

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(76.3736, -25.7484,  
-17.1356)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(76.3736, -25.7484,  
-17.1356) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(76.5041,  
-25.7440, -17.1980)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	6BD8F0
RGB	107, 216, 240
RGB Percent	42%, 85%, 94%
CMY	0.5804, 0.1529, 0.0588
CMYK	0.55, 0.10, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	191°, 82%, 68%
HSV	191°, 55%, 94%
XYZ	46.3474, 58.5288, 91.2925
YIQ	186.1450, -72.6680, -15.6440

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

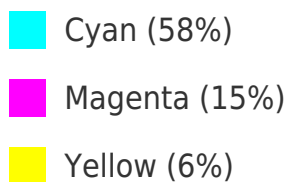
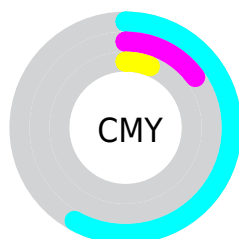
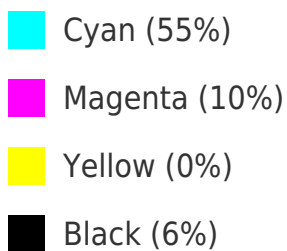
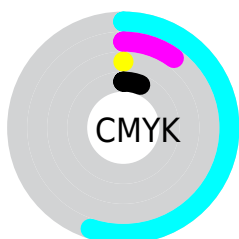
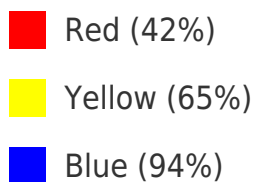
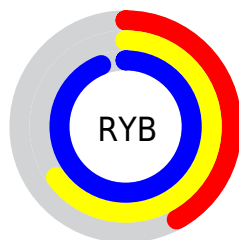
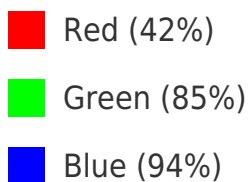
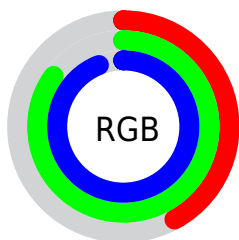
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">107, 167, 240</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">7067888</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">81.03, -24.69, -21.29</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">81, 32.605, 220.774</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">58.5310, 0.2363, 0.2984</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4285257968</a> (0xFF6BD8F0)
YUV	<a href="#">186.1450, 26.5505, -69.4102</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **59.8506, 34.5607, 23.7034**, and the grayscale version is **70.0493, -3.7377, 3.8059**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.3085, -29.4589, -3.1350**, and **54.1366, -21.9046, -16.6888** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **74.1984, -26.9841, -20.6266**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.0437, -23.6745, -13.5450**.

# Distribution





# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980 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 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 76.5041, -25.7440,  
-17.1980


 76.5041, -25.7440,  
-17.1980


204.7344,  
-41.8836, -16.8056


 64.9890, -23.8412,  
-16.9776


 101.3389,  
-29.4437, -17.4579

 54.1164, -21.8878,  
-16.6956


 114.6010,  
-31.2558, -17.5061

 43.9286, -19.8670,  
-16.3490


 128.3959,  
-33.0505, -17.5031

 34.4749, -17.7548,  
-15.9388

142.7038,  
-34.8319, -17.4516

 25.8178, -15.5136,  
-15.4740

157.5070,  
-36.6033, -17.3541

 18.0384, -13.0818,  
-14.9862


172.7893,

 11.2501, -10.8315,


-38.3676, -17.2126


-14.5820


188.5362,  
-40.1271, -17.0292


 3.3819, -5.9183,  
-28.6584


0.0000, NaN, -NF


 76.5041, -25.7440,  
-17.1980


 76.5041, -25.7440,  
-17.1980


 74.1984, -26.9841,  
-20.6266


 79.0437, -23.6745,  
-13.5450


 72.1200, -27.3861,  
-23.8129


 81.8107, -20.8055,  
-9.6984


 70.2609, -26.9746,  
-26.7444


 84.8009, -17.1836,  
-5.6857


 68.6022, -25.8200,  
-29.4284


 88.0065, -12.8644,  
-1.5353


 67.8862, -25.1274,  
-30.6089

 91.4181, -7.9083,  
2.7263

 95.0256, -2.3764,  
7.0759

 96.7763, -3.3184,  
9.0686

 98.1460, -5.6048,  
10.5775

 99.5280, -7.8806,  
12.0807

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



76.5055, -31.6818, -1.4328



76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980



76.5055, -13.8279, -28.4275

# Triad

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



76.5055, -25.7442, -17.1968



76.5055, 26.7385, -5.9679



76.5055, -9.6786, 27.4477

# Complementary

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



76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980



59.8506, 34.5607, 23.7034

# 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.



76.5055, 6.1687, 26.7210



76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980



76.5055, 28.0769, 9.3683

# Square

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



76.5055, -25.7442, -17.1968



76.5055, 16.7652, -21.0902



76.5055, 20.2861, 20.7248



76.5055, -22.9190, 22.9639



# Rectangle

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



76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980



76.5055, -3.6757, -30.7024



76.5055, 20.2861, 20.7248



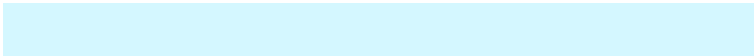
76.5055, -4.4959, 27.7774

# Sweetspot

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



76.5055, -25.7442, -17.1968



93.6992, -14.5891, -2.3833



81.8760, -53.4648, 34.4324



43.0244, -7.1968, -1.5202

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



76.5055, -25.7442, -17.1968



79.2989, -28.9745, -22.3797



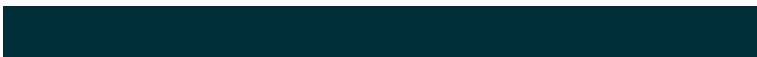
56.2670, 5.9472, -52.0928



41.7318, -4.6337, 0.4561



50.4055, -18.8308, -22.3522



14.9623, -5.9942, -5.7618



# Inverse Universe

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



58.3097, 62.0070, -29.0445



57.8308, 78.3254, -35.7552



76.7582, 1.1451, 36.5723



39.9745, 2.9402, -0.5935



35.1543, 66.5096, -26.1740

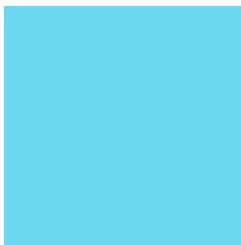


10.2015, 19.4022, -8.3828



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

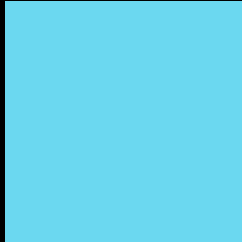
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

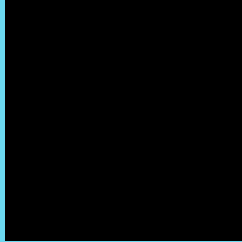
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980.



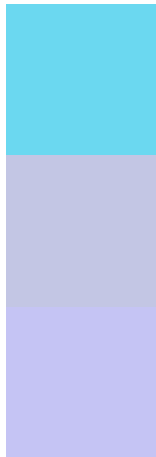
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980.

-25.7440, -17.1980.

# 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

76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980

### Protanopia

75.8892, 0.5666, -10.5718

### Deuteranopia

76.0801, 5.5092, -19.7229




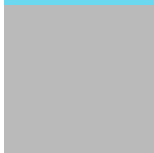
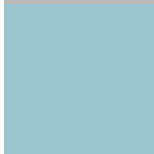
## Tritanopia

76.5307, -27.8284, -13.6351

# Trichromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980
	<b>Protanomaly</b> 75.6805, -10.9705, -13.3678
	<b>Deuteranomaly</b> 75.5483, -7.3549, -20.1223
	<b>Tritanomaly</b> 76.6459, -27.2412, -14.6351

# Monochromacy

	<b>Original Color</b> 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980
	<b>Achromatopsia</b> 70.0729, -3.7389, 3.8072
	<b>Achromatomaly</b> 71.8031, -13.7585, -4.2126

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980 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(107, 216, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 216, 240)  
}
```

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(107, 216, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 216, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980 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(107, 216, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 216, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 216, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 216, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 216, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 216,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 76.5041, -25.7440, -17.1980 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 216, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
216, 240) }
```

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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