

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(76.2481, -26.4804,  
-19.4171)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(76.2481, -26.4804,  
-19.4171) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(76.2392,  
-26.5065, -19.4287)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	61D8F3
RGB	97, 216, 243
RGB Percent	38%, 85%, 95%
CMY	0.6196, 0.1529, 0.0471
CMYK	0.60, 0.11, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	191°, 86%, 67%
HSV	191°, 60%, 95%
XYZ	45.6633, 58.1242, 93.6063
YIQ	183.4970, -79.5910, -16.8310

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

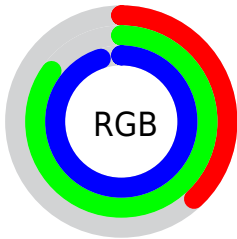
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	97, 163, 243
Decimal	6412531
CIE Lab	80.81, -25.67, -23.26
CIE LCh	81, 34.642, 222.179
Yxy	58.1263, 0.2313, 0.2945
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284602611 (0xFF61D8F3)
YUV	183.4970, 29.3350, -75.8579
Hunter-Lab	76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287

# Details

The HunterLab color **76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. A complement of this color would be **58.5960, 38.5884, 25.3370**, and the grayscale version is **68.9286, -3.6779, 3.7450**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.7960, -31.3820, -3.8165**, and **53.9236, -22.4862, -18.8586** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **73.9718, -27.3184, -22.8622**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **78.7439, -24.8450, -15.7595**.

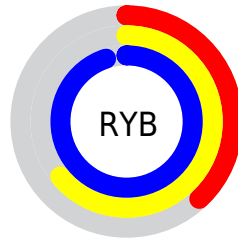
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (85%)

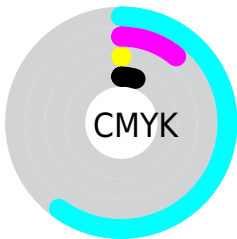
Blue (95%)



Red (38%)

Yellow (64%)

Blue (95%)

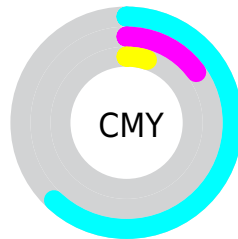


Cyan (60%)

Magenta (11%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (15%)

Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287 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 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 76.2392, -26.5065,  
-19.4287

■ 76.2392, -26.5065,  
-19.4287

204.3664,  
-43.0321, -19.5734

■ 64.7381, -24.5487,  
-19.1462

■ 101.0479,  
-30.3062, -19.8132

■ 53.8804, -22.5362,  
-18.8033

■ 114.2978,  
-32.1645, -19.9229

■ 43.7084, -20.4512,  
-18.3987

■ 128.0810,  
-34.0032, -19.9807

■ 34.2719, -18.2680,  
-17.9367

■ 142.3777,  
-35.8267, -19.9892

■ 25.6334, -15.9468,  
-17.4328

157.1699,  
-37.6387, -19.9506

■ 17.8749, -13.4220,  
-16.9336

172.4416,

■ 11.1105, -11.2391,

-39.4420, -19.8671

-16.5866

188.1783,  
-41.2391, -19.7408

■ 2.9926, -5.2371,  
-36.3502

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 76.2392, -26.5065,  
-19.4287

■ 76.2392, -26.5065,  
-19.4287

■ 73.9718, -27.3184,  
-22.8622

■ 78.7439, -24.8450,  
-15.7595

■ 71.9324, -27.2852,  
-26.0452

■ 81.4811, -22.3556,  
-11.8845

■ 70.1093, -26.4506,  
-28.9715

■ 84.4476, -19.0799,  
-7.8317

■ 68.4752, -24.9798,  
-31.6639

■ 87.6363, -15.0710,  
-3.6305

91.0380, -10.3889,  
0.6912

94.6427, -5.0958,  
5.1083

97.2286, -3.4167,  
8.1440

98.6522, -5.7913,  
9.7258

99.6249, -7.3948,  
10.7946

# Harmonies

## Analogous

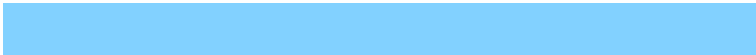
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



76.2406, -33.0759, -2.6023



76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287



76.2406, -13.6831, -31.1692

# Triad

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



76.2406, -26.5066, -19.4274



76.2406, 29.0851, -5.8373



76.2406, -10.7500, 28.4394

# Complementary

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



76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287



58.5960, 38.5884, 25.3370

# 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.



76.2406, 6.0399, 27.9399



76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287



76.2406, 30.0426, 10.3361

# Square

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



76.2406, -26.5066, -19.4274



76.2406, 18.7868, -22.2318



76.2406, 21.2999, 21.9924



76.2406, -24.5195, 23.5461

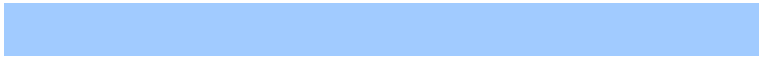


# Rectangle

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



76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287



76.2406, -2.8435, -33.2635



76.2406, 21.2999, 21.9924



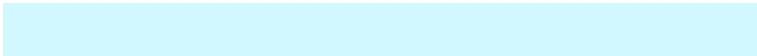
76.2406, -5.2930, 28.8611

# Sweetspot

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



76.2406, -26.5066, -19.4274



93.2809, -14.9692, -2.9162



82.5186, -56.5723, 36.2102



42.6843, -7.5519, -1.9583

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



76.2406, -26.5066, -19.4274



77.6613, -28.9217, -24.8795



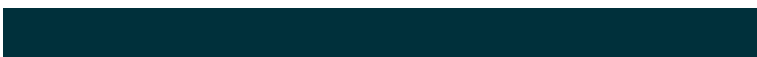
53.6001, 9.3261, -60.6051



42.6687, -4.7199, 0.4439



50.9109, -18.7517, -23.1547



15.5244, -6.1340, -6.1626



# Inverse Universe

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



57.0646, 67.9028, -31.1497



55.7140, 83.7629, -37.0355



77.2957, 1.0621, 38.9716



40.8811, 3.0107, -0.5905



35.6594, 67.3998, -26.0425

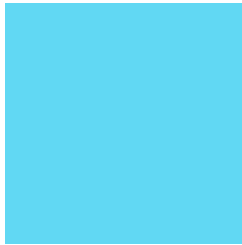


10.6345, 20.2034, -8.5655



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

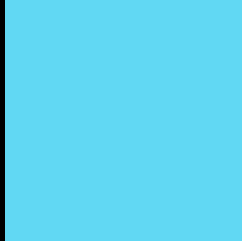
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287 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 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.2392,

-26.5065, -19.4287.

# 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

76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287

### Protanopia

75.8256, 0.5707, -12.3813

### Deuteranopia

75.6815, 6.0208, -22.8327



## Tritanopia

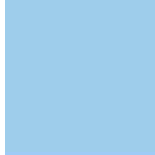
76.1256, -29.2920, -14.8197

# Trichromacy



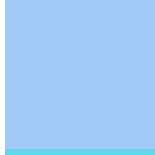
## Original Color

76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287



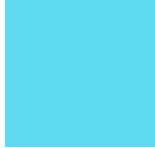
## Protanomaly

75.4519, -11.5599, -15.4709



## Deuteranomaly

75.3237, -7.9045, -22.3537



## Tritanomaly

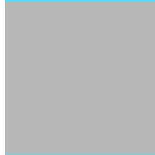
76.2748, -28.4948, -16.3753

# Monochromacy



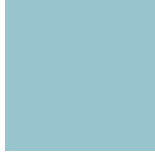
## Original Color

76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287



## Achromatopsia

69.2330, -3.6941, 3.7616



## Achromatomaly

71.1077, -14.7186, -4.6001

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287 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(97, 216, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(97, 216, 243)  
}
```

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(97, 216, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(97, 216, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287 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(97, 216, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(97, 216, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(97, 216, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(97, 216, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 216, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(97, 216,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 76.2392, -26.5065, -19.4287 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(97, 216, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(97, 216,  
243) }
```

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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