

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.4681, -17.5476,  
-19.5893)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.4681, -17.5476,  
-19.5893) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.5718,  
-17.5873, -19.6463)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	70C1E1
RGB	112, 193, 225
RGB Percent	44%, 76%, 88%
CMY	0.5608, 0.2431, 0.1176
CMYK	0.50, 0.14, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	197°, 65%, 66%
HSV	197°, 50%, 88%
XYZ	39.3427, 47.0209, 78.2366
YIQ	172.4290, -58.5480, -7.2200

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

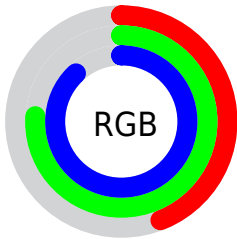
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	112, 159, 225
Decimal	7389665
CIE Lab	74.20, -16.18, -23.61
CIE LCh	74, 28.621, 235.584
Yxy	47.0227, 0.2390, 0.2857
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285579745 (0xFF70C1E1)
YUV	172.4290, 25.9175, -52.9962
Hunter-Lab	68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463

# Details

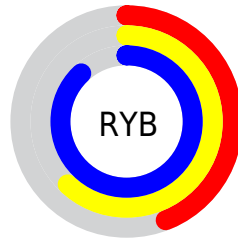
The HunterLab color **68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **60.9305, 22.1273, 23.0145**, and the grayscale version is **64.3221, -3.4321, 3.4947**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.7264, -26.6103, -5.0970**, and **46.9801, -14.3810, -19.2978** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.5513, -18.1783, -24.3567**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8093, -16.2614, -14.8520**.

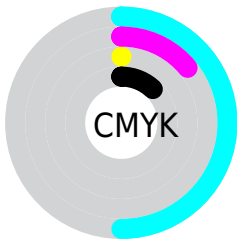
# Distribution



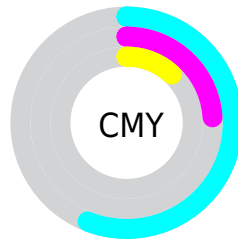
- Red (44%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463 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 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 68.5718, -17.5873,  
-19.6463

■ 68.5718, -17.5873,  
-19.6463

193.6247,  
-30.4410, -20.1781

■ 57.4923, -16.1323,  
-19.3129

■ 92.5999, -20.4555,  
-20.1287

■ 47.0824, -14.6524,  
-18.9193

■ 105.4855,  
-21.8786, -20.2848

■ 37.3899, -13.1358,  
-18.4670

■ 118.9189,  
-23.2993, -20.3871

■ 28.4724, -11.5641,  
-17.9675

132.8786,  
-24.7202, -20.4383

■ 20.4043, -9.9073,  
-17.4550

147.3454,  
-26.1433, -20.4409

■ 13.2867, -8.1114,  
-17.0327

162.3021,

■ 6.8223, -10.6963,

-27.5703, -20.3970

-18.8392

177.7333,  
-29.0026, -20.3087

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.5718, -17.5873,  
-19.6463

■ 68.5718, -17.5873,  
-19.6463

■ 65.5513, -18.1783,  
-24.3567

■ 71.8093, -16.2614,  
-14.8520

■ 62.7514, -17.9935,  
-28.9537

■ 75.2499, -14.2526,  
-10.0075

■ 60.1764, -17.0151,  
-33.4032

■ 78.8836, -11.6194,  
-5.1369

■ 57.8222, -15.2598,  
-37.6807

■ 82.6987, -8.4216,  
-0.2602

■ 55.7009, -12.9210,

■ 86.6833, -4.7168,

-41.7286

4.6076

90.8260, -0.5590,  
9.4555

93.6030, -1.1575,  
12.5357

95.5945, -4.5133,  
14.6442

97.6133, -7.8465,  
16.7436

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5731, -25.3308, -7.6825



68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463



68.5731, -5.6294, -25.3791

# Triad

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



68.5731, -17.5876, -19.6451



68.5731, 23.8789, 1.8242



68.5731, -14.4084, 22.3197

# Complementary

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



68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463



60.9305, 22.1273, 23.0145

# 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.



68.5731, -1.6733, 23.9024



68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463



68.5731, 21.0827, 13.4702

# Square

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



68.5731, -17.5876, -19.6451



68.5731, 18.8453, -11.5671



68.5731, 11.4707, 20.9886



68.5731, -23.5962, 16.1589



# Rectangle

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



68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463



68.5731, 3.3772, -24.2283



68.5731, 11.4707, 20.9886



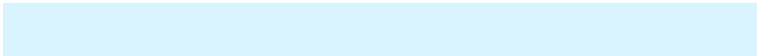
68.5731, -10.4293, 23.3476

# Sweetspot

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



68.5731, -17.5876, -19.6451



93.1323, -11.5823, -3.0444



76.9762, -45.4281, 26.8840



42.6573, -5.7150, -1.9605

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.5731, -17.5876, -19.6451



75.4776, -20.9538, -28.1752



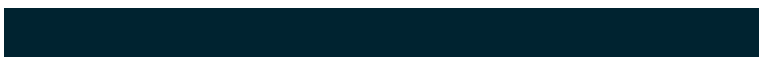
52.1201, 9.5311, -48.7516



38.5772, -3.7884, 0.0551



42.5278, -10.1709, -31.2000



11.8464, -3.6147, -7.0038



# Inverse Universe

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



56.0782, 49.7875, -17.9168



59.5817, 68.9959, -23.8459



76.0638, -5.6468, 34.8213



37.2370, 2.5251, -0.0571



32.7626, 60.7144, -14.5460

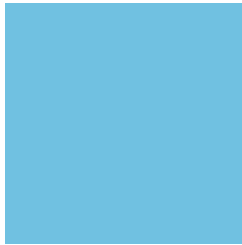


8.7128, 16.2953, -5.0240



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

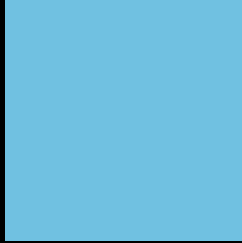
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

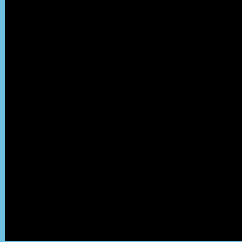
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463.



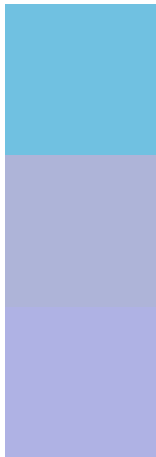
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463.

-17.5873, -19.6463.

# 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

68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463

### Protanopia

68.2635, 1.2712, -14.3398

### Deuteranopia

68.2321, 5.1271, -21.6455



## Tritanopia

68.4538, -22.4357, -11.5899

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463

## Protanomaly

68.1115, -6.7730, -16.4866

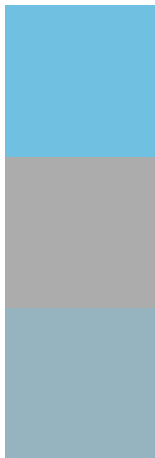
## Deuteranomaly

67.8885, -3.7789, -21.7022

## Tritanomaly

68.4052, -20.5677, -14.5180

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463

## Achromatopsia

64.2295, -3.4271, 3.4897

## Achromatomaly

65.4890, -10.2056, -4.4492

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463 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(112, 193, 225)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 193, 225)  
}
```

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(112, 193, 225) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 193, 225) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463 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(112, 193, 225) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 193, 225) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 193, 225)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 193, 225); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 193, 225);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 193,  
225) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.5718, -17.5873, -19.6463 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 193, 225) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
193, 225) }
```

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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