

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.6715, -27.6646,  
-6.9702)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(69.6715, -27.6646,  
-6.9702) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(69.8015,  
-27.9540, -6.5379)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61C9CD
RGB	97, 201, 205
RGB Percent	38%, 79%, 80%
CMY	0.6196, 0.2118, 0.1961
CMYK	0.53, 0.02, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	182°, 52%, 59%
HSV	182°, 53%, 80%
XYZ	36.8359, 48.7225, 65.2206
YIQ	170.3600, -63.2680, -20.8040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

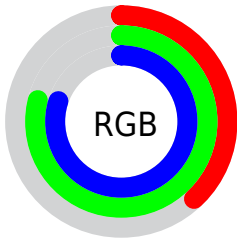
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	97, 150, 205
Decimal	6408653
CIELab	75.28, -28.90, -11.21
CIELCh	75, 30.999, 201.210
Yxy	48.7244, 0.2443, 0.3231
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284598733 (0xFF61C9CD)
YUV	170.3600, 17.0775, -64.3367
Hunter-Lab	69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379

# Details

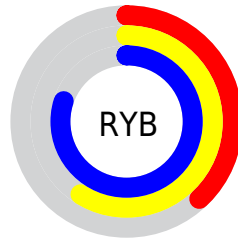
The HunterLab color  $69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $66CCCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $48.1150, 34.4742, 16.3143$ , and the grayscale version is  $63.5025, -3.3883, 3.4502$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $92.6326, -31.9975, -4.0346$ , and  $48.3061, -23.6700, -6.5838$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $68.8382, -30.3554, -7.8608$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $70.9609, -24.8490, -4.9683$ .

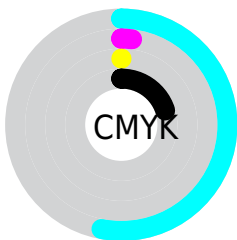
# Distribution



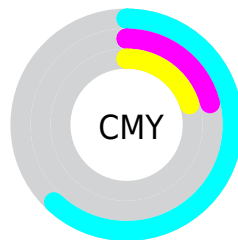
- Red (38%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379 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 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



69.8015, -27.9540,  
-6.5379

69.8015, -27.9540,  
-6.5379

195.3602,  
-45.8668, -3.4352

58.6523, -25.7823,  
-6.6449

93.9585, -32.1307,  
-6.1563

48.1682, -23.5322,  
-6.6916

106.9041,  
-34.1578, -5.8916

38.3960, -21.1785,  
-6.6708

120.3950,  
-36.1551, -5.5816

29.3920, -18.6835,  
-6.5754

134.4101,  
-38.1285, -5.2291

21.2283, -15.9869,  
-6.3974

148.9304,  
-40.0828, -4.8363

14.0024, -12.9837,  
-6.1312

163.9388,

7.6451, -13.3789,

-42.0219, -4.4052

-6.2517

179.4201,  
-43.9490, -3.9376

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.8015, -27.9540,  
-6.5379

■ 69.8015, -27.9540,  
-6.5379

■ 68.8382, -30.3554,  
-7.8608

■ 70.9609, -24.8490,  
-4.9683

■ 68.0583, -32.0632,  
-8.9413

■ 72.3171, -21.0482,  
-3.1610

■ 67.4501, -33.1132,  
-9.7882

■ 73.8733, -16.5773,  
-1.1263

■ 66.9946, -33.5697,  
-10.4220

■ 75.6284, -11.4743,  
1.1203


■ 66.7291, -33.6383,


■ 77.5792, -5.7866,


-10.7902

3.5606

 79.7208, 0.4334,  
6.1749

 82.0468, 7.1306,  
8.9432

 83.8628, 12.0042,  
11.0515

 84.0825, 11.5968,  
11.2863

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



69.8028, -29.2935, 7.7475



69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379



69.8028, -20.4132, -20.3052

# Triad

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



69.8028, -27.9544, -6.5369



69.8028, 19.4574, -15.0254



69.8028, 0.6012, 25.3248

# Complementary

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



69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379



48.1150, 34.4742, 16.3143

# 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.



69.8028, 14.6878, 21.5313



69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379



69.8028, 26.1450, -0.3934

# Square

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



69.8028, -27.9544, -6.5369



69.8028, 6.6903, -25.8624



69.8028, 24.3315, 12.7630



69.8028, -13.5694, 24.3445



# Rectangle

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



69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379



69.8028, -12.5178, -26.4025



69.8028, 24.3315, 12.7630



69.8028, 5.5189, 24.5999

# Sweetspot

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



69.8028, -27.9544, -6.5369



95.9720, -17.0746, 0.3914



68.6563, -44.5130, 30.9816



44.1833, -8.5329, -0.0974

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



69.8028, -27.9544, -6.5369



87.9785, -39.1384, -10.2308



52.8608, -3.2021, -32.2669



35.5711, -4.5094, 0.8874



52.6801, -26.5777, -8.4719



12.0598, -6.1507, -1.7960



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7414, 51.9000, -32.3952



60.1420, 79.8966, -49.9373



60.9535, 7.5136, 26.6890



33.7584, 2.6230, -1.0576



32.5647, 63.5202, -39.0516

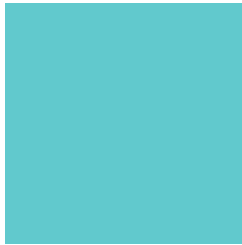


7.4119, 14.4812, -9.0710



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

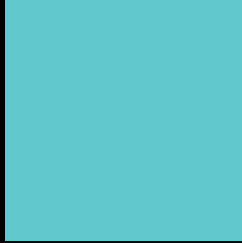
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379 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

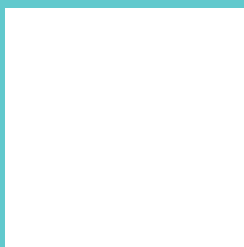
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379.



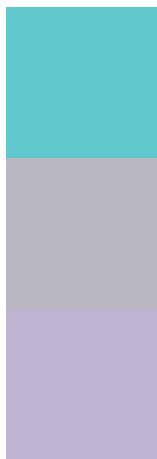
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.8015,

-27.9540, -6.5379.

# 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

69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379

### Protanopia

69.3371, -1.1712, -0.9386

### Deuteranopia

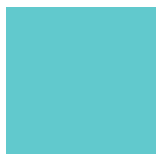
69.4570, 4.8635, -9.1634



## Tritanopia

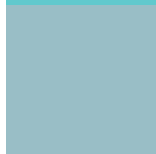
69.6562, -24.3766, -12.2273

# Trichromacy



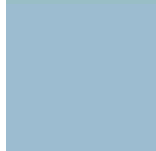
## Original Color

69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379



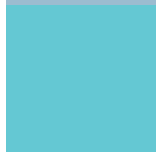
## Protanomaly

69.0481, -12.9212, -3.5548



## Deuteranomaly

68.9844, -9.2547, -8.9426



## Tritanomaly

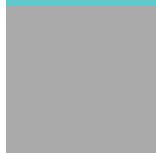
69.8004, -25.8236, -9.7895

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379



## Achromatopsia

63.4017, -3.3830, 3.4447



## Achromatomaly

65.0433, -13.9355, -1.0017

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379 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(97, 201, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 201, 205)  
}
```

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(97, 201, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 201, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379 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(97, 201, 205) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 201, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(97, 201, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 201, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 201, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 201,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.8015, -27.9540, -6.5379 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 201, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 201,  
205) }
```

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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