

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(76.1920, -32.8380,  
-12.4560)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(76.1920, -32.8380,  
-12.4560) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(76.1920,  
-32.8380, -12.4560)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4EDBE7
RGB	78, 219, 231
RGB Percent	31%, 86%, 91%
CMY	0.6941, 0.1412, 0.0941
CMYK	0.66, 0.05, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	185°, 76%, 61%
HSV	185°, 66%, 91%
XYZ	42.8972, 58.0522, 84.5455
YIQ	178.2090, -87.8880, -26.1600

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

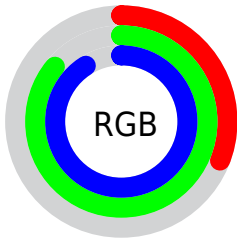
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	78, 151, 231
Decimal	5168103
CIELab	80.77, -33.57, -16.98
CIELCh	81, 37.623, 206.835
Yxy	58.0544, 0.2313, 0.3130
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283358183 (0xFF4EDBE7)
YUV	178.2090, 26.0260, -87.8833
Hunter-Lab	76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560

# Details

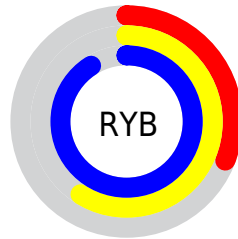
The HunterLab color **76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as light muted cyan. A complement of this color would be **49.8526, 48.7747, 22.9987**, and the grayscale version is **66.7337, -3.5607, 3.6258**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.0159, -34.3311, -4.8613**, and **54.4482, -26.3954, -11.0754** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **75.0359, -34.1200, -14.0981**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **77.5614, -30.7641, -10.5380**.

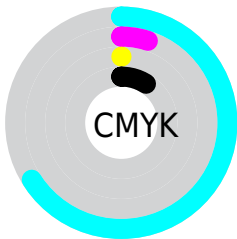
# Distribution



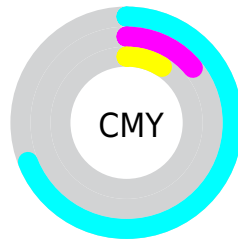
- Red (31%)
- Green (86%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (31%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (69%)
- Magenta (14%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560 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 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



76.1920, -32.8380,  
-12.4560

76.1920, -32.8380,  
-12.4560

204.3009,  
-52.4924, -10.8679

64.6934, -30.4383,  
-12.3785

100.9961,  
-37.4458, -12.4344

53.8384, -27.9518,  
-12.2389

114.2438,  
-39.6775, -12.3447

43.6692, -25.3531,  
-12.0318

128.0249,  
-41.8729, -12.2063

34.2358, -22.6058,  
-11.7535

142.3196,  
-44.0383, -12.0219

25.6006, -19.6539,  
-11.4032

157.1098,  
-46.1789, -11.7938

17.8458, -16.4057,  
-10.9901

172.3797,

11.0857, -14.3503,

-48.2992, -11.5242

-10.5610

188.1145,  
-50.4027, -11.2150

■ 2.9178, -5.1061,  
-24.6950

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 76.1920, -32.8380,  
-12.4560

■ 76.1920, -32.8380,  
-12.4560

■ 75.0359, -34.1200,  
-14.0981

■ 77.5614, -30.7641,  
-10.5380

■ 74.0731, -34.6559,  
-15.4772


■ 79.1493, -27.8824,  
-8.3496


■ 73.2808, -34.5336,  
-16.6175


■ 80.9619, -24.2022,  
-5.9004


■ 73.0072, -34.3908,  
-17.0129

■ 82.9999, -19.7525,  
-3.2072

 85.2611, -14.5765,  
-0.2910

 87.7407, -8.7278,  
2.8251

 90.4322, -2.2653,  
6.1171

 92.5141, 1.9933,  
8.5900

 93.0712, 1.0288,  
9.2064

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.1934, -35.9454, 5.9621



76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560



76.1934, -22.2771, -29.2966

# Triad

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



76.1934, -32.8382, -12.4549



76.1934, 27.4790, -16.3944



76.1934, -2.1284, 30.4531

# Complementary

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



76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560



49.8526, 48.7747, 22.9987

# 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.



76.1934, 16.0265, 27.0752



76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560



76.1934, 34.0975, 2.2870

# Square

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



76.1934, -32.8382, -12.4549



76.1934, 12.3729, -31.9205



76.1934, 29.7236, 17.6915



76.1934, -19.2261, 28.2660

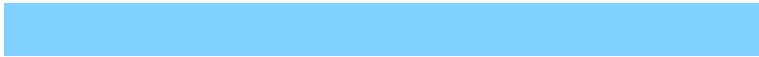


# Rectangle

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



76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560



76.1934, -11.8742, -35.8891



76.1934, 29.7236, 17.6915



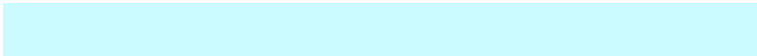
76.1934, 4.0625, 29.9549

# Sweetspot

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



76.1934, -32.8382, -12.4549



94.3674, -18.6444, -1.6187



77.1237, -57.4575, 39.3849



43.3289, -9.3801, -1.1746

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



76.1934, -32.8382, -12.4549



83.5722, -38.4473, -16.2955



52.3726, 2.3692, -53.2746



40.1656, -4.9363, 0.8322



54.7405, -25.8458, -12.6272



15.0734, -7.2646, -3.1583



# Inverse Universe

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



52.4917, 72.9533, -42.0775



54.8640, 93.1730, -52.9800



66.5907, 11.4168, 34.8137



38.2030, 2.9681, -1.0449



34.9610, 67.5902, -37.2403

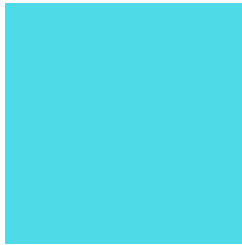


9.5344, 18.4805, -10.5254



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

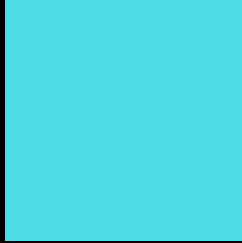
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

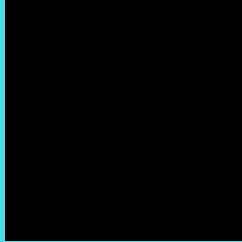
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

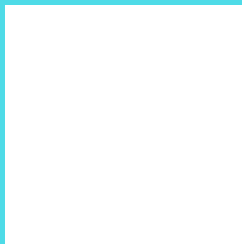
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560.



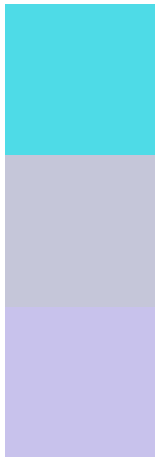
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.1920,

-32.8380, -12.4560.

# 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

76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560

### Protanopia

75.6758, -0.9456, -4.8171

### Deuteranopia

75.4447, 5.7931, -15.7744



## Tritanopia

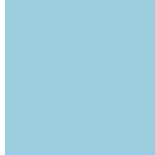
76.1238, -30.9686, -15.4432

# Trichromacy



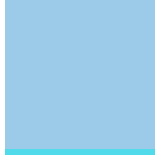
## Original Color

76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560



## Protanomaly

75.0244, -15.7037, -8.6591



## Deuteranomaly

74.6460, -11.2635, -16.0291



## Tritanomaly

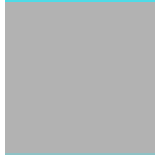
76.0189, -31.5226, -14.4211

# Monochromacy



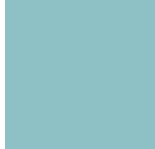
## Original Color

76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560



## Achromatopsia

66.7234, -3.5602, 3.6252



## Achromatomaly

69.2257, -17.2218, -2.8868

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560 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(78, 219, 231)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(78, 219, 231)  
}
```

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(78, 219, 231) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(78, 219, 231) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560 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(78, 219, 231) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(78, 219, 231) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(78, 219, 231)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(78, 219, 231); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 219, 231);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(78, 219,  
231) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 76.1920, -32.8380, -12.4560 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(78, 219, 231) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(78, 219,  
231) }
```

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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