

Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.1113, -34.4056,
-1.2916)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(66.1113, -34.4056,
-1.2916) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(66.2312,
-34.4216, -1.3770)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	38C4BA
RGB	56, 196, 186
RGB Percent	22%, 77%, 73%
CMY	0.7804, 0.2314, 0.2706
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.05, 0.23
HSL	176°, 56%, 49%
HSV	176°, 71%, 77%
XYZ	30.2337, 43.8657, 53.3277
YIQ	153.0000, -80.2300, -32.7900

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

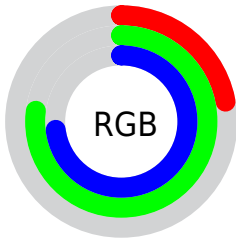
Format	Color
R _Y B	56, 129, 196
Decimal	3720378
CIE Lab	72.14, -38.59, -5.69
CIE LCh	72, 39.010, 188.381
Yxy	43.8674, 0.2373, 0.3442
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281910458 (0xFF38C4BA)
YUV	153.0000, 16.2690, -85.0690
Hunter-Lab	66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770

Details

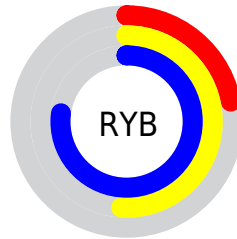
The HunterLab color **66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **38.6766, 48.4525, 16.7769**, and the grayscale version is **56.4012, -3.0094, 3.0644**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.9290, -39.6303, -0.6638**, and **45.8688, -26.1522, -0.8769** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.8404, -36.0637, -1.1947**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7883, -32.1499, -1.3441**.

Distribution



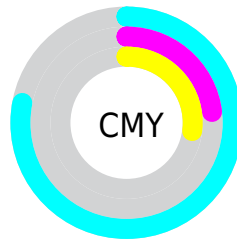
- Red (22%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (77%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (23%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770 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 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.2312, -34.4216,
-1.3770

66.2312, -34.4216,
-1.3770

190.3068,
-56.4436, 3.4085

55.2868, -31.6435,
-1.7031

90.0101, -39.6858,
-0.5805

45.0209, -28.7317,
-1.9769

102.7797,
-42.2080, -0.1186

35.4832, -25.6450,
-2.1919

116.1018,
-44.6743, 0.3825

26.7343, -22.3211,
-2.3404

129.9544,
-47.0944, 0.9206

18.8530, -18.6594,
-2.4118

144.3180,
-49.4756, 1.4938

11.9480, -15.9005,
-2.3918

159.1749,

4.8671, -8.5174,

-51.8244, 2.1005

-4.5777

174.5093,
-54.1456, 2.7391

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.2312, -34.4216,
-1.3770

■ 66.2312, -34.4216,
-1.3770

■ 65.8404, -36.0637,
-1.1947

■ 66.7883, -32.1499,
-1.3441

■ 65.5941, -37.1338,
-0.8245

■ 67.5210, -29.2158,
-1.0817

■ 65.4664, -37.7200,
-0.4008

■ 68.4395, -25.6095,
-0.5793

■ 69.5495, -21.3406,
0.1663

■ 70.8538, -16.4341,

1.1527

■ 72.3521, -10.9280,
2.3724

■ 74.0425, -4.8695,
3.8141

■ 75.9207, 1.6888,
5.4638

■ 77.9814, 8.6917,
7.3053

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.2325, -32.7435, 14.6258



66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770



66.2325, -28.5467, -20.2714

Triad

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



66.2325, -34.4219, -1.3761



66.2325, 19.3539, -27.7499



66.2325, 9.7043, 27.4929

Complementary

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



66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770



38.6766, 48.4525, 16.7769

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.



66.2325, 25.8399, 20.9646



66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770



66.2325, 31.8121, -9.7102

Square

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



66.2325, -34.4219, -1.3761



66.2325, 1.5837, -37.9452



66.2325, 34.3045, 8.2274



66.2325, -8.5078, 28.6089

Rectangle

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



66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770



66.2325, -20.7257, -31.0113



66.2325, 34.3045, 8.2274



66.2325, 15.6044, 25.9625

Sweetspot

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



66.2325, -34.4219, -1.3761



95.3813, -22.0521, 1.5656



64.0188, -48.4167, 35.1344



43.8875, -11.0990, 0.5368

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



66.2325, -34.4219, -1.3761



88.3976, -49.4783, -1.3408



47.8640, -6.8001, -35.3192



33.7870, -4.5188, 1.2328



52.4814, -30.2046, -0.3942



10.9263, -6.1744, -0.3281

Inverse Universe

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



38.6766, 48.4525, 16.7769



47.6927, 75.4814, 26.7629



49.1255, 21.3489, 26.1278



31.7637, 1.1816, 2.3995



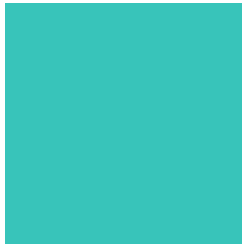
27.5064, 47.1975, 17.0615



5.7533, 9.9429, 3.0184

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770 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 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

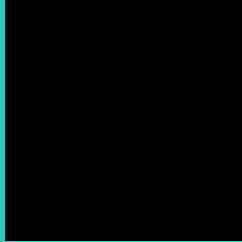
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

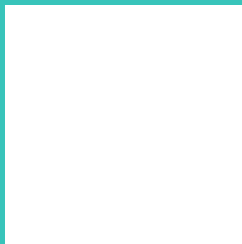
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770.



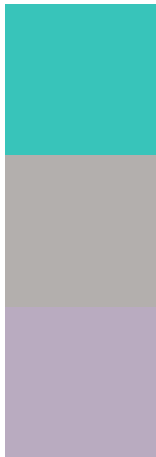
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.2312,

-34.4216, -1.3770.

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**

66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770

Protanopia

65.7729, -2.5764, 4.8455

Deuteranopia

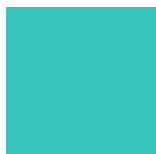
65.7616, 4.5791, -4.3594



Tritanopia

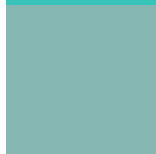
66.3017, -27.4282, -12.9890

Trichromacy



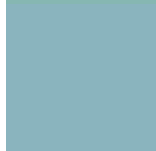
Original Color

66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770



Protanomaly

64.9228, -17.9326, 1.2260



Deuteranomaly

64.6247, -13.3903, -5.1068



Tritanomaly

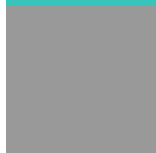
66.2146, -30.0648, -8.6543

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770



Achromatopsia

56.4399, -3.0115, 3.0665



Achromatomaly

59.1135, -17.5385, 0.4149

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770 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(56, 196, 186)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(56, 196, 186)  
}
```

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(56, 196, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(56, 196, 186) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770 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(56, 196, 186) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(56, 196, 186) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(56, 196, 186) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(56, 196, 186); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 196, 186);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(56, 196,  
186) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.2312, -34.4216, -1.3770 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(56, 196, 186) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(56, 196,  
186) }
```

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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