

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.1668, -31.1973,  
-5.0151)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(65.1668, -31.1973,  
-5.0151) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(65.2055,  
-31.1539, -5.1846)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3FC0BF
RGB	63, 192, 191
RGB Percent	25%, 75%, 75%
CMY	0.7529, 0.2470, 0.2510
CMYK	0.67, 0.00, 0.01, 0.25
HSL	180°, 51%, 50%
HSV	180°, 67%, 75%
XYZ	30.3035, 42.5176, 55.8997
YIQ	153.3150, -76.5630, -27.6590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

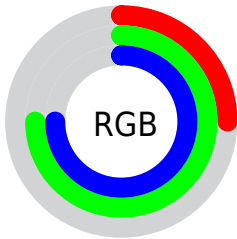
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">63, 128, 192</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">4178111</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">71.23, -34.40, -9.75</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">71, 35.755, 195.831</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">42.5192, 0.2354, 0.3303</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4282368191</a> ( <a href="#">0xFF3FC0BF</a> )
YUV	<a href="#">153.3150, 18.5787, -79.2063</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **38.9011, 44.0792, 17.3476**, and the grayscale version is **56.5187, -3.0157, 3.0708**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.9134, -36.0150, -4.5205**, and **44.7347, -23.7162, -4.7181** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.7972, -32.7681, -5.6688**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.7814, -28.9124, -4.4764**.

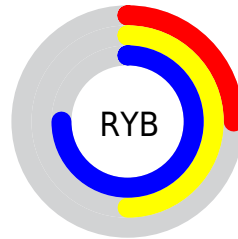
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (75%)

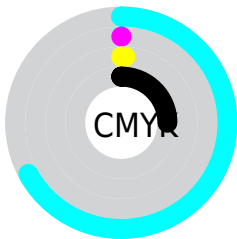
Blue (75%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (75%)

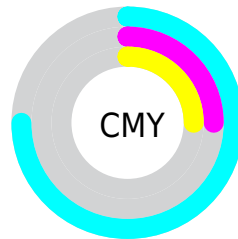


Cyan (67%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (1%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846 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 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



65.2055, -31.1539,  
-5.1846

65.2055, -31.1539,  
-5.1846

188.8467,  
-51.4489, -1.7718

54.3213, -28.6218,  
-5.3281

88.8734, -35.9697,  
-4.7309

44.1197, -25.9745,  
-5.4109

101.5914,  
-38.2853, -4.4306

34.6513, -23.1753,  
-5.4253

114.8640,  
-40.5547, -4.0856

25.9779, -20.1676,  
-5.3633

128.6691,  
-42.7862, -3.6986

18.1806, -16.8594,  
-5.2154

142.9868,  
-44.9865, -3.2717

11.3716, -14.5376,  
-4.9736

157.7994,

3.6862, -6.4509,

-47.1609, -2.8072

-10.7676

173.0909,  
-49.3138, -2.3067

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.2055, -31.1539,  
-5.1846

■ 65.2055, -31.1539,  
-5.1846

■ 64.7972, -32.7681,  
-5.6688

■ 65.7814, -28.9124,  
-4.4764

■ 64.5374, -33.8019,  
-5.9494

■ 66.5324, -26.0183,  
-3.5373

■ 64.4029, -34.3437,  
-6.0570

■ 67.4675, -22.4675,  
-2.3639

■ 64.3744, -34.4595,  
-6.0743

■ 68.5910, -18.2731,  
-0.9595

■ 69.9049, -13.4626,

0.6674

■ 71.4083, -8.0748,  
2.5042

■ 73.0985, -2.1568,  
4.5354

■ 74.9713, 4.2400,  
6.7437

■ 77.0207, 11.0619,  
9.1109

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



65.2067, -31.3495, 10.4794



65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846



65.2067, -24.0494, -21.8675

# Triad

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



65.2067, -31.1541, -5.1837



65.2067, 20.7354, -21.0276



65.2067, 4.4244, 26.4651

# Complementary

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



65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846



38.9011, 44.0792, 17.3476

# 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.



65.2067, 19.9983, 21.6213



65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846



65.2067, 30.0272, -4.2361

# Square

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



65.2067, -31.1541, -5.1837



65.2067, 5.3525, -32.4463



65.2067, 29.7448, 11.2201



65.2067, -11.8713, 26.3314



# Rectangle

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



65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846



65.2067, -15.9086, -30.2136



65.2067, 29.7448, 11.2201



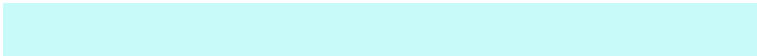
65.2067, 9.9494, 25.4295

# Sweetspot

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



65.2067, -31.1541, -5.1837



93.5142, -20.2387, 0.1803



62.6009, -46.9973, 33.2966



43.0800, -10.2290, -0.2057



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.



65.2067, -31.1541, -5.1837



87.0187, -44.9117, -7.8562



45.5374, -3.2457, -36.9290



33.8040, -4.4247, 0.9917



52.8060, -28.2634, -4.9904



10.9784, -5.8629, -1.0658



# Inverse Universe

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



38.9011, 44.0792, 17.3476



47.5388, 70.6791, 26.8993



51.3061, 14.6402, 26.4352



31.7477, 1.0953, 2.6283



27.4654, 47.0453, 17.6703

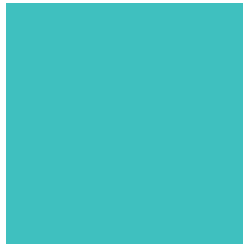


5.7129, 9.7935, 3.6150



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

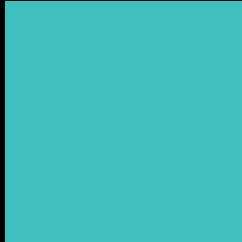
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

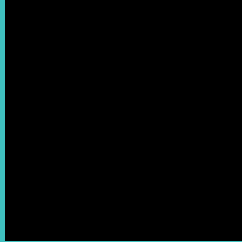
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

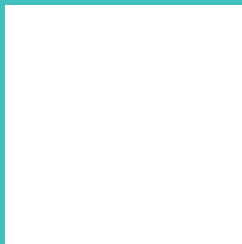
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846.



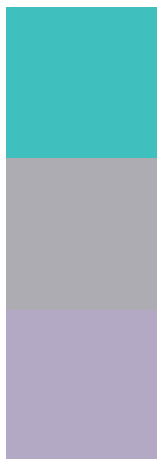
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2055,

-31.1539, -5.1846.

# 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

65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846

### Protanopia

64.6207, -1.6431, 0.6605

### Deuteranopia

64.7651, 4.4634, -7.8235



## Tritanopia

65.2490, -26.5581, -12.7416

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846



## Protanomaly

63.8180, -15.1878, -2.5626



## Deuteranomaly

63.7634, -11.4334, -8.3677



## Tritanomaly

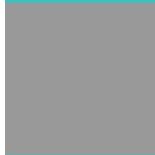
65.3151, -28.3789, -9.8528

# Monochromacy



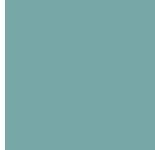
## Original Color

65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846



## Achromatopsia

56.4399, -3.0115, 3.0665



## Achromatomaly

58.6690, -15.8396, -1.0719

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846 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(63, 192, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(63, 192, 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(63, 192, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(63, 192, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846 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(63, 192, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(63, 192, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(63, 192, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(63, 192, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 192, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(63, 192,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.2055, -31.1539, -5.1846 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(63, 192, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(63, 192,  
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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