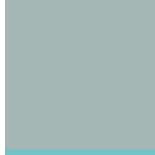
## Original Color

68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553



## Protanomaly

67.4294, -13.9572, 6.9869



## Deuteranomaly

67.2328, -9.3591, 2.7132



## Tritanomaly

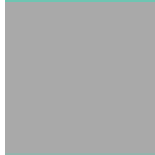
68.0144, -23.3904, -4.5468

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553



## Achromatopsia

62.9885, -3.3609, 3.4223



## Achromatomaly

64.4319, -13.6341, 3.5489

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553 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(110, 197, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 197, 178)  
}
```

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(110, 197, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 197, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553 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".

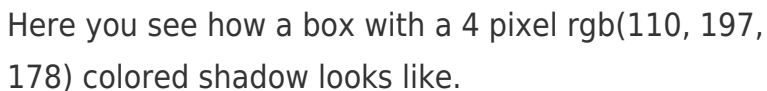
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(110, 197, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 197, 178) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 197, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 197, 178); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 197, 178); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 197, 178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.1629, -29.1158, 4.8553 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 197, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
197, 178) }
```

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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