

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(62.7099, -37.8423,  
-8.6545)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(62.7099, -37.8423,  
-8.6545) contains.

<b>HunterLab(63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(63.7091,  
-33.5521, -7.2014)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BEBF
RGB	0, 190, 191
RGB Percent	0%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2549, 0.2510
CMYK	1.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	180°, 100%, 37%
HSV	180°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	27.8174, 40.5885, 55.6584
YIQ	133.3040, -113.5610, -39.9690

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

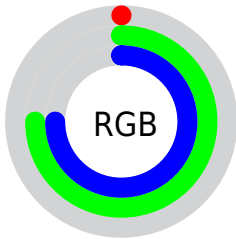
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 95, 191
Decimal	48831
CIELab	69.89, -38.23, -11.83
CIELCh	70, 40.022, 197.197
Yxy	40.5900, 0.2242, 0.3272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278238911 (0xFF00BEBF)
YUV	133.3040, 28.4441, -116.9076
Hunter-Lab	63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014

# Details

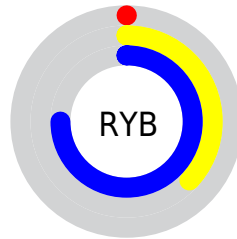
The HunterLab color **63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. A complement of this color would be **33.3155, 56.8799, 21.5225**, and the grayscale version is **48.4795, -2.5867, 2.6340**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2134, -38.9724, -6.7637**, and **44.0946, -22.9547, -5.5618** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.7100, -33.5529, -7.2009**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.8537, -33.1605, -7.0023**.

# Distribution



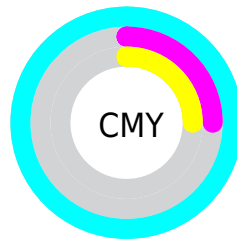
- Red (0%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014 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 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.7091, -33.5521,  
-7.2014

63.7091, -33.5521,  
-7.2014

186.7094,  
-55.5200, -4.5041

52.9139, -30.7691,  
-7.2510

87.2130, -38.8143,  
-6.9252

42.8075, -27.8465,  
-7.2363

99.8548, -41.3322,  
-6.7091

33.4416, -24.7397,  
-7.1497

113.0545,  
-43.7926, -6.4455

24.8804, -21.3805,  
-6.9841

126.7895,  
-46.2057, -6.1372

17.2080, -17.6570,  
-6.7332

141.0396,  
-48.5791, -5.7868

10.5427, -16.6367,  
-6.4010

155.7869,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-50.9192, -5.3966

0.0000, NaN, NaN

171.0150,  
-53.2314, -4.9685

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.7091, -33.5521,  
-7.2014

■ 63.7091, -33.5521,  
-7.2014

■ 63.7100, -33.5529,  
-7.2009

■ 63.8537, -33.1605,  
-7.0023

■ 64.1038, -32.3496,  
-6.6554

■ 64.4978, -30.9796,  
-6.1102

■ 65.0521, -28.9965,  
-5.3478

■ 65.7788, -26.3705,  
-4.3577

■ 66.6862, -23.0922,  
-3.1366

■ 67.7794, -19.1703,  
-1.6875

■ 69.0607, -14.6288,  
-0.0185

■ 70.5298, -9.5034,  
1.8579

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.7103, -34.1102, 10.4240



63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014



63.7103, -25.5158, -26.1716

# Triad

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



63.7103, -33.5521, -7.2005



63.7103, 24.4116, -23.6071



63.7103, 4.5531, 28.1693

# Complementary

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



63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014



33.3155, 56.8799, 21.5225

# 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.



63.7103, 22.2095, 23.4041



63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014



63.7103, 34.5120, -4.3733

# Square

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



63.7103, -33.5521, -7.2005



63.7103, 7.2966, -37.3219



63.7103, 33.6635, 12.5607



63.7103, -13.4397, 27.8077



# Rectangle

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



63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014



63.7103, -16.4279, -35.5687



63.7103, 33.6635, 12.5607



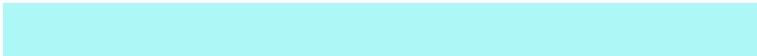
63.7103, 10.7608, 27.1864

# Sweetspot

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



63.7103, -33.5521, -7.2005



90.6290, -25.9357, -2.3616



61.0430, -52.3428, 36.6969



42.1647, -13.2437, -1.5089



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



# Same Dimension

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



63.7103, -33.5521, -7.2005



85.2543, -44.8944, -9.6463



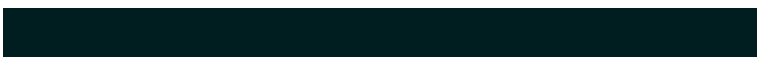
34.6995, 8.9482, -62.6837



32.8645, -4.2623, 0.9229



51.6513, -27.2047, -5.8324



10.2362, -5.4004, -1.1364



# Inverse Universe

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



38.4646, 75.5311, -50.0688



51.4734, 101.0829, -66.9940



43.9946, 26.9811, 27.5800



31.1375, 2.4219, -1.0700



31.1816, 61.2361, -40.5996



6.1736, 12.1275, -8.0647



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014 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 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014 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

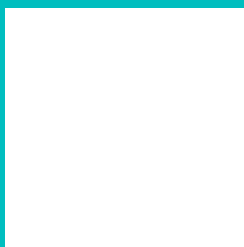
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014.



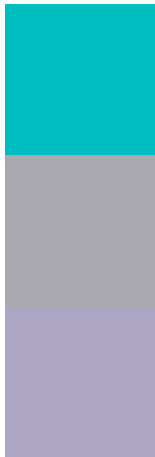
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.7091,

-33.5521, -7.2014.

# 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

63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014

### Protanopia

63.3532, -1.5438, -0.4071

### Deuteranopia

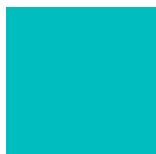
63.0714, 4.6768, -10.1473



## Tritanopia

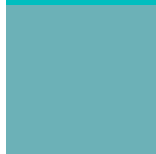
63.7194, -29.1776, -13.8196

# Trichromacy



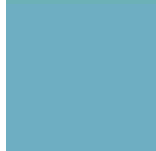
## Original Color

63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014



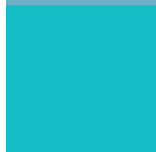
## Protanomaly

61.6858, -19.8262, -5.3964



## Deuteranomaly

61.2227, -15.8699, -11.9805



## Tritanomaly

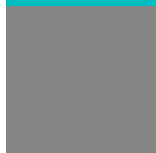
63.7794, -30.9674, -11.4710

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014



## Achromatopsia

48.4304, -2.5841, 2.6313



## Achromatomaly

52.3217, -19.4603, -2.7438

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014 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, 190, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 190, 191)  
}
```

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, 190, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 190, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014 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, 190, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 190, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 190, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 190, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 190, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 190,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 190, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 190,  
191) }
```

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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