

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(70.5353, -20.8195,  
-1.9798)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(70.5353, -20.8195,  
-1.9798) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(70.4980,  
-20.7234, -1.8545)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	88C6C6
RGB	136, 198, 198
RGB Percent	53%, 78%, 78%
CMY	0.4667, 0.2235, 0.2235
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	180°, 35%, 65%
HSV	180°, 31%, 78%
XYZ	40.5405, 49.6997, 60.8824
YIQ	179.4620, -36.9520, -13.1440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

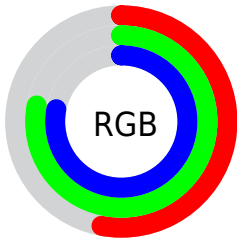
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	136, 167, 198
Decimal	8963782
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	75.89, -19.68, -6.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	76, 20.678, 197.871
Yxy	49.7017, 0.2683, 0.3289
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287153862 (0xFF88C6C6)
YUV	179.4620, 9.1392, -38.1162
Hunter-Lab	70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545

# Details

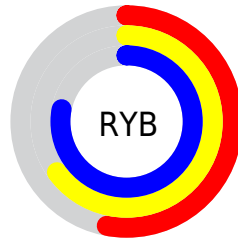
The HunterLab color **70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **56.0296, 18.3534, 10.1964**, and the grayscale version is **67.3090, -3.5914, 3.6570**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.7715, -24.0321, -1.2105**, and **48.7844, -17.4090, -2.3117** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.4219, -24.7650, -3.2851**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7743, -16.0282, -0.1879**.

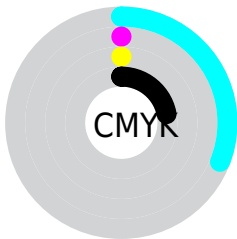
# Distribution



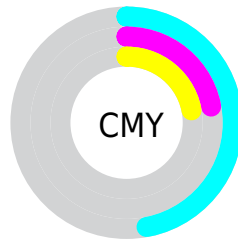
- Red (53%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (78%)



- Red (53%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (78%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (22%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (22%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545 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 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



70.4980, -20.7234,  
-1.8545

70.4980, -20.7234,  
-1.8545

196.3411,  
-34.9482, 2.8362

59.3097, -19.0786,  
-2.1699

94.7273, -23.9426,  
-1.0793

48.7840, -17.3958,  
-2.4337

107.7067,  
-25.5286, -0.6281

38.9672, -15.6610,  
-2.6393

121.2300,  
-27.1054, -0.1377

29.9148, -13.8517,  
-2.7797

135.2762,  
-28.6763, 0.3897

21.6977, -11.9326,  
-2.8453

149.8265,  
-30.2440, 0.9524

14.4115, -9.8409,  
-2.8234

164.8641,

8.0721, -11.0549,

-31.8108, 1.5486

-2.9116

180.3736,  
-33.3784, 2.1770

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 70.4980, -20.7234,  
-1.8545

■ 70.4980, -20.7234,  
-1.8545

■ 69.4219, -24.7650,  
-3.2851

■ 71.7743, -16.0282,  
-0.1879

■ 68.5389, -28.1281,  
-4.4756

■ 73.2470, -10.7126,  
1.6996

■ 67.8442, -30.8077,  
-5.4234

■ 74.9155, -4.8229,  
3.7936

■ 67.3283, -32.8174,  
-6.1338


■ 76.7759, 1.5888,  
6.0765


■ 66.9779, -34.1927,


■ 78.8228, 8.4674,


-6.6196


8.5294


 66.7742, -34.9955,  
-6.9029

 81.0497, 15.7571,  
11.1331

 66.6835, -35.3541,  
-7.0293

 81.0724, 15.8307,  
11.1590

 81.0725, 15.8308,  
11.1587

 81.0725, 15.8310,  
11.1584

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



70.4994, -21.1623, 7.4801



70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545



70.4994, -15.8972, -10.7001

# Triad

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



70.4994, -20.7242, -1.8534



70.4994, 10.6734, -9.1942



70.4994, 0.2141, 19.1320

# Complementary

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



70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545



56.0296, 18.3534, 10.1964

# 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.



70.4994, 9.2466, 15.8162



70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545



70.4994, 15.5012, -0.0105

# Square

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



70.4994, -20.7242, -1.8534



70.4994, 2.0762, -15.3181



70.4994, 14.9653, 9.0903



70.4994, -9.4229, 18.7790



# Rectangle

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



70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545



70.4994, -10.6845, -14.7474



70.4994, 14.9653, 9.0903



70.4994, 3.4312, 18.4304

# Sweetspot

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



70.4994, -20.7242, -1.8534



97.9306, -12.6111, 2.8459



68.9123, -30.0371, 21.8964



45.1618, -6.3521, 1.1327

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



70.4994, -20.7242, -1.8534



92.7464, -31.5687, -3.8806



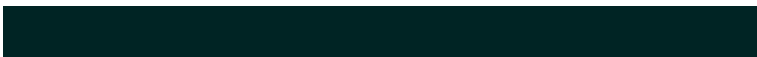
61.0989, -6.5500, -14.3124



34.7384, -4.5435, 0.9860



53.7743, -28.5099, -5.6685



11.7013, -6.2037, -1.2336



# Inverse Universe

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



56.0296, 18.3534, 10.1964



69.4407, 31.8486, 15.6874



64.0668, 3.1315, 17.9755



32.6143, 1.1249, 2.7321



27.9422, 47.8519, 18.0552

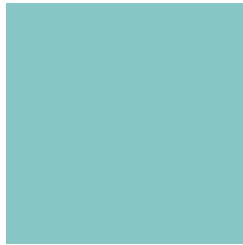


6.0803, 10.4127, 3.9285



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

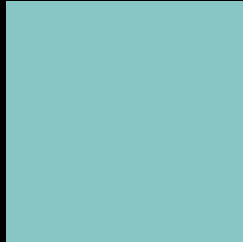
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

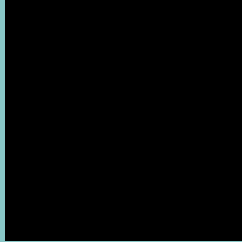
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545.



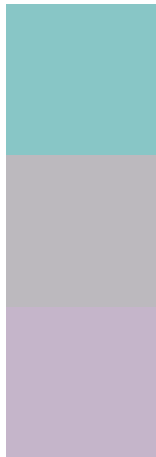
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 70.4980,

-20.7234, -1.8545.

# 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

70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545

### Protanopia

70.0764, -1.9406, 1.9300

### Deuteranopia

70.1301, 5.0715, -3.9375



## Tritanopia

70.5140, -16.3941, -9.2094

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545

## Protanomaly

70.0801, -9.5463, 0.3318

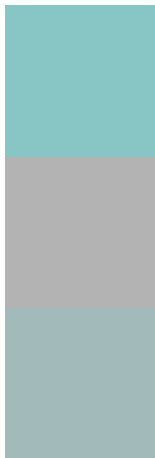
## Deuteranomaly

69.9083, -4.9056, -3.8740

## Tritanomaly

70.5980, -18.0870, -6.3906

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545

## Achromatopsia

67.1406, -3.5825, 3.6479

## Achromatomaly

68.1539, -10.5094, 1.3995

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545 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(136, 198, 198)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(136, 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(136, 198, 198) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(136, 198, 198) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545 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(136, 198, 198) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(136, 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(136, 198, 198)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(136, 198, 198); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 198, 198);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(136, 198,  
198) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 70.4980, -20.7234, -1.8545 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(136, 198, 198) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(136,  
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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