

Converting Colors

HunterLab(72.0105, -13.8193,
-31.0153)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(72.0105, -13.8193,
-31.0153) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(72.1495,
-13.9333, -30.7857)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	75C8FB
RGB	117, 200, 251
RGB Percent	46%, 78%, 98%
CMY	0.5412, 0.2157, 0.0157
CMYK	0.53, 0.20, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	203°, 94%, 72%
HSV	203°, 53%, 98%
XYZ	45.4030, 52.0555, 98.9215
YIQ	180.9970, -65.8390, -1.7350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

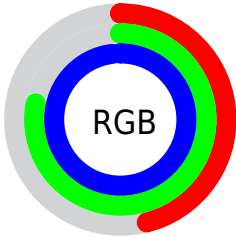
Format	Color
RYB	117, 168, 251
Decimal	7719163
CIELab	77.32, -11.36, -32.82
CIELCh	77, 34.727, 250.910
Yxy	52.0574, 0.2312, 0.2651
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285909243 (0xFF75C8FB)
YUV	180.9970, 34.5115, -56.1254
Hunter-Lab	72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857

Details

The HunterLab color $72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $66CCFF$. A complement of this color would be $70.5697, 20.6765, 29.7055$, and the grayscale version is $67.8566, -3.6207, 3.6868$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $93.7924, -27.6540, -2.4951$, and $50.1825, -11.5832, -29.5824$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $68.0130, -13.1818, -37.8837$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $76.5504, -13.8207, -23.7609$.

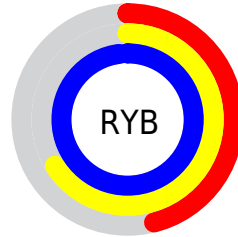
Distribution



Red (46%)

Green (78%)

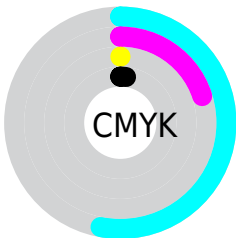
Blue (98%)



Red (46%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (98%)

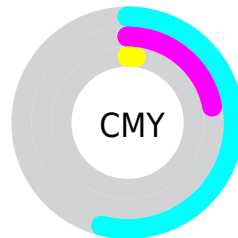


Cyan (53%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (54%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (2%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857 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 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 72.1495, -13.9333,
-30.7857

■ 72.1495, -13.9333,
-30.7857

198.6601,
-24.9370, -33.4270

■ 60.8694, -12.7429,
-30.2402

■ 96.5484, -16.3202,
-31.7247

■ 50.2463, -11.5489,
-29.6558

■ 109.6069,
-17.5220, -32.1169

■ 40.3250, -10.3450,
-29.0483

■ 123.2061,
-18.7318, -32.4572

■ 31.1594, -9.1215,
-28.4551

137.3255,
-19.9509, -32.7467

■ 22.8178, -7.8627,
-27.9603

151.9465,
-21.1803, -32.9868

■ 15.3913, -6.5410,
-27.7759

167.0524,

■ 8.9991, -5.9803,

-22.4208, -33.1792

-28.6072

182.6282,
-23.6729, -33.3254

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 72.1495, -13.9333,
-30.7857

■ 72.1495, -13.9333,
-30.7857

■ 68.0130, -13.1818,
-37.8837

■ 76.5504, -13.8207,
-23.7609

■ 64.1540, -11.5002,
-45.0180

■ 81.1931, -12.9219,
-16.8424

■ 60.5864, -8.8496,
-52.1368

■ 86.0602, -11.3177,
-10.0460

■ 57.3129, -5.2422,
-59.1920

■ 91.1338, -9.0859,
-3.3800

■ 55.2854, -2.4307,

■ 96.3974, -6.2983,

-63.8547

3.1544

99.8725, -6.0348,
7.2535

Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.1508, -26.2859, -18.7478



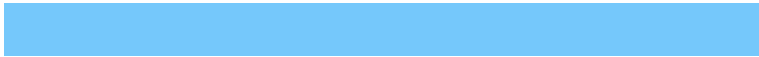
72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857



72.1508, 2.2457, -32.4093

Triad

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



72.1508, -13.9334, -30.7843



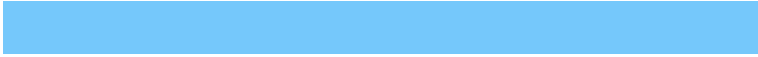
72.1508, 29.9936, 9.4057



72.1508, -23.4652, 23.2054

Complementary

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



72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857



70.5697, 20.6765, 29.7055

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.



72.1508, -9.7569, 27.7100



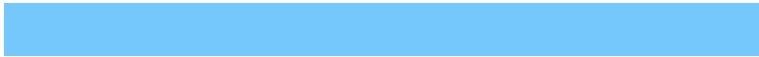
72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857



72.1508, 21.7056, 21.0187

Square

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



72.1508, -13.9334, -30.7843



72.1508, 28.6200, -6.6499



72.1508, 6.8117, 27.0114



72.1508, -31.4380, 13.1119

Rectangle

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



72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857



72.1508, 13.1665, -27.0385



72.1508, 6.8117, 27.0114



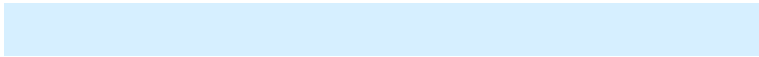
72.1508, -19.4291, 25.3086

Sweetspot

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



72.1508, -13.9334, -30.7843



91.4088, -9.9058, -5.2126



86.9113, -52.0119, 27.9876



41.7949, -4.8073, -3.0568

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



72.1508, -13.9334, -30.7843



68.9744, -13.3365, -39.0560



52.9526, 19.9085, -69.2131



42.9346, -3.7163, -0.3788



40.4426, -2.3617, -45.4515



13.1126, -2.0123, -12.0457

Inverse Universe

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



61.1586, 58.0851, -14.2733



57.2057, 70.4556, -15.7382



89.5256, -12.7691, 43.7947



41.7205, 2.7036, 0.4149



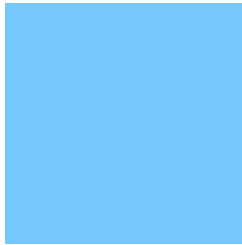
34.7305, 63.1669, -6.1615



10.6668, 19.5735, -3.2335

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

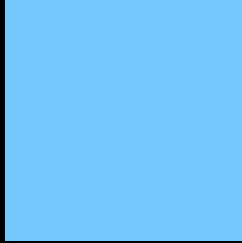
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

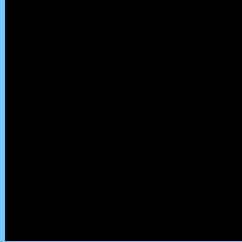
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

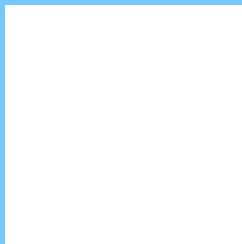
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857.

-13.9333, -30.7857.

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

72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857

Protanopia

71.8383, 3.2781, -25.0073

Deuteranopia

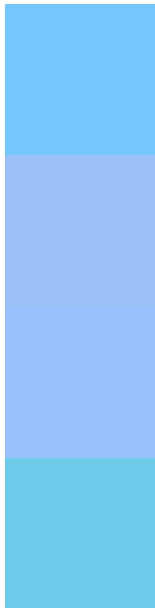
71.8197, 5.7762, -33.0515



Tritanopia

72.1115, -24.8056, -12.8193

Trichromacy



Original Color

72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857

Protanomaly

71.5964, -3.5070, -27.4817

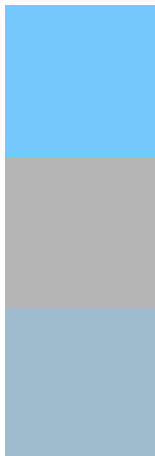
Deuteranomaly

71.8077, -2.0788, -32.5178

Tritanomaly

72.0486, -20.8057, -19.4075

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857

Achromatopsia

67.9762, -3.6270, 3.6933

Achromatomaly

69.0592, -9.1300, -7.7381

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857 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(117, 200, 251)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(117, 200, 251)  
}
```

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(117, 200, 251) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(117, 200, 251) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857 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(117, 200, 251) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(117, 200, 251) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(117, 200, 251)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(117, 200, 251); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 200, 251);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(117, 200,  
251) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 72.1495, -13.9333, -30.7857 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(117, 200, 251) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(117,  
200, 251) }
```

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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