

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(55.3118, -65.7803,  
-31.2694)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(55.3118, -65.7803,  
-31.2694) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(63.9916,  
-29.4663, -16.3746)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BDD0
RGB	0, 189, 208
RGB Percent	0%, 74%, 82%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2588, 0.1843
CMYK	1.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.18
HSL	185°, 100%, 41%
HSV	185°, 100%, 82%
XYZ	29.5828, 40.9492, 66.0193
YIQ	134.6550, -118.7430, -34.1590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

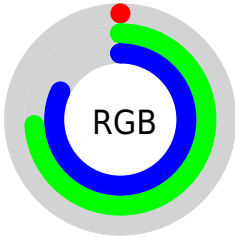
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	0, 99, 208
Decimal	48592
CIE Lab	70.14, -32.45, -20.76
CIE LCh	70, 38.520, 212.610
Yxy	40.9507, 0.2166, 0.2999
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278238672 (0xFF00BDD0)
YUV	134.6550, 36.1591, -118.0924
Hunter-Lab	63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746

# Details

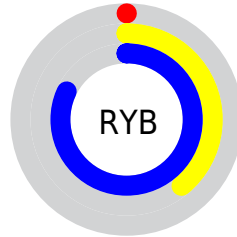
The HunterLab color **63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **37.2526, 60.5722, 24.0130**, and the grayscale version is **48.9869, -2.6138, 2.6615**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2553, -36.4353, -11.1576**, and **44.3408, -19.2378, -13.8932** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.9910, -29.4652, -16.3762**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.7543, -29.7930, -15.2599**.

# Distribution



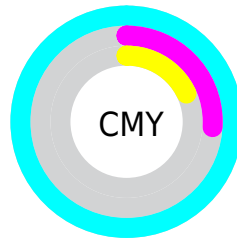
- Red (0%)
- Green (74%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (82%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (18%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (18%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746 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 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.9916, -29.4663,  
-16.3746

63.9916, -29.4663,  
-16.3746

187.1135,  
-48.9805, -16.3177

53.1795, -27.0420,  
-16.1027

87.5266, -34.0821,  
-16.7284

43.0549, -24.5097,  
-15.7665

100.1829,  
-36.3049, -16.8184

33.6696, -21.8333,  
-15.3656

113.3964,  
-38.4854, -16.8545

25.0870, -18.9577,  
-14.9087

127.1447,  
-40.6315, -16.8394

17.3908, -15.7919,  
-14.4271

141.4076,  
-42.7494, -16.7759

10.6981, -14.1330,  
-14.0306

156.1673,

1.2511, -2.1894,

-44.8442, -16.6664

-73.1147

171.4075,  
-46.9201, -16.5130

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9916, -29.4663,  
-16.3746

■ 63.9916, -29.4663,  
-16.3746

■ 63.9910, -29.4652,  
-16.3762

■ 64.7543, -29.7930,  
-15.2599

■ 65.6445, -29.6247,  
-13.9674

■ 66.7011, -28.8191,  
-12.4485

■ 67.9392, -27.3276,  
-10.6928

■ 69.3680, -25.1306,

-8.7012

■ 70.9922, -22.2315,  
-6.4827

■ 72.8130, -18.6519,  
-4.0518

■ 74.8285, -14.4269,  
-1.4270

■ 77.0350, -9.6010,  
1.3714

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.9928, -33.7955, 2.0020



63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746



63.9928, -18.2326, -32.1336

# Triad

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



63.9928, -29.4662, -16.3736



63.9928, 29.4326, -13.1385



63.9928, -4.9496, 27.9925

# Complementary

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



63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746



37.2526, 60.5722, 24.0130

# 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.



63.9928, 12.8805, 25.9556



63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746



63.9928, 33.9560, 4.9300

# Square

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



63.9928, -29.4662, -16.3736



63.9928, 15.8293, -29.9391



63.9928, 27.6050, 18.4977



63.9928, -20.6289, 25.0749



# Rectangle

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



63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746



63.9928, -7.7061, -37.2948



63.9928, 27.6050, 18.4977



63.9928, 0.9863, 27.8639

# Sweetspot

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



63.9928, -29.4662, -16.3736



91.5892, -23.6699, -5.2216



67.1970, -57.3988, 39.9199



41.9087, -11.8815, -3.0325

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



63.9928, -29.4662, -16.3736



80.4774, -36.9813, -20.7578



33.6477, 19.4685, -84.0784



36.3520, -4.3866, 0.7227



50.5924, -23.3545, -12.8204



12.1916, -5.8071, -2.7026



# Inverse Universe

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



41.3344, 79.6687, -42.1950



52.0282, 100.2653, -52.9329



52.1260, 21.4199, 32.4932



34.6261, 2.6174, -0.8588



32.6423, 62.9388, -33.4639



7.7546, 15.0083, -8.3867



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

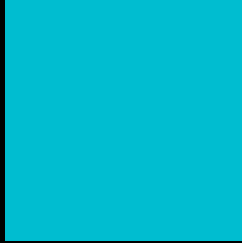
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

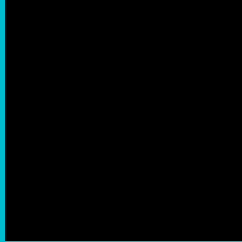
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746.

-29.4663, -16.3746.

# 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

63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746

### Protanopia

63.5791, 0.3755, -8.9630

### Deuteranopia

63.5931, 4.7664, -19.4219



## Tritanopia

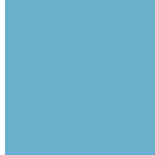
63.8772, -30.1403, -14.7767

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746



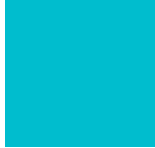
## Protanomaly

61.8748, -16.2699, -14.5187



## Deuteranomaly

61.9406, -13.5460, -21.0605



## Tritanomaly

63.9151, -29.9168, -15.3066

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746



## Achromatopsia

49.2221, -2.6264, 2.6743



## Achromatomaly

52.9431, -18.2045, -5.9756

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746 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(0, 189, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 189, 208)  
}
```

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(0, 189, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 189, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746 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(0, 189, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 189, 208) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 189, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 189, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 189, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 189,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.9916, -29.4663, -16.3746 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 189, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 189,  
208) }
```

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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