

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(79.7812, -29.1009,  
-8.0916)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(79.7812, -29.1009,  
-8.0916) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(79.8838,  
-29.1517, -7.9490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7AE1E8
RGB	122, 225, 232
RGB Percent	48%, 88%, 91%
CMY	0.5215, 0.1176, 0.0902
CMYK	0.47, 0.03, 0.00, 0.09
HSL	184°, 71%, 69%
HSV	184°, 47%, 91%
XYZ	49.5167, 63.8142, 86.0515
YIQ	195.0010, -63.6350, -19.6590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

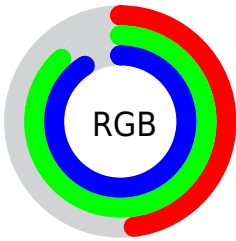
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	122, 175, 232
Decimal	8053224
CIELab	83.87, -28.15, -12.72
CIELCh	84, 30.889, 204.322
Yxy	63.8167, 0.2484, 0.3201
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286243304 (0xFF7AE1E8)
YUV	195.0010, 18.2405, -64.0219
Hunter-Lab	79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490

# Details

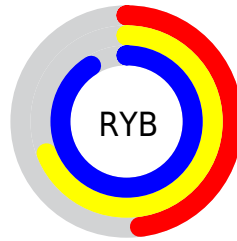
The HunterLab color  $79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $66CCCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $58.5342, 33.7038, 18.0068$ , and the grayscale version is  $73.8197, -3.9388, 4.0108$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $94.1083, -26.4808, -2.0791$ , and  $56.9835, -24.8925, -8.0597$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $78.4384, -32.0881, -9.9361$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $81.5590, -25.4062, -5.6882$ .

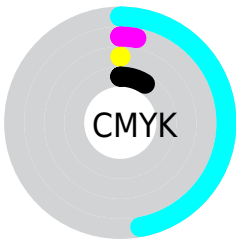
# Distribution



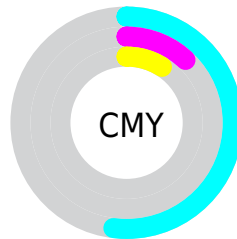
- Red (48%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (91%)



- Red (48%)
- Yellow (69%)
- Blue (91%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (9%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490 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 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.8838, -29.1517,  
-7.9490

■ 79.8838, -29.1517,  
-7.9490

209.4104,  
-46.5960, -4.9828

■ 68.1925, -27.0739,  
-8.0462

■ 105.0461,  
-33.1793, -7.5920

■ 57.1334, -24.9360,  
-8.0859

■ 118.4616,  
-35.1455, -7.3416

■ 46.7467, -22.7204,  
-8.0618

■ 132.4040,  
-37.0885, -7.0467

■ 37.0791, -20.4013,  
-7.9677

146.8541,  
-39.0132, -6.7100

■ 28.1887, -17.9398,  
-7.7973

161.7947,  
-40.9234, -6.3334

■ 20.1505, -15.2732,  
-7.5447

177.2103,

■ 13.0668, -12.3164,

-42.8223, -5.9189

-7.2116

193.0865,  
-44.7124, -5.4682

■ 6.5457, -11.4549,  
-8.2020

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 79.8838, -29.1517,  
-7.9490

■ 79.8838, -29.1517,  
-7.9490

■ 78.4384, -32.0881,  
-9.9361

■ 81.5590, -25.4062,  
-5.6882

■ 77.2119, -34.2100,  
-11.6456

■ 83.4614, -20.8748,  
-3.1715

■ 76.1947, -35.5399,  
-13.0783

■ 85.5915, -15.5986,  
-0.4169

■ 75.3696, -36.1314,  
-14.2475

■ 87.9454, -9.6297,  
2.5536

■ 74.7081, -36.0875,  
-15.1860

■ 90.5173, -3.0271,  
5.7163

■ 74.5499, -36.0260,  
-15.4111

■ 92.6563, 1.9650,  
8.2762

■ 93.1102, 1.1788,  
8.7803

■ 93.5657, 0.3938,  
9.2839

■ 94.0227, -0.3900,  
9.7869

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.8853, -31.2754, 7.0458



79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490



79.8853, -20.5805, -21.6410

# Triad

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



79.8853, -29.1522, -7.9478



79.8853, 20.8409, -13.5910



79.8853, -1.3597, 27.3294

# Complementary

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



79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490



58.5342, 33.7038, 18.0068

# 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.



79.8853, 13.4712, 23.7674



79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490



79.8853, 26.8878, 1.5535

# Square

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



79.8853, -29.1522, -7.9478



79.8853, 8.1082, -25.3015



79.8853, 24.0954, 14.9555



79.8853, -15.9315, 25.7300

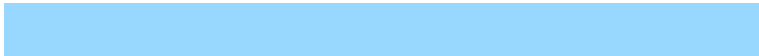


# Rectangle

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



79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490



79.8853, -11.9989, -27.2537



79.8853, 24.0954, 14.9555



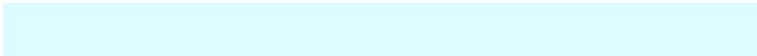
79.8853, 3.7712, 26.7202

# Sweetspot

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



79.8853, -29.1522, -7.9478



96.1281, -15.2279, 0.6148



79.6225, -47.9905, 33.1428



44.2171, -7.6915, -0.0411

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



79.8853, -29.1522, -7.9478



87.3350, -35.6874, -11.0366



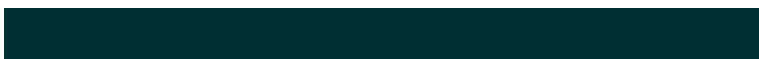
62.6742, -3.5878, -33.6659



40.2132, -5.0121, 0.8884



55.6101, -26.9213, -11.3925



15.2741, -7.5110, -2.8771



# Inverse Universe

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



60.4258, 53.2719, -31.7311



62.4301, 71.9488, -42.8862



72.2659, 5.9871, 29.5271



38.2081, 2.9952, -1.1167



35.0993, 68.0725, -39.0546

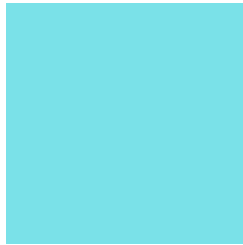


9.5666, 18.5926, -10.9466



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

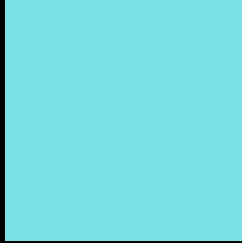
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490 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

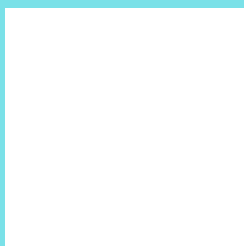
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490.



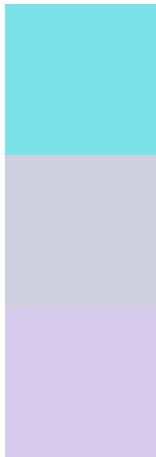
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.8838,

-29.1517, -7.9490.

# 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

79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490

### Protanopia

79.5336, -1.4348, -2.0120

### Deuteranopia

79.4496, 5.5916, -10.7365



## Tritanopia

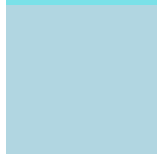
80.0513, -26.0565, -13.3468

# Trichromacy



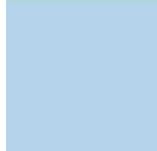
## Original Color

79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490



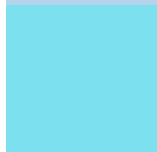
## Protanomaly

79.2947, -13.2251, -4.6335



## Deuteranomaly

79.0003, -8.6787, -10.4599



## Tritanomaly

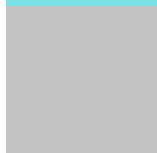
79.8558, -27.0885, -11.3246

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490



## Achromatopsia

73.8732, -3.9417, 4.0137



## Achromatomaly

75.5126, -14.8887, -0.5846

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490 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(122, 225, 232)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(122, 225, 232)  
}
```

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(122, 225, 232) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(122, 225, 232) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490 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(122, 225, 232) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(122, 225, 232) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(122, 225, 232)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(122, 225, 232); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 225, 232);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(122, 225,  
232) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 79.8838, -29.1517, -7.9490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(122, 225, 232) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(122,  
225, 232) }
```

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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