

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(56.2022, -46.6319,  
-27.0273)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(56.2022, -46.6319,  
-27.0273) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(61.2009,  
-26.7681, -18.7111)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00B5CD
RGB	0, 181, 205
RGB Percent	0%, 71%, 80%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2902, 0.1961
CMYK	1.00, 0.12, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	187°, 100%, 40%
HSV	187°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	27.5433, 37.4555, 63.5355
YIQ	129.6170, -115.5800, -30.9080

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

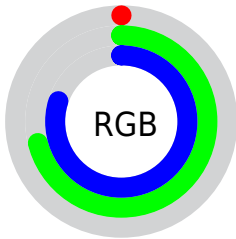
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 96, 205
Decimal	46541
CIELab	67.62, -29.55, -22.96
CIELCh	68, 37.417, 217.850
Yxy	37.4568, 0.2143, 0.2914
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278236621 (0xFF00B5CD)
YUV	129.6170, 37.1638, -113.6741
Hunter-Lab	61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111

# Details

The HunterLab color **61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **36.9250, 58.6754, 23.7780**, and the grayscale version is **46.9935, -2.5075, 2.5532**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.0666, -32.6110, -15.4939**, and **42.0389, -17.0739, -15.6875** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1999, -26.7665, -18.7133**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.1255, -27.3040, -17.3187**.

# Distribution



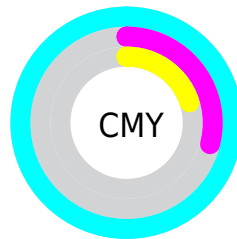
- Red (0%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (38%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111 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 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.2009, -26.7681,  
-18.7111

61.2009, -26.7681,  
-18.7111

183.1077,  
-45.1410, -19.3716

50.5583, -24.4983,  
-18.3561

84.4244, -31.0955,  
-19.2330

40.6150, -22.1286,  
-17.9404

96.9362, -33.1832,  
-19.4060

31.4256, -19.6235,  
-17.4693

110.0114,  
-35.2336, -19.5237

23.0578, -16.9277,  
-16.9635

123.6267,  
-37.2544, -19.5888

15.6019, -13.9475,  
-16.4862

137.7616,  
-39.2512, -19.6037

9.1837, -14.5092,  
-16.2623

152.3975,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-41.2288, -19.5711

0.0000, NaN, -NF

167.5179,  
-43.1910, -19.4930

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.2009, -26.7681,  
-18.7111

■ 61.2009, -26.7681,  
-18.7111

■ 61.1999, -26.7665,  
-18.7133

■ 62.1255, -27.3040,  
-17.3187

■ 63.1785, -27.3467,  
-15.7519

■ 64.3979, -26.7566,  
-13.9637

■ 65.7974, -25.4904,  
-11.9482

■ 67.3845, -23.5335,  
-9.7102

■ 69.1623, -20.8936,  
-7.2621

■ 71.1307, -17.5955,  
-4.6212

■ 73.2867, -13.6759,  
-1.8078

■ 75.6255, -9.1799,  
1.1572

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.2020, -32.1227, -1.0210



61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111



61.2020, -14.9904, -32.5589

# Triad

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



61.2020, -26.7679, -18.7101



61.2020, 29.6553, -9.4390



61.2020, -7.6234, 26.6422

# Complementary

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



61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111



36.9250, 58.6754, 23.7780

# 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.



61.2020, 9.4072, 25.5236



61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111



61.2020, 32.1741, 7.3859

# Square

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



61.2020, -26.7679, -18.7101



61.2020, 17.8648, -26.2775



61.2020, 24.4166, 19.3609



61.2020, -21.8745, 22.9842



# Rectangle

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



61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111



61.2020, -4.4773, -36.0717



61.2020, 24.4166, 19.3609



61.2020, -2.0510, 26.7889

# Sweetspot

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



61.2020, -26.7679, -18.7101



90.9294, -22.7060, -6.0557



66.1281, -56.3485, 38.9886



41.5587, -11.3786, -3.4807

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.2020, -26.7679, -18.7101



78.1964, -34.0910, -24.1460



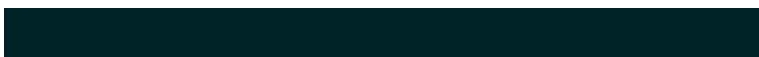
31.5348, 22.8617, -88.7621



35.3468, -4.1522, 0.6226



48.3811, -21.2390, -14.6233



11.2808, -5.1934, -2.8889



# Inverse Universe

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



40.3938, 77.4283, -37.9222



51.6759, 99.0310, -48.2698



52.9271, 17.6405, 32.9207



33.7346, 2.4958, -0.7203



31.8841, 61.1447, -30.1110



7.2871, 14.0461, -7.4368



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

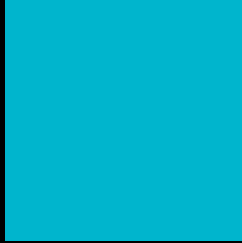
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

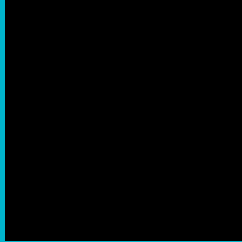
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.2009,

-26.7681, -18.7111.

# 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

61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111

### Protanopia

60.7582, 1.0095, -11.2076

### Deuteranopia

60.9192, 4.4289, -21.7265



## Tritanopia

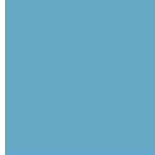
61.2267, -28.9967, -13.9324

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111



## Protanomaly

59.3075, -14.6012, -16.5183



## Deuteranomaly

59.3397, -11.9968, -23.2697



## Tritanomaly

61.3401, -28.3289, -15.5158

# Monochromacy



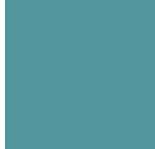
## Original Color

61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111



## Achromatopsia

47.2470, -2.5210, 2.5670



## Achromatomaly

50.7624, -17.0981, -6.2767

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111 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, 181, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 181, 205)  
}
```

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, 181, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 181, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111 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, 181, 205) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 181, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 181, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 181, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 181, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 181,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.2009, -26.7681, -18.7111 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 181, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 181,  
205) }
```

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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