

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(76.0402, -24.7058,  
-20.9339)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(76.0402, -24.7058,  
-20.9339) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(76.1697,  
-24.8857, -20.7427)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	66D7F5
RGB	102, 215, 245
RGB Percent	40%, 84%, 96%
CMY	0.6000, 0.1569, 0.0392
CMYK	0.58, 0.12, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	193°, 88%, 68%
HSV	193°, 58%, 96%
XYZ	46.2614, 58.0182, 95.1466
YIQ	184.6330, -76.9780, -14.6260

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

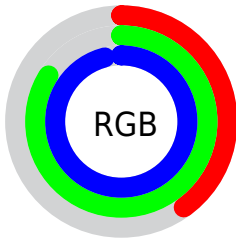
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<a href="#">RYB</a>	102, 165, 245
Decimal	6739957
CIELab	80.75, -23.72, -24.40
CIELCh	81, 34.026, 225.814
Yxy	58.0204, 0.2320, 0.2909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284930037 (0xFF66D7F5)
YUV	184.6330, 29.7609, -72.4691
Hunter-Lab	76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427

# Details

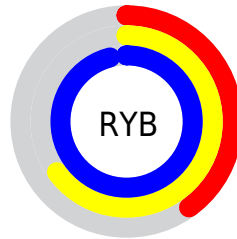
The HunterLab color **76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **60.7258, 35.7265, 25.7693**, and the grayscale version is **69.4026, -3.7031, 3.7708**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0766, -30.3277, -3.4429**, and **53.8186, -21.0674, -20.2446** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.6325, -25.5950, -24.6365**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.9484, -23.3213, -16.6372**.

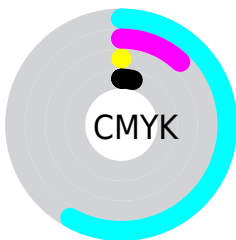
# Distribution



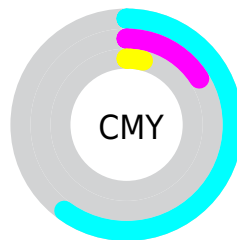
- Red (40%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427 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 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.1697, -24.8857,  
-20.7427

■ 76.1697, -24.8857,  
-20.7427

204.2699,  
-40.6479, -21.1885

■ 64.6723, -23.0351,  
-20.4261

■ 100.9716,  
-28.4889, -21.1962

■ 53.8185, -21.1373,  
-20.0503

■ 114.2183,  
-30.2562, -21.3403

■ 43.6507, -19.1764,  
-19.6149

■ 127.9984,  
-32.0079, -21.4322

■ 34.2187, -17.1291,  
-19.1266

142.2921,  
-33.7480, -21.4743

■ 25.5851, -14.9594,  
-18.6050

157.0814,  
-35.4796, -21.4689

■ 17.8320, -12.6078,  
-18.1062

172.3504,

■ 11.0739, -10.4782,

-37.2054, -21.4182

-17.8039

188.0843,  
-38.9276, -21.3242

■ 2.8817, -5.0430,  
-40.3333

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 76.1697, -24.8857,  
-20.7427

■ 76.1697, -24.8857,  
-20.7427

■ 73.6325, -25.5950,  
-24.6365

■ 78.9484, -23.3213,  
-16.6372

■ 71.3304, -25.4427,  
-28.2972

■ 81.9611, -20.9329,  
-12.3543

■ 69.2552, -24.4593,  
-31.7104

■ 85.2025, -17.7690,  
-7.9242

■ 67.3796, -22.7492,  
-34.8949

■ 88.6636, -13.8875,  
-3.3769

■ 67.0820, -22.4378,  
-35.4100

■ 92.3340, -9.3508,  
1.2606

■ 96.2025, -4.2220,  
5.9648

■ 98.4051, -4.9407,  
8.5011

■ 99.6858, -7.0596,  
9.9219

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.1711, -32.1768, -4.5182



76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427



76.1711, -11.6666, -31.1767

# Triad

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



76.1711, -24.8858, -20.7414



76.1711, 29.0892, -3.6031



76.1711, -12.4983, 27.7879

# Complementary

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



76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427



60.7258, 35.7265, 25.7693

# 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.



76.1711, 3.8399, 27.9306



76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427



76.1711, 28.8185, 11.8990

# Square

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



76.1711, -24.8858, -20.7414



76.1711, 19.9675, -19.9501



76.1711, 19.2567, 22.7216



76.1711, -25.4500, 22.2789



# Rectangle

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



76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427



76.1711, -0.8376, -32.2759



76.1711, 19.2567, 22.7216



76.1711, -7.2462, 28.4184

# Sweetspot

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



76.1711, -24.8858, -20.7414



92.9082, -14.3888, -3.3769



83.5218, -55.9677, 35.3421



42.4833, -7.2421, -2.2098

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



76.1711, -24.8858, -20.7414



76.6084, -26.8225, -26.4842



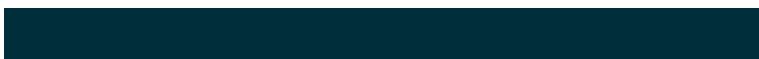
54.4425, 9.8829, -60.3589



42.5828, -4.5820, 0.3415



49.4465, -16.7585, -25.6272



15.1436, -5.6270, -6.7811



# Inverse Universe

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



58.1579, 66.0337, -28.5511



56.1575, 81.1716, -33.6814



79.1591, -0.5253, 39.3517



40.8721, 2.9623, -0.4622



35.4508, 66.6613, -23.2223

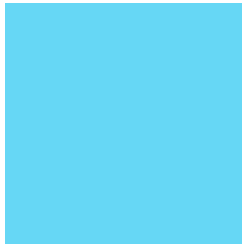


10.5790, 20.0073, -7.8187



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

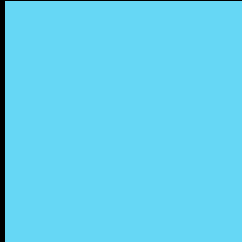
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

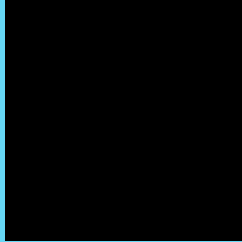
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427.



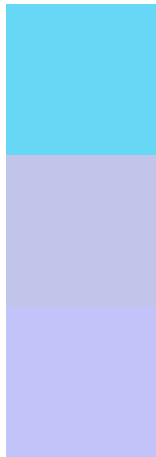
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427.

-24.8857, -20.7427.

# 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

76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427

### Protanopia

75.5130, 1.2017, -13.9770

### Deuteranopia

75.6355, 5.9491, -23.5440



## Tritanopia

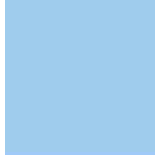
76.2646, -28.8384, -14.0272

# Trichromacy



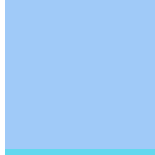
## Original Color

76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427



## Protanomaly

75.2802, -10.3924, -16.8970



## Deuteranomaly

75.1611, -6.7049, -23.8578



## Tritanomaly

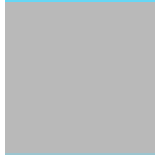
76.1166, -27.3609, -16.5836

# Monochromacy



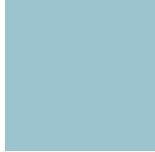
## Original Color

76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427



## Achromatopsia

69.6527, -3.7165, 3.7844



## Achromatomaly

71.3817, -13.5894, -5.2847

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427 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(102, 215, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(102, 215, 245)  
}
```

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(102, 215, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(102, 215, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427 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(102, 215, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(102, 215, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(102, 215, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(102, 215, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 215, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(102, 215,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 76.1697, -24.8857, -20.7427 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(102, 215, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(102,  
215, 245) }
```

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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