

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.0734, -21.8375,  
-21.2681)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.0734, -21.8375,  
-21.2681) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.1971,  
-22.0744, -20.8058)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	34B0CE
RGB	52, 176, 206
RGB Percent	20%, 69%, 81%
CMY	0.7960, 0.3098, 0.1922
CMYK	0.75, 0.15, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	192°, 61%, 51%
HSV	192°, 75%, 81%
XYZ	28.0820, 36.2369, 63.9068
YIQ	142.3440, -83.5340, -16.9580

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

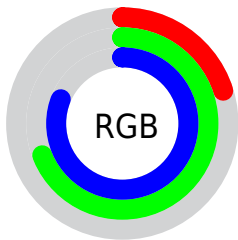
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">52, 121, 206</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">3453134</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">66.70, -23.45, -24.86</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">67, 34.178, 226.677</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">36.2382, 0.2190, 0.2826</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4281643214 (0xFF34B0CE)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">142.3440, 31.3824, -79.2317</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058</a>

# Details

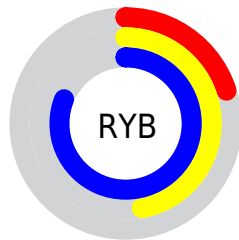
The HunterLab color **60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as middle muted azure. A complement of this color would be **44.0523, 40.7893, 23.4846**, and the grayscale version is **52.0513, -2.7773, 2.8280**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.0651, -27.6211, -16.8281**, and **40.5375, -14.7963, -18.7275** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.5277, -21.6983, -23.4690**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0535, -21.7696, -17.9367**.

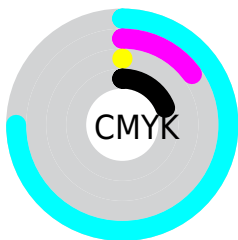
# Distribution



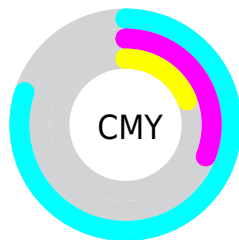
- Red (20%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (75%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (19%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058 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 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.1971, -22.0744,  
-20.8058

60.1971, -22.0744,  
-20.8058

181.6592,  
-37.9215, -22.0122

49.6168, -20.1692,  
-20.3919

83.3064, -25.7419,  
-21.4512

39.7402, -18.1941,  
-19.9226

95.7652, -27.5267,  
-21.6866

30.6230, -16.1218,  
-19.4085

108.7898,  
-29.2892, -21.8663

22.3346, -13.9093,  
-18.8820

122.3565,  
-31.0346, -21.9927

14.9681, -11.4822,  
-18.4360

136.4445,  
-32.7675, -22.0682

8.6134, -12.3235,  
-18.5361

151.0352,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-34.4912, -22.0952

0.0000, NaN, -NF

166.1118,  
-36.2084, -22.0759

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.1971, -22.0744,  
-20.8058

■ 60.1971, -22.0744,  
-20.8058

■ 58.5277, -21.6983,  
-23.4690

■ 62.0535, -21.7696,  
-17.9367

■ 57.0286, -20.6908,  
-25.9301

■ 64.0994, -20.7712,  
-14.8778

■ 56.2863, -20.0013,  
-27.1760

■ 66.3365, -19.0906,  
-11.6484

■ 68.7617, -16.7569,  
-8.2723

■ 71.3698, -13.8108,  
-4.7738

■ 74.1533, -10.2991,  
-1.1761

■ 77.1044, -6.2719,  
2.4997

■ 80.2142, -1.7790,  
6.2354

■ 83.4739, 3.1315,  
10.0154

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.1982, -28.8510, -5.3072



60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058



60.1982, -9.8365, -30.7526

# Triad

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



60.1982, -22.0743, -20.8048



60.1982, 28.1211, -3.5253



60.1982, -11.4159, 24.3704

# Complementary

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



60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058



44.0523, 40.7893, 23.4846

# 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.



60.1982, 3.7051, 24.6205



60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058



60.1982, 27.5899, 10.7574

# Square

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



60.1982, -22.0743, -20.8048



60.1982, 19.6818, -19.2232



60.1982, 18.2957, 20.2679



60.1982, -23.1308, 19.4700



# Rectangle

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



60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058



60.1982, 0.2387, -31.6116



60.1982, 18.2957, 20.2679



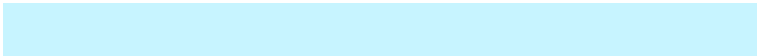
60.1982, -6.5930, 24.9492

# Sweetspot

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



60.1982, -22.0743, -20.8048



91.7021, -16.5357, -4.9518



67.4212, -51.9438, 33.9198



41.9864, -8.1836, -2.8669

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



60.1982, -22.0743, -20.8048



73.2600, -26.8894, -31.8952



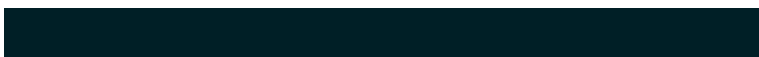
38.0135, 14.1919, -67.4040



35.1300, -3.8048, 0.3649



44.3231, -15.9055, -21.0646



10.5406, -4.2441, -4.0131



# Inverse Universe

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



43.2592, 66.7319, -28.4727



51.6183, 93.8713, -36.8031



61.2898, 3.9123, 34.6909



33.7117, 2.3733, -0.3956



31.2829, 59.0269, -22.0639



7.1743, 13.6504, -5.9387



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058 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 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

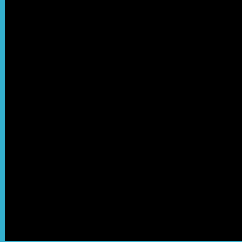
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058.



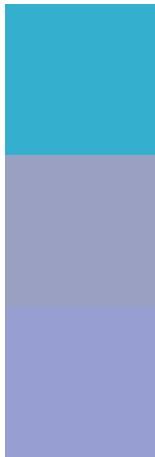
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1971,

-22.0744, -20.8058.

# 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

60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058

### Protanopia

59.8406, 1.0096, -13.6782

### Deuteranopia

59.6581, 4.6208, -23.7546



## Tritanopia

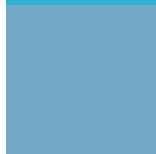
60.1352, -26.6937, -13.1552

# Trichromacy



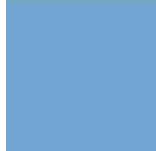
## Original Color

60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058



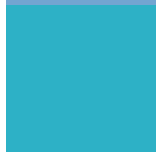
## Protanomaly

59.2137, -10.0788, -17.1841



## Deuteranomaly

59.2378, -7.5328, -24.0046



## Tritanomaly

60.0661, -24.8869, -16.1590

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058



## Achromatopsia

52.0094, -2.7751, 2.8258



## Achromatomaly

53.9250, -12.7608, -6.1340

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058 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(52, 176, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(52, 176, 206)  
}
```

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(52, 176, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(52, 176, 206) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058 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(52, 176, 206) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(52, 176, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(52, 176, 206)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(52, 176, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 176, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(52, 176,  
206) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1971, -22.0744, -20.8058 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(52, 176, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(52, 176,  
206) }
```

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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