

Converting Colors

HunterLab(63.0081, -39.1477,
-21.3183)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(63.0081, -39.1477,
-21.3183) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(65.5317,
-30.0219, -17.1002)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C1D5
RGB	0, 193, 213
RGB Percent	0%, 76%, 84%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2431, 0.1647
CMYK	1.00, 0.09, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	186°, 100%, 42%
HSV	186°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	31.0802, 42.9440, 69.6018
YIQ	137.5730, -121.4480, -34.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

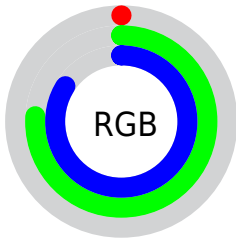
Format	Color
RYB	0, 101, 213
Decimal	49621
CIELab	71.52, -32.76, -21.39
CIELCh	72, 39.125, 213.148
Yxy	42.9456, 0.2164, 0.2990
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278239701 (0xFF00C1D5)
YUV	137.5730, 37.1855, -120.6515
Hunter-Lab	65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002

Details

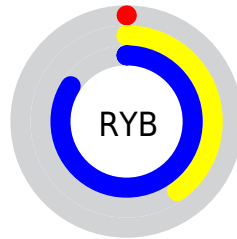
The HunterLab color **65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **38.2734, 62.1731, 24.6700**, and the grayscale version is **50.1419, -2.6754, 2.7243**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.6879, -38.1073, -9.2657**, and **45.7535, -19.9718, -14.0746** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.5310, -30.0207, -17.1020**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.3318, -30.3906, -15.9274**.

Distribution



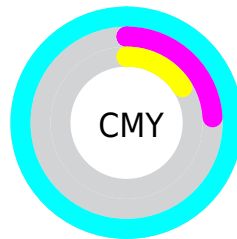
- Red (0%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (16%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002 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 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.5317, -30.0219,
-17.1002

65.5317, -30.0219,
-17.1002

189.3114,
-49.6211, -17.1562

54.6282, -27.5916,
-16.8172

89.2349, -34.6537,
-17.4779

44.4061, -25.0558,
-16.4707

101.9694,
-36.8856, -17.5805

34.9156, -22.3797,
-16.0607

115.2578,
-39.0756, -17.6292

26.2181, -19.5111,
-15.5959

129.0781,
-41.2315, -17.6269

18.3939, -16.3644,
-15.1067

143.4104,
-43.3594, -17.5761

11.5542, -13.8503,
-14.6950

158.2371,

4.0994, -7.1740,

-45.4644, -17.4794

-24.1703

173.5423,
-47.5504, -17.3387

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.5317, -30.0219,
-17.1002

■ 65.5317, -30.0219,
-17.1002

■ 65.5310, -30.0207,
-17.1020

■ 66.3318, -30.3906,
-15.9274

■ 67.2639, -30.2472,
-14.5708

■ 68.3675, -29.4474,
-12.9811

■ 69.6581, -27.9411,
-11.1480

■ 71.1451, -25.7084,

-9.0726

■ 72.8333, -22.7531,
-6.7647

■ 74.7236, -19.0975,
-4.2394

■ 76.8143, -14.7783,
-1.5161

■ 79.1011, -9.8413,
1.3842

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.5329, -34.5882, 1.7339



65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002



65.5329, -18.4050, -33.1084

Triad

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



65.5329, -30.0218, -17.0992



65.5329, 30.3077, -13.1056



65.5329, -5.3894, 28.6528

Complementary

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



65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002



38.2734, 62.1731, 24.6700

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.



65.5329, 12.8686, 26.6589



65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002



65.5329, 34.7419, 5.3489

Square

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



65.5329, -30.0218, -17.0992



65.5329, 16.5091, -30.3996



65.5329, 28.0516, 19.1309



65.5329, -21.3639, 25.5711

Rectangle

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



65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002



65.5329, -7.5763, -38.2390



65.5329, 28.0516, 19.1309



65.5329, 0.6781, 28.5508

Sweetspot

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



65.5329, -30.0218, -17.0992



91.5236, -23.5744, -5.3042



69.0163, -58.9577, 41.0112



41.8740, -11.8317, -3.0768

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



65.5329, -30.0218, -17.0992



80.2503, -36.6959, -21.0901



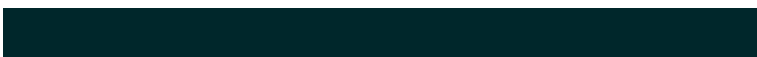
34.5150, 20.0970, -86.5189



37.2816, -4.4946, 0.7288



51.2956, -23.5625, -13.2504



12.8313, -6.0783, -2.9167

Inverse Universe

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



42.4238, 81.7210, -42.9401



51.9928, 100.1413, -52.4653



53.5071, 22.0654, 33.3555



35.5129, 2.6943, -0.8781



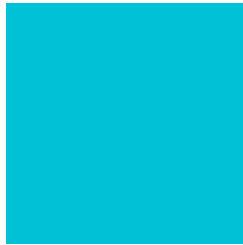
33.1679, 63.9162, -33.7230



8.1825, 15.8256, -8.7655

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

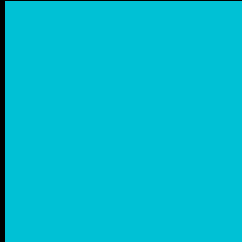
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002 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

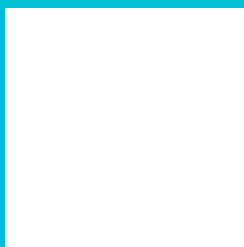
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.5317,

-30.0219, -17.1002.

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

65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002

Protanopia

65.1503, 0.0031, -9.0271

Deuteranopia

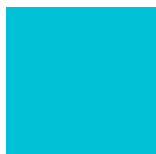
65.2017, 4.6190, -20.0579



Tritanopia

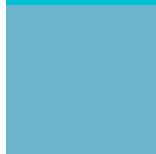
65.3784, -30.9248, -14.9596

Trichromacy



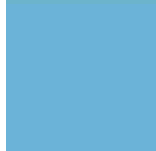
Original Color

65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002



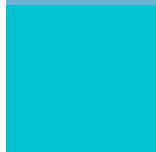
Protanomaly

63.3958, -16.8870, -14.6584



Deuteranomaly

63.5011, -13.9285, -21.7723



Tritanomaly

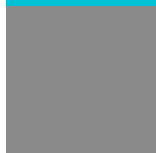
65.4164, -30.7008, -15.4907

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002



Achromatopsia

50.4135, -2.6899, 2.7391



Achromatomaly

54.0787, -18.5790, -6.0299

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002 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, 193, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 193, 213)  
}
```

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, 193, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 193, 213) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002 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, 193, 213) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 193, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 193, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 193, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 193, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 193,  
213) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.5317, -30.0219, -17.1002 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 193, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 193,  
213) }
```

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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