

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.4710, -23.9635,  
-3.3407)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.4710, -23.9635,  
-3.3407) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(69.5610,  
-24.2334, -3.0986)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	77C6C6
RGB	119, 198, 198
RGB Percent	47%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.5333, 0.2235, 0.2235
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	180°, 41%, 62%
HSV	180°, 40%, 78%
XYZ	37.9949, 48.3873, 60.7633
YIQ	174.3790, -47.0840, -16.7480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

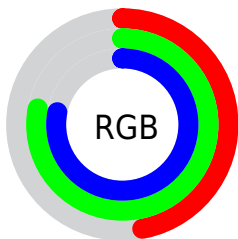
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	119, 159, 198
Decimal	7849670
CIELab	75.07, -24.21, -7.65
CIELCh	75, 25.390, 197.524
Yxy	48.3892, 0.2582, 0.3288
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286039750 (0xFF77C6C6)
YUV	174.3790, 11.6452, -48.5674
Hunter-Lab	69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986

# Details

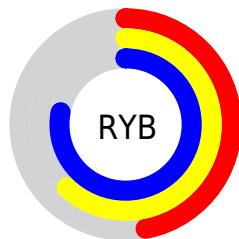
The HunterLab color  $69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $66CCCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $51.5099, 24.9661, 12.0865$ , and the grayscale version is  $65.1849, -3.4781, 3.5416$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $93.7304, -27.8844, -2.5768$ , and  $47.9759, -20.4946, -3.4043$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $68.6521, -27.6937, -4.3225$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $70.6676, -20.0989, -1.6322$ .

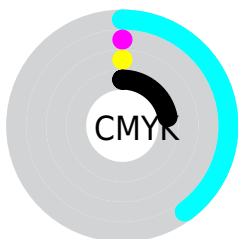
# Distribution



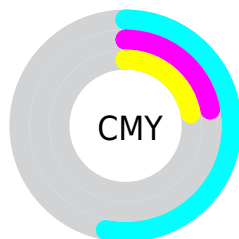
- Red (47%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (47%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986 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 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 69.5610, -24.2334,  
-3.0986

■ 69.5610, -24.2334,  
-3.0986

195.0212,  
-40.2635, 1.1379

■ 58.4254, -22.3300,  
-3.3533

■ 93.6929, -27.9220,  
-2.4371

■ 47.9557, -20.3683,  
-3.5533

■ 106.6268,  
-29.7241, -2.0395

■ 38.1990, -18.3287,  
-3.6917

■ 120.1066,  
-31.5067, -1.6008

■ 29.2118, -16.1808,  
-3.7608

134.1109,  
-33.2746, -1.1232

■ 21.0667, -13.8760,  
-3.7510

148.6207,  
-35.0314, -0.6089

■ 13.8618, -11.3287,  
-3.6496

163.6191,

■ 7.4917, -13.1105,

-36.7803, -0.0596

-3.9139

179.0907,  
-38.5236, 0.5231

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.5610, -24.2334,  
-3.0986

■ 69.5610, -24.2334,  
-3.0986

■ 68.6521, -27.6937,  
-4.3225

■ 70.6676, -20.0989,  
-1.6322

■ 67.9313, -30.4696,  
-5.3047

■ 71.9706, -15.3129,  
0.0657

■ 67.3909, -32.5723,  
-6.0481

■ 73.4711, -9.9132,  
1.9835

■ 67.0180, -34.0343,  
-6.5647


■ 75.1670, -3.9465,  
4.1055


■ 66.7950, -34.9131,


■ 77.0541, 2.5346,


-6.8751


6.4137


 66.6845, -35.3497,  
-7.0291

 79.1269, 9.4747,  
8.8891

 66.6835, -35.3535,  
-7.0304

 81.0723, 15.8306,  
11.1596

 81.0723, 15.8307,  
11.1594

 81.0724, 15.8308,  
11.1592

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.5624, -24.6929, 8.3302



69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986



69.5624, -18.5142, -14.2736

# Triad

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



69.5624, -24.2340, -3.0976



69.5624, 13.9938, -12.5892



69.5624, 1.3013, 21.8753

# Complementary

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



69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986



51.5099, 24.9661, 12.0865

# 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.



69.5624, 12.4343, 18.0139



69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986



69.5624, 20.0863, -1.0861

# Square

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



69.5624, -24.2340, -3.0976



69.5624, 3.3153, -20.3552



69.5624, 19.4971, 10.0318



69.5624, -10.4775, 21.5216



# Rectangle

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



69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986



69.5624, -12.2556, -19.5011



69.5624, 19.4971, 10.0318



69.5624, 5.2577, 21.0585

# Sweetspot

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



69.5624, -24.2340, -3.0976



97.2889, -14.8997, 2.0324



67.6297, -35.6999, 25.7466



44.8845, -7.3440, 0.7802

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



69.5624, -24.2340, -3.0976



91.4843, -36.3568, -5.5768



57.5142, -6.4832, -19.7514



34.7384, -4.5435, 0.9860



53.7744, -28.5095, -5.6695



11.7013, -6.2036, -1.2338



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5099, 24.9661, 12.0865



62.9351, 42.3950, 18.7526



61.2498, 5.6199, 20.9449



32.6143, 1.1249, 2.7321



27.9422, 47.8519, 18.0553

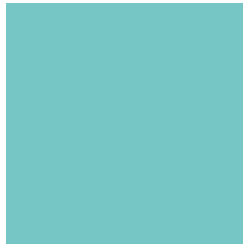


6.0802, 10.4126, 3.9287



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

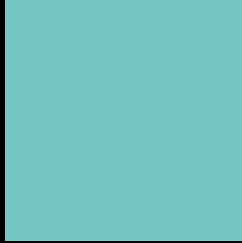
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986 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

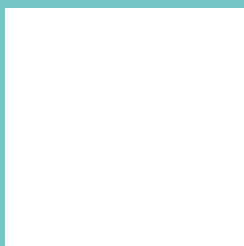
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986.



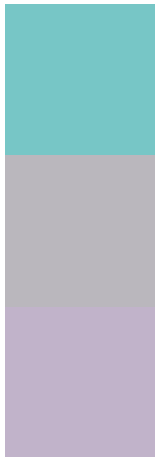
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.5610,

-24.2334, -3.0986.

# 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

69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986

### Protanopia

69.2677, -1.7289, 1.4430

### Deuteranopia

69.1679, 4.8239, -5.1919



## **Tritanopia**

69.6019, -19.7535, -10.5166

# Trichromacy



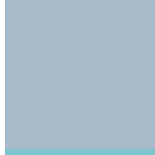
## Original Color

69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986



## Protanomaly

68.8866, -10.6893, -0.6615



## Deuteranomaly

68.8780, -6.9562, -5.2457



## Tritanomaly

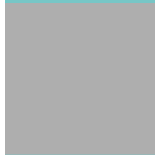
69.6958, -21.4311, -7.6468

# Monochromacy



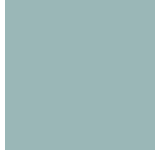
## Original Color

69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986



## Achromatopsia

65.0590, -3.4714, 3.5348



## Achromatomaly

66.4499, -12.0422, 0.7627

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986 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(119, 198, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(119, 198, 198)  
}
```

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(119, 198, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(119, 198, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986 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(119, 198, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(119, 198, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(119, 198, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(119, 198, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 198, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(119, 198,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.5610, -24.2334, -3.0986 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(119, 198, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(119,  
198, 198) }
```

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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