

Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.1681, -30.9382,
-12.6317)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(64.1681, -30.9382,
-12.6317) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(64.1752,
-30.9346, -12.6207)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0EBECA
RGB	14, 190, 202
RGB Percent	5%, 75%, 79%
CMY	0.9449, 0.2549, 0.2078
CMYK	0.93, 0.06, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	184°, 87%, 42%
HSV	184°, 93%, 79%
XYZ	29.2553, 41.1846, 62.2846
YIQ	138.7440, -108.7480, -33.5800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

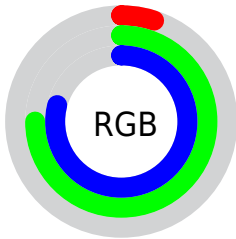
Format	Color
R_{YB}	14, 105, 202
Decimal	966346
CIE _{Lab}	70.31, -34.41, -17.22
CIE _{LCh}	70, 38.481, 206.585
Yxy	41.1861, 0.2204, 0.3103
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279156426 (0xFF0EBECA)
YUV	138.7440, 31.1852, -109.4005
Hunter-Lab	64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207

Details

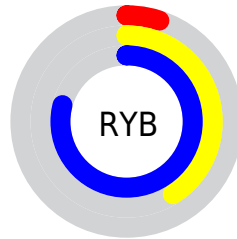
The HunterLab color **64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **36.5088, 57.3975, 22.8245**, and the grayscale version is **50.6257, -2.7013, 2.7506**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.6389, -36.7536, -10.6454**, and **44.4370, -20.9274, -10.3662** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.8008, -30.8479, -13.1536**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.8056, -30.7147, -11.7270**.

Distribution



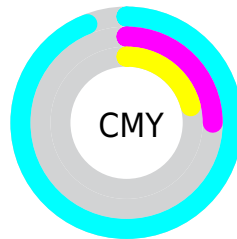
- Red (5%)
- Green (75%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207 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 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 64.1752, -30.9346,
-12.6207

■ 64.1752, -30.9346,
-12.6207

187.3760,
-51.2681, -11.5461

■ 53.3521, -28.3920,
-12.4687

■ 87.7304, -35.7648,
-12.7355

■ 43.2159, -25.7316,
-12.2500

■ 100.3961,
-38.0859, -12.7082

■ 33.8179, -22.9149,
-11.9603

■ 113.6186,
-40.3598, -12.6288

■ 25.2215, -19.8831,
-11.5993

■ 127.3755,
-42.5951, -12.5004

■ 17.5098, -16.5392,
-11.1783

■ 141.6468,
-44.7986, -12.3256

■ 10.7993, -14.8596,
-10.7503

156.4144,

■ 1.8408, -3.2214,

-46.9757, -12.1069

-39.5568

171.6624,
-49.1310, -11.8464

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1752, -30.9346,
-12.6207

■ 64.1752, -30.9346,
-12.6207

■ 63.8008, -30.8479,
-13.1536

■ 64.8056, -30.7147,
-11.7270

■ 65.5866, -29.9080,
-10.6228

■ 66.5371, -28.4539,
-9.2901

■ 67.6689, -26.3216,
-7.7225

■ 68.9891, -23.5036,

-5.9228

■ 70.5012, -20.0121,
-3.8999

■ 72.2057, -15.8744,
-1.6679

■ 74.1004, -11.1293,
0.7558

■ 76.1813, -5.8232,
3.3522

Harmonies

Analogous

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



64.1764, -33.7930, 5.3786



64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207



64.1764, -20.9950, -29.5432

Triad

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



64.1764, -30.9346, -12.6198



64.1764, 27.2804, -16.8475



64.1764, -1.4026, 28.0082

Complementary

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



64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207



36.5088, 57.3975, 22.8245

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.



64.1764, 16.2594, 24.9476



64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207



64.1764, 33.9028, 1.5490

Square

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



64.1764, -30.9346, -12.6198



64.1764, 12.4040, -32.4097



64.1764, 29.6692, 16.2770



64.1764, -17.8595, 26.1019

Rectangle

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



64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207



64.1764, -11.0801, -36.2952



64.1764, 29.6692, 16.2770



64.1764, 4.6009, 27.5529

Sweetspot

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



64.1764, -30.9346, -12.6198



92.7402, -23.6286, -3.7516



65.1145, -55.1171, 38.3992



42.4697, -11.9796, -2.3101

0.0000, NaN, NaN



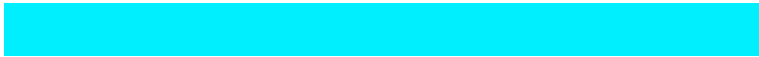
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



64.1764, -30.9346, -12.6198



82.9400, -40.0439, -17.2245



36.3457, 11.3815, -68.5570



35.4959, -4.3899, 0.7988



51.2280, -24.8055, -10.4826



11.7972, -5.8323, -2.1552

Inverse Universe

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



40.7304, 76.8914, -44.4715



52.4172, 101.6235, -58.0471



50.4071, 21.0224, 30.9384



33.7504, 2.5803, -0.9443



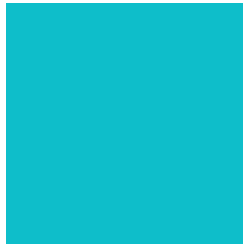
32.3299, 62.7034, -35.9876



7.3692, 14.3325, -8.5139

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

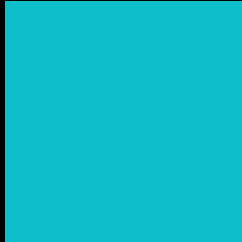
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207 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

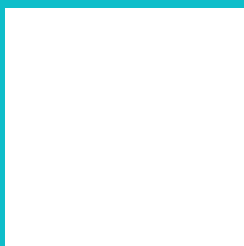
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207.



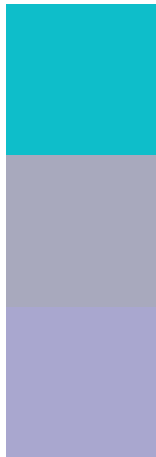
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.1752,

-30.9346, -12.6207.

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

64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207

Protanopia

63.5412, -0.1728, -5.7722

Deuteranopia

63.7004, 4.6560, -15.6109



Tritanopia

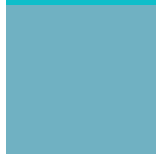
64.3469, -30.0416, -14.0942

Trichromacy



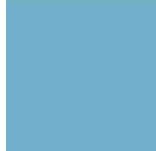
Original Color

64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207



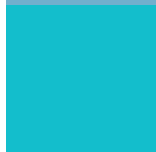
Protanomaly

62.2769, -16.8585, -10.5115



Deuteranomaly

62.1115, -13.3995, -17.0956



Tritanomaly

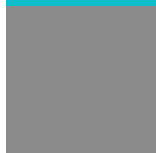
64.2845, -30.3595, -13.6080

Monochromacy



Original Color

64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207



Achromatopsia

50.8117, -2.7112, 2.7607



Achromatomaly

54.2605, -18.0939, -4.2325

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207 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(14, 190, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 190, 202)  
}
```

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(14, 190, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 190, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207 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(14, 190, 202) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 190, 202) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(14, 190, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 190, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 190, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 190,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.1752, -30.9346, -12.6207 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 190, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 190,  
202) }
```

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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