

Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.1463, -23.4745,
-2.3134)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(70.1463, -23.4745,
-2.3134) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(70.2026,
-23.5036, -2.2743)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7DC7C6
RGB	125, 199, 198
RGB Percent	49%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.5098, 0.2196, 0.2235
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.01, 0.22
HSL	179°, 40%, 64%
HSV	179°, 37%, 78%
XYZ	39.0739, 49.2841, 60.8795
YIQ	176.7600, -43.7830, -15.9990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

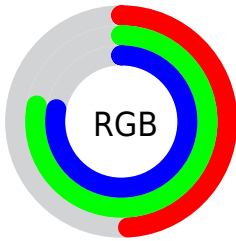
Format	Color
R _{YB}	125, 162, 199
Decimal	8243142
CIE _{Lab}	75.63, -23.17, -6.79
CIE _{LCh}	76, 24.141, 196.326
Yxy	49.2860, 0.2618, 0.3302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286433222 (0xFF7DC7C6)
YUV	176.7600, 10.4713, -45.3935
Hunter-Lab	70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743

Details

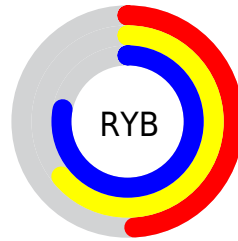
The HunterLab color $70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `66CCCC`. A complement of this color would be $53.2138, 23.1201, 11.2004$, and the grayscale version is $66.1789, -3.5311, 3.5956$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $94.1083, -26.4808, -2.0791$, and $48.5453, -19.9262, -2.6610$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $69.2263, -27.2264, -3.4386$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $71.3787, -19.1096, -0.8654$.

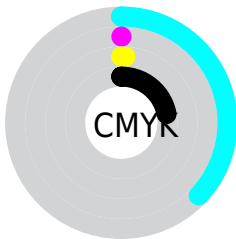
Distribution



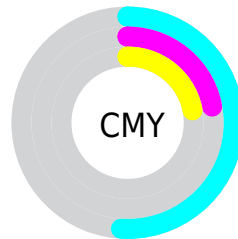
- Red (49%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (1%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (51%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743 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 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

70.2026, -23.5036,
-2.2743

70.2026, -23.5036,
-2.2743

195.9253,
-39.1099, 2.2628

59.0308, -21.6622,
-2.5692

94.4013, -27.0808,
-1.5376

48.5228, -19.7678,
-2.8113

107.3664,
-28.8319, -1.1045

38.7248, -17.8025,
-2.9942

120.8760,
-30.5662, -0.6316

29.6929, -15.7383,
-3.1103

134.9090,
-32.2879, -0.1211

21.4984, -13.5305,
-3.1502

149.4466,
-34.0006, 0.4253

14.2377, -11.1009,
-3.1010

164.4719,

7.8940, -13.2100,

-35.7070, 1.0056

-3.2279

179.9694,
-37.4095, 1.6186

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.2026, -23.5036,
-2.2743

■ 70.2026, -23.5036,
-2.2743

■ 69.2263, -27.2264,
-3.4386

■ 71.3787, -19.1096,
-0.8654

■ 68.4410, -30.2620,
-4.3583

■ 72.7523, -14.0714,
0.7765

■ 67.8401, -32.6159,
-5.0355

■ 74.3241, -8.4305,
2.6396

■ 67.4116, -34.3136,
-5.4809


■ 76.0912, -2.2362,
4.7080


■ 67.1394, -35.4054,


■ 78.0489, 4.4573,

-5.7132


6.9637


 66.9983, -35.9821,
-5.7653

 80.1913, 11.5937,
9.3880

 66.9687, -36.1045,
-5.7659

 81.4085, 15.5734,
10.6891

 81.4162, 15.6139,
10.5781

 81.4240, 15.6545,
10.4669

Harmonies

Analogous

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



70.2040, -23.7359, 8.5577



70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743



70.2040, -18.2043, -12.9278

Triad

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



70.2040, -23.5043, -2.2733



70.2040, 12.7559, -12.0932



70.2040, 1.4885, 21.1599

Complementary

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



70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743



53.2138, 23.1201, 11.2004

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.



70.2040, 11.9782, 17.2489



70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743



70.2040, 18.7573, -1.2698

Square

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



70.2040, -23.5043, -2.2733



70.2040, 2.4958, -19.1843



70.2040, 18.4640, 9.4143



70.2040, -9.7842, 20.9791

Rectangle

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



70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743



70.2040, -12.3060, -17.9938



70.2040, 18.4640, 9.4143



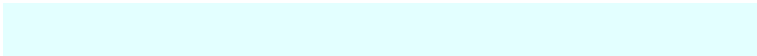
70.2040, 5.2372, 20.3107

Sweetspot

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



70.2040, -23.5043, -2.2733



97.4876, -14.2143, 2.4788



68.3980, -34.1883, 24.7287



44.9693, -7.0531, 0.9892

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



70.2040, -23.5043, -2.2733



91.7810, -35.3332, -4.3358



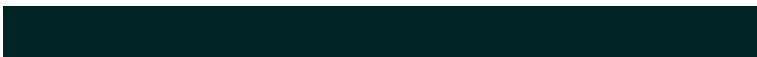
58.9597, -6.5830, -18.1223



34.7347, -4.5641, 1.0389



53.7013, -28.9449, -4.6383



11.6889, -6.2776, -1.0586

Inverse Universe

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



53.2138, 23.1201, 11.2004



64.8355, 39.3979, 17.3092



62.4762, 4.8379, 20.1687



32.6178, 1.1437, 2.6823



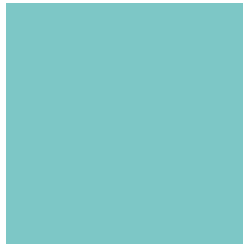
27.9509, 47.8840, 17.9269



6.0889, 10.4449, 3.7997

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

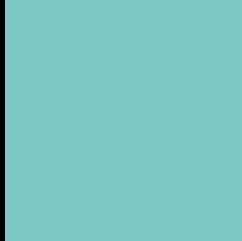
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743 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

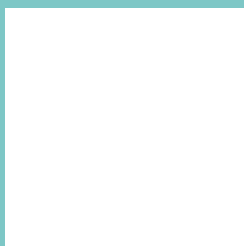
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743.



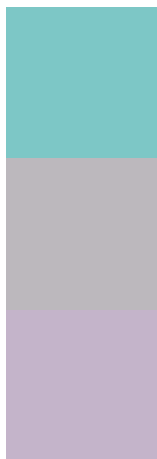
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.2026,

-23.5036, -2.2743.

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

70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743

Protanopia

69.7470, -1.6066, 2.0237

Deuteranopia

69.7442, 5.2674, -4.4332



Tritanopia

70.2878, -18.8061, -10.1192

Trichromacy



Original Color

70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743

Protanomaly

69.4264, -10.3514, 0.0109

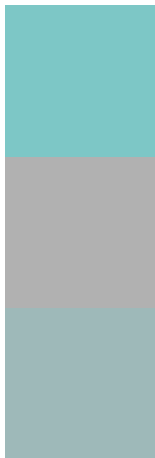
Deuteranomaly

69.5009, -6.3337, -4.4247

Tritanomaly

70.3786, -20.4903, -7.2642

Monochromacy



Original Color

70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743

Achromatopsia

66.3066, -3.5380, 3.6026

Achromatomaly

67.4313, -11.5727, 0.9909

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743 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(125, 199, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(125, 199, 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(125, 199, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(125, 199, 198) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743 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(125, 199, 198) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(125, 199, 198) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(125, 199, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(125, 199, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 199, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(125, 199,  
198) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.2026, -23.5036, -2.2743 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(125, 199, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(125,  
199, 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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