

Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.6949, -32.9781,
-11.3897)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(66.6949, -32.9781,
-11.3897) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(66.6949,
-32.9781, -11.3897)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0EC5CE
RGB	14, 197, 206
RGB Percent	5%, 77%, 81%
CMY	0.9450, 0.2274, 0.1922
CMYK	0.93, 0.04, 0.00, 0.19
HSL	183°, 87%, 43%
HSV	183°, 93%, 81%
XYZ	31.2879, 44.4821, 65.3294
YIQ	143.3090, -111.9570, -35.9970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

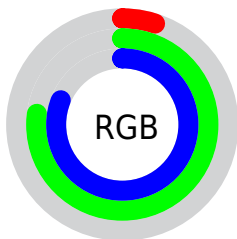
Format	Color
RYB	14, 108, 206
Decimal	968142
CIELab	72.55, -36.44, -16.01
CIELCh	73, 39.806, 203.722
Yxy	44.4837, 0.2217, 0.3153
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279158222 (0xFF0EC5CE)
YUV	143.3090, 30.9067, -113.4040
Hunter-Lab	66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897

Details

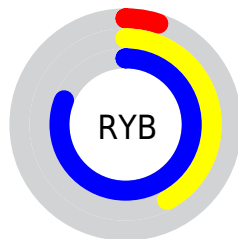
The HunterLab color **66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **37.1053, 59.3754, 23.2376**, and the grayscale version is **52.4509, -2.7986, 2.8498**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.1619, -39.6383, -7.3501**, and **46.8102, -22.8503, -9.1813** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.4017, -32.9808, -11.8003**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.2169, -32.6282, -10.6596**.

Distribution



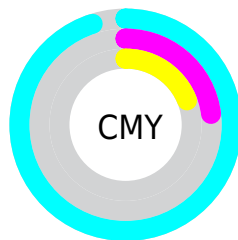
- Red (5%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (81%)



- Red (5%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (81%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (19%)



- Cyan (95%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (19%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897 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 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.6949, -32.9781,
-11.3897

66.6949, -32.9781,
-11.3897

190.9656,
-54.0793, -9.8620

55.7234, -30.3354,
-11.2956

90.5236, -37.9985,
-11.3933

45.4287, -27.5715,
-11.1359

103.3163,
-40.4098, -11.3128

35.8600, -24.6485,
-10.9050

116.6607,
-42.7711, -11.1818

27.0773, -21.5092,
-10.5997

130.5347,
-45.0911, -11.0033

19.1585, -18.0617,
-10.2233

144.9188,
-47.3767, -10.7798

12.2106, -15.0682,
-9.8025

159.7957,

5.3139, -9.2993,

-49.6336, -10.5138

-13.0721

175.1494,
-51.8665, -10.2072

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.6949, -32.9781,
-11.3897

■ 66.6949, -32.9781,
-11.3897

■ 66.4017, -32.9808,
-11.8003

■ 67.2169, -32.6282,
-10.6596

■ 67.8909, -31.6832,
-9.7163

■ 68.7374, -30.0777,
-8.5386

■ 69.7692, -27.7767,
-7.1176

■ 70.9948, -24.7693,

-5.4531

■ 72.4187, -21.0650,
-3.5521

■ 74.0422, -16.6896,
-1.4268

■ 75.8640, -11.6816,
0.9063

■ 77.8805, -6.0884,
3.4285

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.6961, -35.2311, 7.2094



66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897



66.6961, -23.2445, -29.6253

Triad

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



66.6961, -32.9781, -11.3887



66.6961, 27.4447, -19.5295



66.6961, 0.3537, 29.1802

Complementary

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



66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897



37.1053, 59.3754, 23.2376

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.



66.6961, 18.7053, 25.4734



66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897



66.6961, 35.4026, -0.1586

Square

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



66.6961, -32.9781, -11.3887



66.6961, 11.2860, -35.1473



66.6961, 32.0428, 15.8075



66.6961, -17.2156, 27.6890

Rectangle

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



66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897



66.6961, -13.1987, -37.4632



66.6961, 32.0428, 15.8075



66.6961, 6.6543, 28.5425

Sweetspot

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



66.6961, -32.9781, -11.3887



93.1472, -24.2220, -3.2468



66.5500, -56.4256, 39.4121



42.6885, -12.2925, -2.0358

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



66.6961, -32.9781, -11.3887



84.4684, -41.9168, -15.0919



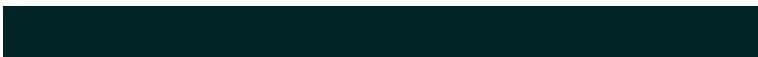
37.9135, 10.0853, -67.7782



35.5434, -4.4655, 0.8549



52.1450, -25.9280, -9.2055



11.9631, -6.0339, -1.9273

Inverse Universe

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



41.7953, 79.2834, -47.7946



52.6630, 102.4796, -61.2611



50.7358, 23.1877, 31.1820



33.7555, 2.6073, -1.0160



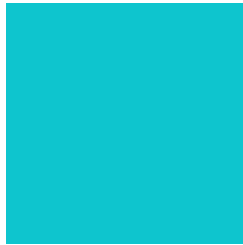
32.4776, 63.2175, -37.9174



7.3961, 14.4262, -8.8651

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897 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 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

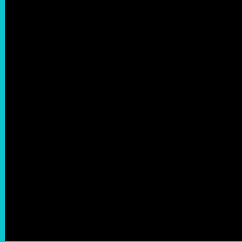
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

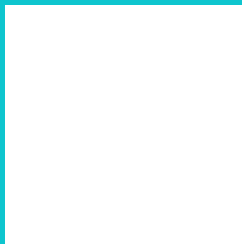
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897.



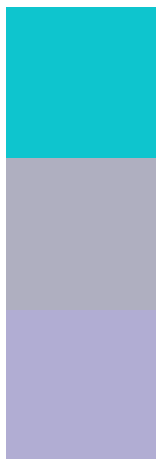
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.6949,

-32.9781, -11.3897.

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

66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897

Protanopia

66.0149, -0.5450, -4.1205

Deuteranopia

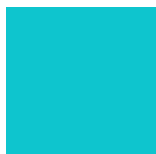
66.2853, 4.7315, -14.1967



Tritanopia

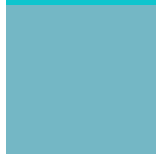
66.6935, -30.7937, -14.8159

Trichromacy



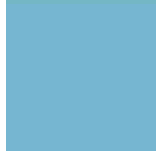
Original Color

66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897



Protanomaly

64.5067, -18.2115, -9.1215



Deuteranomaly

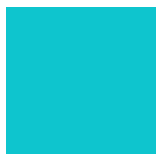
64.7386, -14.8376, -15.6128



Tritanomaly

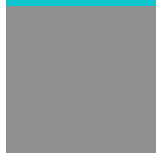
66.5696, -31.4263, -13.8355

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897



Achromatopsia

52.4097, -2.7964, 2.8475



Achromatomaly

56.0663, -19.1469, -3.9381

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897 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, 197, 206)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(14, 197, 206)  
}
```

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, 197, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(14, 197, 206) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897 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, 197, 206) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(14, 197, 206) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(14, 197, 206) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(14, 197, 206); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 197, 206);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(14, 197,  
206) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.6949, -32.9781, -11.3897 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(14, 197, 206) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(14, 197,  
206) }
```

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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