

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.1434, -15.2584,  
-20.6010)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.1434, -15.2584,  
-20.6010) contains.

<b>HunterLab(69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(69.1421,  
-15.2581, -20.6022)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	79C1E4
RGB	121, 193, 228
RGB Percent	47%, 76%, 89%
CMY	0.5255, 0.2431, 0.1059
CMYK	0.47, 0.15, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	200°, 66%, 68%
HSV	200°, 47%, 89%
XYZ	40.9587, 47.8063, 80.4675
YIQ	175.4620, -54.1470, -4.3790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

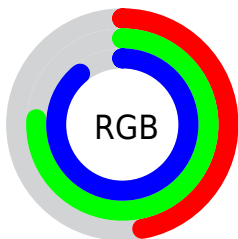
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	121, 164, 228
Decimal	7979492
CIE Lab	74.70, -13.30, -24.44
CIE LCh	75, 27.819, 241.450
Yxy	47.8081, 0.2420, 0.2825
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286169572 (0xFF79C1E4)
YUV	175.4620, 25.9012, -47.7632
Hunter-Lab	69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022

# Details

The HunterLab color **69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **64.5388, 17.9770, 23.4638**, and the grayscale version is **65.5798, -3.4992, 3.5631**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.8892, -24.2721, -4.8473**, and **47.4348, -12.5327, -19.7747** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.6781, -15.6659, -26.0642**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.8256, -14.1260, -15.1299**.

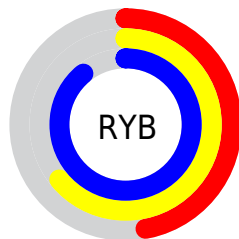
# Distribution



Red (47%)

Green (76%)

Blue (89%)



Red (47%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (89%)

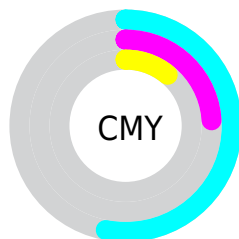


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (53%)

Magenta (24%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022 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 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.1421, -15.2581,  
-20.6022

■ 69.1421, -15.2581,  
-20.6022

194.4302,  
-26.9901, -21.3282

■ 58.0301, -13.9623,  
-20.2480

■ 93.2302, -17.8361,  
-21.1279

■ 47.5857, -12.6536,  
-19.8348

■ 106.1437,  
-19.1252, -21.3059

■ 37.8561, -11.3234,  
-19.3652

■ 119.6038,  
-20.4181, -21.4301

■ 28.8983, -9.9581,  
-18.8523

133.5892,  
-21.7165, -21.5032

■ 20.7857, -8.5351,  
-18.3332

148.0809,  
-23.0219, -21.5273

■ 13.6176, -7.0142,  
-17.9175

163.0617,

■ 7.2162, -8.4139,

-24.3354, -21.5049

-19.2639

178.5162,  
-25.6579, -21.4379

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.1421, -15.2581,  
-20.6022

■ 69.1421, -15.2581,  
-20.6022

■ 65.6781, -15.6659,  
-26.0642

■ 72.8256, -14.1260,  
-15.1299

■ 62.4415, -15.2936,  
-31.4867

■ 76.7113, -12.3314,  
-9.6772

■ 59.4423, -14.1038,  
-36.8304

■ 80.7868, -9.9390,  
-4.2621

■ 56.6834, -12.0888,  
-42.0585


■ 85.0388, -7.0113,  
1.1027


■ 54.1552, -9.2975,


■ 89.4544, -3.6063,


-47.1518


6.4093

 53.4067, -8.3527,  
-48.7227

 93.7364, -0.7554,  
11.3201

 96.0688, -4.6886,  
13.8156

 98.4383, -8.5906,  
16.2978

 99.1874, -9.8056,  
17.0720

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.1434, -23.7851, -9.8546



69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022



69.1434, -3.0580, -24.5358

# Triad

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



69.1434, -15.2584, -20.6010



69.1434, 23.1633, 4.3639



69.1434, -16.2796, 21.1574

# Complementary

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



69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022



64.5388, 17.9770, 23.4638

# 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.



69.1434, -4.3257, 23.5934



69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022



69.1434, 18.9926, 15.0747

# Square

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



69.1434, -15.2584, -20.6010



69.1434, 19.7070, -8.6163



69.1434, 8.6863, 21.5890



69.1434, -24.3433, 14.2078



# Rectangle

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



69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022



69.1434, 5.7049, -22.2810



69.1434, 8.6863, 21.5890



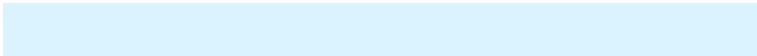
69.1434, -12.6144, 22.4666

# Sweetspot

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



69.1434, -15.2584, -20.6010



93.0705, -10.3983, -3.1017



78.6864, -43.4758, 24.3964



42.5801, -5.1258, -2.0488

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

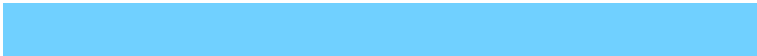


# Same Dimension

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



69.1434, -15.2584, -20.6010



74.7874, -17.7825, -29.2308



53.4835, 11.0625, -48.2184



39.3701, -3.6579, -0.1172



40.8592, -6.7761, -36.4428



11.8378, -2.9428, -8.4436



# Inverse Universe

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



58.3270, 46.2288, -14.5367



61.2053, 63.4345, -19.1640



79.4824, -8.6220, 35.3310



38.1193, 2.5202, 0.1434



32.9895, 60.6143, -10.6116

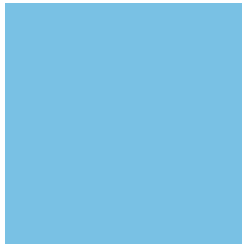


9.0617, 16.8133, -4.1819



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

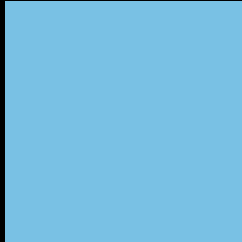
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022 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

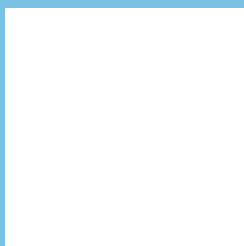
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022.

-15.2581, -20.6022.

# 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

69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022

### Protanopia

68.7961, 1.8690, -15.9296

### Deuteranopia

68.7312, 5.5443, -22.7674



## Tritanopia

69.2433, -21.0873, -11.0357

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022

## Protanomaly

68.5523, -4.9133, -18.2239

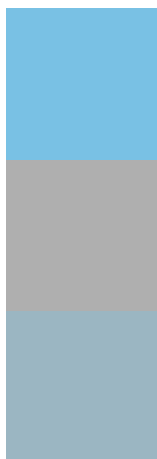
## Deuteranomaly

68.6018, -2.6165, -22.4749

## Tritanomaly

69.2414, -18.9799, -14.4628

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022

## Achromatopsia

65.4745, -3.4936, 3.5574

## Achromatomaly

66.5729, -9.2970, -4.5963

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022 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(121, 193, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(121, 193, 228)  
}
```

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(121, 193, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(121, 193, 228) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022 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".

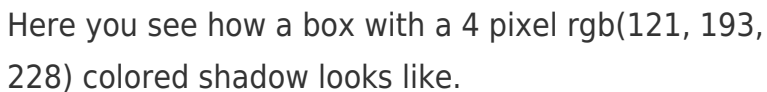
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(121, 193, 228) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(121, 193, 228) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(121, 193, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 193, 228); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 193, 228); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(121, 193, 228) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.1421, -15.2581, -20.6022 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(121, 193, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(121,  
193, 228) }
```

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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