

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.7294, -29.8978,  
-8.2861)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.7294, -29.8978,  
-8.2861) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(61.6192,  
-29.8364, -8.3315)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	29B7BC
RGB	41, 183, 188
RGB Percent	16%, 72%, 74%
CMY	0.8392, 0.2823, 0.2627
CMYK	0.78, 0.03, 0.00, 0.26
HSL	182°, 64%, 45%
HSV	182°, 78%, 74%
XYZ	26.9251, 37.9693, 53.4867
YIQ	141.1120, -86.2370, -28.5490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

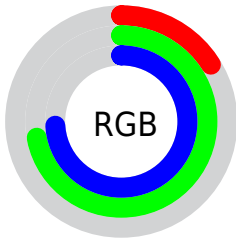
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	41, 113, 188
Decimal	2734012
CIE Lab	68.00, -33.68, -12.98
CIE LCh	68, 36.096, 201.079
Yxy	37.9707, 0.2274, 0.3207
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280924092 (0xFF29B7BC)
YUV	141.1120, 23.1158, -87.7982
Hunter-Lab	61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315

# Details

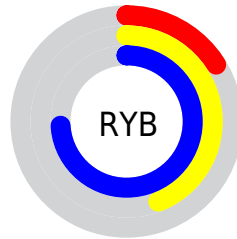
The HunterLab color **61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **35.7862, 47.6938, 19.4088**, and the grayscale version is **51.5918, -2.7528, 2.8031**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.7203, -34.4743, -8.2964**, and **41.7729, -20.8707, -7.1587** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.1628, -30.5270, -8.9672**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.2239, -28.5816, -7.4927**.

# Distribution



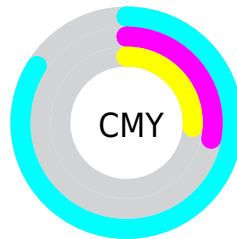
- Red (16%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (74%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (74%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (26%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (26%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315 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 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.6192, -29.8364,  
-8.3315

61.6192, -29.8364,  
-8.3315

183.7101,  
-49.9449, -6.0720

50.9509, -27.3150,  
-8.3232

84.8900, -34.6191,  
-8.1646

40.9801, -24.6721,  
-8.2483

97.4237, -36.9151,  
-8.0001

31.7608, -21.8668,  
-8.0995

110.5198,  
-39.1635, -7.7863

23.3602, -18.8350,  
-7.8710

124.1553,  
-41.3733, -7.5263

15.8676, -15.4697,  
-7.5603

138.3096,  
-43.5512, -7.2226

9.4103, -16.0985,  
-7.1871

152.9642,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-45.7028, -6.8777

0.0000, NaN, NaN

168.1027,  
-47.8328, -6.4935

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.6192, -29.8364,  
-8.3315

■ 61.6192, -29.8364,  
-8.3315

■ 61.1628, -30.5270,  
-8.9672

■ 62.2239, -28.5816,  
-7.4927

■ 60.8243, -30.7527,  
-9.4364

■ 62.9878, -26.7182,  
-6.4396

■ 60.7672, -30.7767,  
-9.5156

■ 63.9217, -24.2251,  
-5.1662

■ 65.0317, -21.1011,  
-3.6742

■ 66.3210, -17.3609,  
-1.9710

■ 67.7900, -13.0328,  
-0.0684

■ 69.4370, -8.1548,  
2.0189

■ 71.2584, -2.7715,  
4.2738

■ 73.2492, 3.0686,  
6.6788

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.6203, -31.2379, 7.7908



61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315



61.6203, -21.7303, -24.5638

# Triad

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



61.6203, -29.8365, -8.3306



61.6203, 22.9706, -18.4111



61.6203, 1.6330, 26.0969

# Complementary

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



61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315



35.7862, 47.6938, 19.4088

# 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.



61.6203, 17.6086, 22.2979



61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315



61.6203, 30.7398, -1.4390

# Square

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



61.6203, -29.8365, -8.3306



61.6203, 8.3620, -31.3539



61.6203, 28.6820, 13.1212



61.6203, -14.1381, 25.1537



# Rectangle

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



61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315



61.6203, -13.1060, -31.9372



61.6203, 28.6820, 13.1212



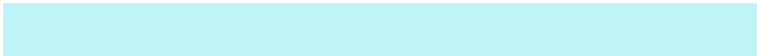
61.6203, 7.1791, 25.3783

# Sweetspot

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



61.6203, -29.8365, -8.3306



90.2039, -20.6658, -1.4541



60.5271, -48.7399, 33.9202



41.5064, -10.5355, -1.0955



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053



# Same Dimension

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



61.6203, -29.8365, -8.3306



81.9957, -41.3510, -12.5475



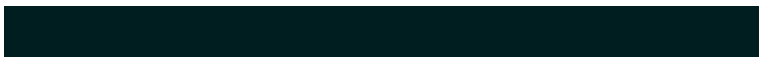
38.9485, 2.9947, -48.3738



32.7908, -4.1454, 0.8362



50.1639, -25.4226, -7.8204



10.0161, -5.1375, -1.4290



# Inverse Universe

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



39.6198, 66.1868, -41.4717



50.8157, 97.3691, -60.4424



49.1348, 14.9536, 28.0057



31.1296, 2.3799, -0.9588



30.9355, 60.3827, -37.4111

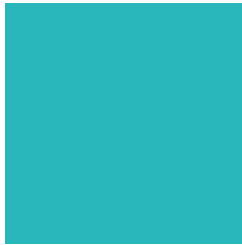


6.1371, 12.0008, -7.5918



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315 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 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

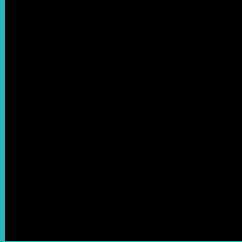
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

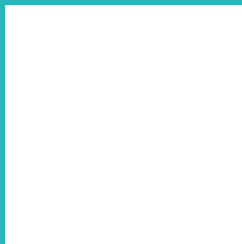
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315.



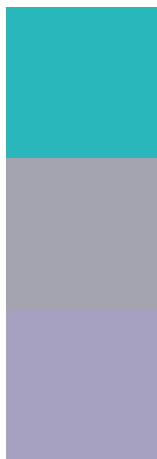
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.6192,

-29.8364, -8.3315.

# 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

61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315

### Protanopia

61.0094, -0.7260, -2.3357

### Deuteranopia

61.2825, 4.3334, -10.9738



## Tritanopia

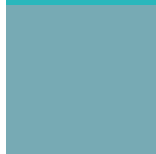
61.7007, -27.2308, -12.6411

# Trichromacy



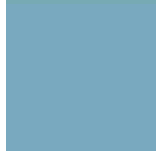
## Original Color

61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315



## Protanomaly

59.9722, -15.0032, -5.9969



## Deuteranomaly

60.1685, -11.9127, -11.7036



## Tritanomaly

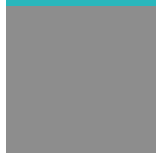
61.5338, -28.0971, -11.1875

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315



## Achromatopsia

51.6097, -2.7538, 2.8041



## Achromatomaly

54.0822, -15.8082, -2.4142

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315 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(41, 183, 188)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(41, 183, 188)  
}
```

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(41, 183, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(41, 183, 188) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315 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(41, 183, 188) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(41, 183, 188) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(41, 183, 188) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(41, 183, 188); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 183, 188);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(41, 183,  
188) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.6192, -29.8364, -8.3315 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(41, 183, 188) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(41, 183,  
188) }
```

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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