

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(78.4768, -34.3216,  
-3.3534)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(78.4768, -34.3216,  
-3.3534) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(78.3340,  
-34.1613, -3.5779)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	67E0DC
RGB	103, 224, 220
RGB Percent	40%, 88%, 86%
CMY	0.5961, 0.1216, 0.1372
CMYK	0.54, 0.00, 0.02, 0.12
HSL	178°, 66%, 64%
HSV	178°, 54%, 88%
XYZ	45.1674, 61.3622, 77.1736
YIQ	187.3650, -70.8320, -26.8960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

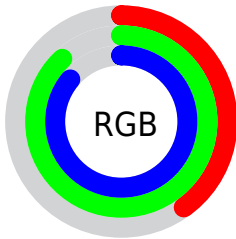
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	103, 165, 224
Decimal	6807772
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	82.57, -34.70, -8.37
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	83, 35.697, 193.552
Yxy	61.3645, 0.2459, 0.3340
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284997852 (0xFF67E0DC)
YUV	187.3650, 16.0891, -73.9881
Hunter-Lab	78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779

# Details

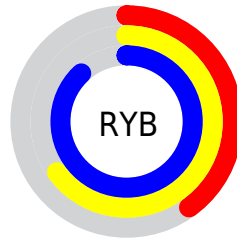
The HunterLab color **78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **51.5860, 42.0670, 16.5338**, and the grayscale version is **70.6046, -3.7673, 3.8361**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0196, -30.5414, -3.5187**, and **55.6625, -29.1011, -4.1277** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.5715, -37.1784, -4.2128**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **79.3162, -30.3517, -2.6576**.

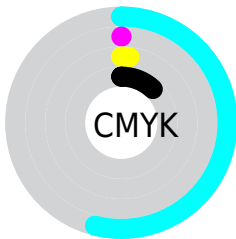
# Distribution



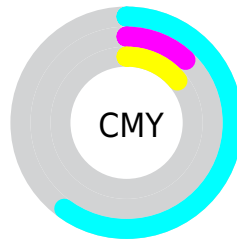
- Red (40%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (40%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (60%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (14%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779 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 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 78.3340, -34.1613,  
-3.5779

■ 78.3340, -34.1613,  
-3.5779

207.2702,  
-54.2163, 0.6862

■ 66.7229, -31.7120,  
-3.8413

■ 103.3473,  
-38.8660, -2.9040

■ 55.7486, -29.1747,  
-4.0524

■ 116.6929,  
-41.1443, -2.5021

■ 45.4522, -26.5249,  
-4.2051

■ 130.5681,  
-43.3851, -2.0600

■ 35.8818, -23.7271,  
-4.2930

144.9535,  
-45.5948, -1.5799

■ 27.0971, -20.7275,  
-4.3079

159.8315,  
-47.7788, -1.0637

■ 19.1761, -17.4395,  
-4.2396

175.1863,

■ 12.2258, -14.4463,

-49.9414, -0.5129

-4.0762

191.0036,  
-52.0862, 0.0708

■ 5.3385, -9.3423,  
-6.2047

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 78.3340, -34.1613,  
-3.5779

■ 78.3340, -34.1613,  
-3.5779

■ 77.5715, -37.1784,  
-4.2128

■ 79.3162, -30.3517,  
-2.6576

■ 77.0118, -39.4233,  
-4.5768


■ 80.5216, -25.7503,  
-1.4521


■ 76.6389, -40.9461,  
-4.6895


■ 81.9563, -20.3805,  
0.0357

■ 76.4288, -41.8297,  
-4.5821

■ 83.6211, -14.2815,  
1.7955


 76.3557, -42.1505,  
-4.4471

 85.5145, -7.5053,  
3.8125

 87.6323, -0.1123,  
6.0684

 89.4538, 6.1104,  
7.9248

 89.4764, 6.2318,  
7.6006

 89.4992, 6.3537,  
7.2751

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



78.3355, -33.7919, 12.7604



78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779



78.3355, -27.0131, -21.0228

# Triad

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



78.3355, -34.1618, -3.5768



78.3355, 20.2586, -22.5243



78.3355, 5.5279, 29.0826

# Complementary

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



78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779



51.5860, 42.0670, 16.5338

# 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.



78.3355, 21.6017, 23.1958



78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779



78.3355, 30.6014, -5.3055

# Square

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



78.3355, -34.1618, -3.5768



78.3355, 3.8213, -33.4704



78.3355, 31.1134, 11.3698



78.3355, -11.8802, 29.3474



# Rectangle

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



78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779



78.3355, -18.5519, -29.9684



78.3355, 31.1134, 11.3698



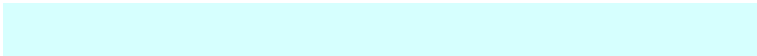
78.3355, 11.3005, 27.7656

# Sweetspot

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



78.3355, -34.1618, -3.5768



96.4259, -18.0916, 1.6263



75.7765, -49.7547, 35.7808



44.4213, -9.0623, 0.5514

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



78.3355, -34.1618, -3.5768



89.7375, -43.4935, -4.9598



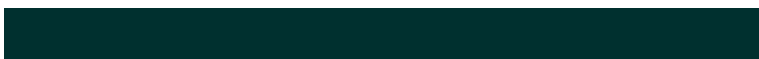
60.0840, -7.2082, -32.6943



39.4514, -5.2620, 1.2549



58.2566, -32.1394, -3.4359



15.3457, -8.4130, -1.0196



# Inverse Universe

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



51.5860, 42.0670, 16.5338



54.0997, 60.0261, 22.5915



64.6421, 12.9860, 28.2886



37.0241, 1.3811, 2.9773



30.3925, 52.0900, 19.3136



8.0180, 13.7749, 4.8415



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

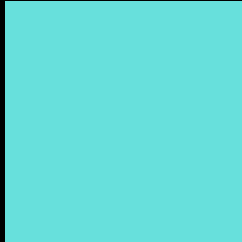
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779 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

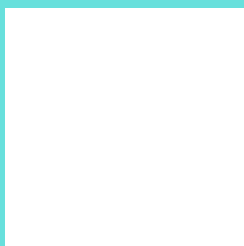
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779.



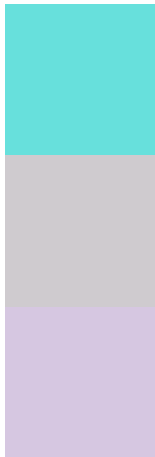
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 78.3340,

-34.1613, -3.5779.

# 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

78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779

### Protanopia

77.7703, -2.1708, 2.8797

### Deuteranopia

77.8327, 5.3990, -6.2089



## Tritanopia

78.2687, -27.8048, -14.1180

# Trichromacy



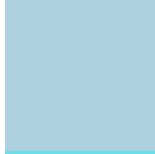
## Original Color

78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779



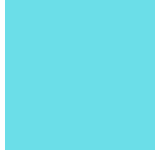
## Protanomaly

77.3156, -16.3106, -0.4095



## Deuteranomaly

77.0961, -11.4421, -6.3823



## Tritanomaly

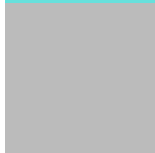
78.2269, -30.2216, -10.1888

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779



## Achromatopsia

70.4935, -3.7614, 3.8300



## Achromatomaly

72.4569, -16.7451, 0.1405

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779 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(103, 224, 220)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(103, 224, 220)  
}
```

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(103, 224, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(103, 224, 220) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779 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(103, 224, 220) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(103, 224, 220) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(103, 224, 220) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(103, 224, 220); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 224, 220);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(103, 224,  
220) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 78.3340, -34.1613, -3.5779 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(103, 224, 220) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(103,  
224, 220) }
```

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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