

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.2555, -11.7230,  
12.5489)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(70.2555, -11.7230,  
12.5489) contains.

<b>HunterLab(70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302)</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(70.3418,  
-11.7637, 12.7302)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2BFA6
RGB	178, 191, 166
RGB Percent	70%, 75%, 65%
CMY	0.3020, 0.2510, 0.3490
CMYK	0.07, 0.00, 0.13, 0.25
HSL	91°, 16%, 70%
HSV	91°, 13%, 75%
XYZ	43.8738, 49.4797, 43.3144
YIQ	184.2630, 0.2770, -10.5310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

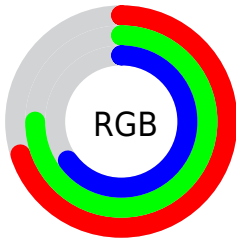
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	166, 191, 179
Decimal	11714470
CIELab	75.75, -9.05, 11.10
CIELCh	76, 14.320, 129.202
Yxy	49.4818, 0.3210, 0.3620
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289904550 (0xFFB2BFA6)
YUV	184.2630, -9.0037, -5.4927
Hunter-Lab	70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302

# Details

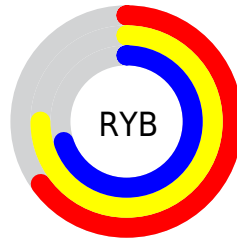
The HunterLab color  $70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex `CCCC99`. A complement of this color would be  $63.7330, 5.0691, -6.4957$ , and the grayscale version is  $69.3811, -3.7020, 3.7696$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $94.4640, -13.6829, 15.0335$ , and  $48.7359, -9.8997, 10.4904$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $69.0646, -17.3442, 18.5916$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $71.7312, -5.7792, 6.1146$ .

# Distribution



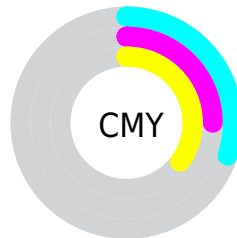
- Red (70%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (65%)
- Yellow (75%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (7%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302 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 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 70.3418, -11.7637,  
12.7302

■ 70.3418, -11.7637,  
12.7302

196.1214,  
-21.8755, 23.6556

■ 59.1624, -10.6979,  
11.5498

■ 94.5551, -13.9249,  
15.0983

■ 48.6460, -9.6346,  
10.3638

■ 107.5269,  
-15.0207, 16.2903

■ 38.8391, -8.5709,  
9.1656

121.0429,  
-16.1288, 17.4906

■ 29.7975, -7.4993,  
7.9437

135.0822,  
-17.2501, 18.7006

■ 21.5923, -6.4076,  
6.6793

149.6258,  
-18.3850, 19.9214

■ 14.3196, -5.2735,  
5.3387

164.6569,

■ 7.9785, -5.3696,

-19.5340, 21.1538

5.5850

180.1601,  
-20.6975, 22.3984

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.3418, -11.7637,  
12.7302

■ 70.3418, -11.7637,  
12.7302

■ 69.0646, -17.3442,  
18.5916

■ 71.7312, -5.7792,  
6.1146

■ 67.8965, -22.4880,  
23.6705

■ 73.2262, 0.5845,  
-1.2257

■ 66.8399, -27.1728,  
27.9519

■ 74.8257, 7.2943,  
-9.2520

■ 65.8945, -31.3797,  
31.4314

■ 76.5267, 14.3191,  
-17.9236

■ 65.0592, -35.0966,

■ 78.0535, 20.2230,

34.1186

-23.4144

■ 64.3316, -38.3200,  
36.0408

■ 79.1152, 23.5635,  
-21.7374

■ 63.7078, -41.0569,  
37.2460

■ 80.2219, 27.0028,  
-20.0171

■ 63.1818, -43.3285,  
37.8102

■ 81.0824, 29.6478,  
-18.6985

■ 62.8663, -44.6763,  
37.9558

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.3433, -5.8184, 14.9476



70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302



70.3433, -15.4712, 8.0687

# Triad

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



70.3433, -11.7654, 12.7311



70.3433, -8.3015, -8.7034



70.3433, 9.5035, 5.7728

# Complementary

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



70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302



63.7330, 5.0691, -6.4957

# 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.



70.3433, 8.7776, -0.6923



70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302



70.3433, -1.6718, -9.4654

# Square

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



70.3433, -11.7654, 12.7311



70.3433, -13.5243, -4.4206



70.3433, 4.6262, -6.4140



70.3433, 6.5739, 11.1865



# Rectangle

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



70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302



70.3433, -16.2567, 4.0004



70.3433, 4.6262, -6.4140



70.3433, 9.6812, 3.6571

# Sweetspot

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



70.3433, -11.7654, 12.7311



95.8073, -8.5363, 9.0877



67.8514, -1.7400, 10.2544



44.8276, -4.2931, 4.5877



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594

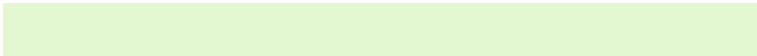


# Same Dimension

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



70.3433, -11.7654, 12.7311



93.5798, -18.1672, 19.6293



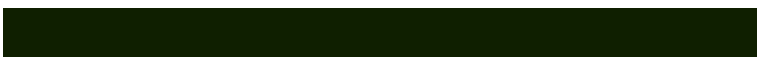
69.3824, -15.2201, 11.4859



32.9669, -4.4527, 4.8113



51.0091, -36.0246, 30.8009



10.2866, -6.3489, 6.2274



# Inverse Universe

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



63.7330, 5.0691, -6.4957



82.6384, 9.7192, -12.2455



64.8794, 8.8429, -4.6936



30.7617, 1.1595, -1.5941



20.6785, 47.3670, -79.3065



4.5414, 9.9094, -13.5937



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

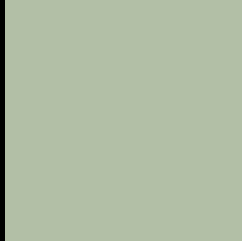
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

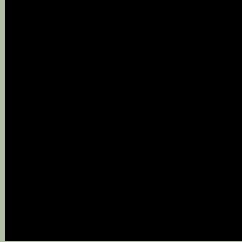
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

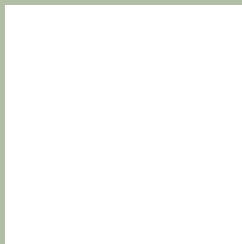
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.3418,

-11.7637, 12.7302.

# 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

70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302

### Protanopia

70.2597, -4.3720, 13.9768

### Deuteranopia

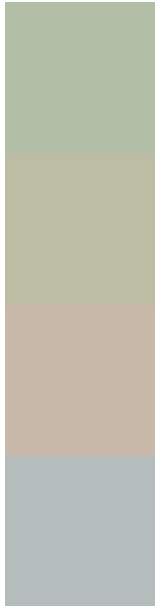
70.2272, 4.8334, 12.0820



## Tritanopia

70.2867, -2.0406, -3.3383

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302

## Protanomaly

70.3318, -7.1707, 13.6046

## Deuteranomaly

70.1521, -1.4743, 12.3030

## Tritanomaly

70.3001, -5.9304, 3.0891

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302

## Achromatopsia

69.2330, -3.6941, 3.7616

## Achromatomaly

69.7568, -6.9305, 7.5087

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302 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(178, 191, 166)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 191, 166)  
}
```

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(178, 191, 166) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 191, 166) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302 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".

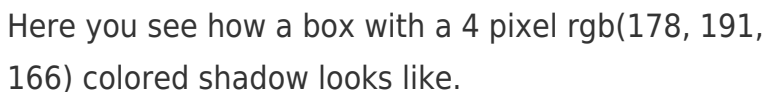
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(178, 191, 166) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 191, 166) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 191, 166)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 191, 166); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 191, 166); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 191, 166) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.3418, -11.7637, 12.7302 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 191, 166) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
191, 166) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor