

Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.5890, -24.9421,
-29.3876)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(66.5890, -24.9421,
-29.3876) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(66.4365,
-24.7379, -29.6379)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C1EB
RGB	0, 193, 235
RGB Percent	0%, 76%, 92%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2431, 0.0784
CMYK	1.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.08
HSL	191°, 100%, 46%
HSV	191°, 100%, 92%
XYZ	34.0654, 44.1381, 85.3214
YIQ	140.0810, -128.5100, -27.8540

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

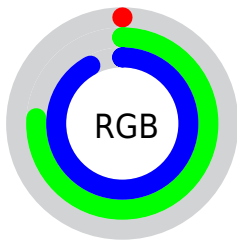
Format	Color
RYB	0, 106, 235
Decimal	49643
CIELab	72.32, -25.53, -32.11
CIELCh	72, 41.020, 231.513
Yxy	44.1396, 0.2083, 0.2699
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278239723 (0xFF00C1EB)
YUV	140.0810, 46.7951, -122.8510
Hunter-Lab	66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379

Details

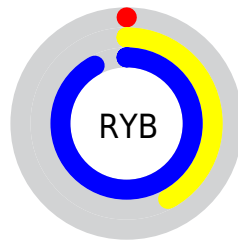
The HunterLab color **66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **43.9576, 65.5724, 28.2321**, and the grayscale version is **51.1068, -2.7269, 2.7767**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.8292, -37.5631, -9.0685**, and **46.6046, -15.0321, -25.8018** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4337, -24.7337, -29.6433**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9794, -26.0781, -27.1193**.

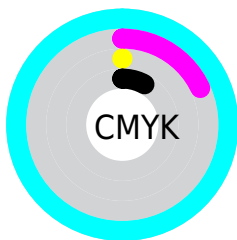
Distribution



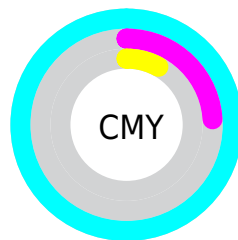
- Red (0%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (92%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (92%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (8%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (8%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379 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 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.4365, -24.7379,
-29.6379

66.4365, -24.7379,
-29.6379

190.5985,
-41.3419, -32.3415

55.4800, -22.7426,
-29.0848

90.2374, -28.5837,
-30.5953

45.2013, -20.6790,
-28.4965

103.0172,
-30.4561, -30.9961

35.6499, -18.5226,
-27.8950

116.3492,
-32.3045, -31.3443

26.8860, -16.2367,
-27.3316

130.2113,
-34.1342, -31.6409

18.9881, -13.7611,
-26.9287

144.5840,
-35.9497, -31.8872

12.0640, -11.1494,
-27.0229

159.4497,

5.0698, -8.8722,

-37.7544, -32.0850

-37.5880

174.7927,
-39.5510, -32.2359

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 66.4365, -24.7379,
-29.6379

■ 66.4365, -24.7379,
-29.6379

■ 66.4337, -24.7337,
-29.6433

■ 67.9794, -26.0781,
-27.1193

■ 69.6894, -26.7972,
-24.3962

■ 71.6060, -26.7485,
-21.4246

■ 73.7420, -25.8900,
-18.2082

■ 76.1026, -24.2164,

-14.7641

■ 78.6876, -21.7480,
-11.1164

■ 81.4930, -18.5237,
-7.2926

■ 84.5120, -14.5940,
-3.3207

■ 87.7363, -10.0160,
0.7727

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.4377, -34.1617, -10.3909



66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379



66.4377, -8.8410, -40.6091

Triad

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



66.4377, -24.7375, -29.6367



66.4377, 36.4654, -1.7052



66.4377, -16.3889, 28.4563

Complementary

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



66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379



43.9576, 65.5724, 28.2321

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.



66.4377, 1.9150, 29.5752



66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379



66.4377, 33.8608, 15.1125

Square

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



66.4377, -24.7375, -29.6367



66.4377, 27.4448, -21.7725



66.4377, 20.6816, 25.4284



66.4377, -29.7309, 21.7729

Rectangle

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



66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379



66.4377, 3.8812, -40.1004



66.4377, 20.6816, 25.4284



66.4377, -10.6654, 29.4036

Sweetspot

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



66.4377, -24.7375, -29.6367



89.3572, -20.3855, -8.0692



77.1788, -65.4952, 44.9214



40.7250, -10.1672, -4.5646

0.0000, NaN, NaN



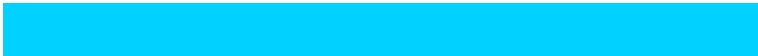
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



66.4377, -24.7375, -29.6367



72.8182, -27.0447, -32.6347



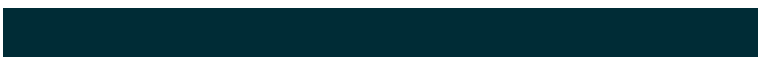
33.9129, 34.0659, -115.9200



40.7887, -4.5319, 0.4564



49.7328, -18.6827, -21.8311



14.3590, -5.7955, -5.4366

Inverse Universe

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



46.3833, 87.7263, -34.3759



50.8764, 96.2158, -37.5774



64.5531, 14.9650, 40.0377



39.0703, 2.8645, -0.5817



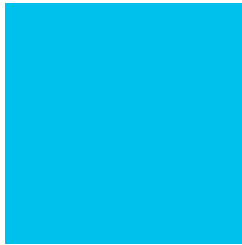
34.6261, 65.5358, -25.9775



9.7650, 18.5833, -8.1119

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

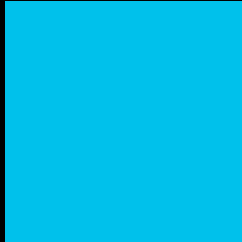
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

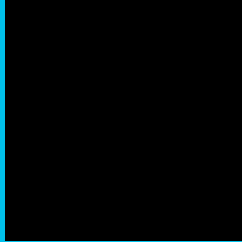
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379.



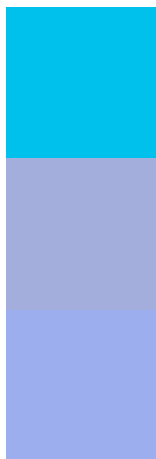
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379.

-24.7379, -29.6379.

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

66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379

Protanopia

65.8673, 2.6088, -20.9429

Deuteranopia

66.0849, 4.8749, -32.4582



Tritanopia

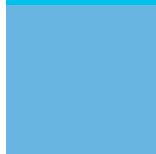
66.4703, -31.7385, -14.5677

Trichromacy



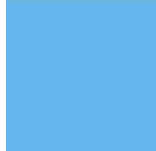
Original Color

66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379



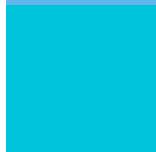
Protanomaly

64.4064, -13.0485, -26.7773



Deuteranomaly

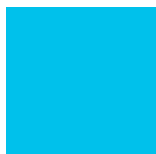
64.7535, -10.7396, -34.3513



Tritanomaly

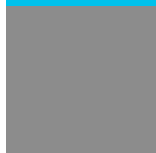
66.4812, -29.2595, -19.9328

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379



Achromatopsia

51.2104, -2.7325, 2.7824



Achromatomaly

54.7862, -16.8474, -10.4275

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379 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, 235)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 193, 235)  
}
```

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, 235) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 193, 235) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379 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, 235) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 193, 235) }
```

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, 235)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 193, 235); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 193, 235);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 193,  
235) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.4365, -24.7379, -29.6379 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, 235) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 193,  
235) }
```

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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