

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.7031, -34.0195,  
-31.2752)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(66.7031, -34.0195,  
-31.2752) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.5711,  
-26.6611, -28.1542)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C7EE
RGB	0, 199, 238
RGB Percent	0%, 78%, 93%
CMY	0.9997, 0.2196, 0.0667
CMYK	1.00, 0.16, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	190°, 100%, 47%
HSV	190°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	35.8561, 47.0200, 88.0749
YIQ	143.9450, -131.1230, -30.0590

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

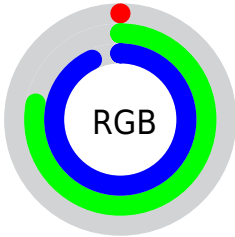
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 108, 238
Decimal	51182
CIELab	74.20, -27.52, -30.83
CIELCh	74, 41.325, 228.241
Yxy	47.0216, 0.2097, 0.2751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278241262 (0xFF00C7EE)
YUV	143.9450, 46.3691, -126.2398
Hunter-Lab	68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542

# Details

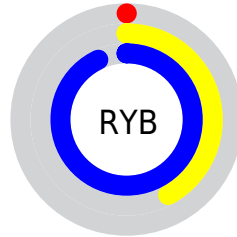
The HunterLab color **68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **44.3089, 67.4396, 28.4811**, and the grayscale version is **52.6547, -2.8095, 2.8608**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.6198, -39.6786, -6.7543**, and **48.6088, -16.8773, -24.3236** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5684, -26.6571, -28.1594**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0229, -27.8652, -25.8314**.

# Distribution



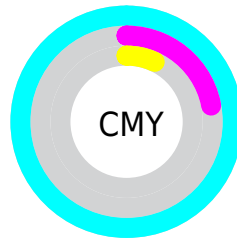
- Red (0%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542 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 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.5711, -26.6611,  
-28.1542

68.5711, -26.6611,  
-28.1542

193.6235,  
-44.0385, -30.4799

57.4915, -24.5614,  
-27.6364

92.5991, -30.7019,  
-29.0308

47.0817, -22.3879,  
-27.0760

105.4846,  
-32.6657, -29.3891

37.3892, -20.1156,  
-26.4886

118.9180,  
-34.6021, -29.6942

28.4718, -17.7071,  
-25.9122

132.8776,  
-36.5168, -29.9478

20.4038, -15.1027,  
-25.4369

147.3443,  
-38.4144, -30.1513

13.2862, -12.1983,  
-25.3048

162.3011,

6.8218, -11.9381,

-40.2986, -30.3067

-28.7108

177.7322,  
-42.1725, -30.4156

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 68.5711, -26.6611,  
-28.1542

■ 68.5711, -26.6611,  
-28.1542

■ 68.5684, -26.6571,  
-28.1594

■ 70.0229, -27.8652,  
-25.8314

■ 71.6411, -28.4452,  
-23.2974

■ 73.4661, -28.2515,  
-20.5063

■ 75.5122, -27.2381,  
-17.4589

■ 77.7857, -25.3958,

-14.1695

■ 80.2874, -22.7425,  
-10.6604

■ 83.0141, -19.3151,  
-6.9581

■ 85.9600, -15.1632,  
-3.0902

■ 89.1170, -10.3441,  
0.9160

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5723, -35.4574, -8.2573



68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542



68.5723, -11.0600, -40.5816

# Triad

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



68.5723, -26.6608, -28.1530



68.5723, 36.5649, -3.8555



68.5723, -14.8920, 29.5011

# Complementary

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



68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542



44.3089, 67.4396, 28.4811

# 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.



68.5723, 4.0624, 30.0723



68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542



68.5723, 35.2453, 13.8850

# Square

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



68.5723, -26.6608, -28.1530



68.5723, 26.2611, -24.1738



68.5723, 22.8334, 25.1830



68.5723, -29.1982, 23.3208



# Rectangle

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



68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542



68.5723, 1.7360, -41.1803



68.5723, 22.8334, 25.1830



68.5723, -8.8991, 30.2774

# Sweetspot

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



68.5723, -26.6608, -28.1530



89.7349, -20.9460, -7.5821



78.2791, -66.5488, 45.8207



40.9252, -10.4599, -4.3022

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.5723, -26.6608, -28.1530



74.1022, -28.7591, -30.5387



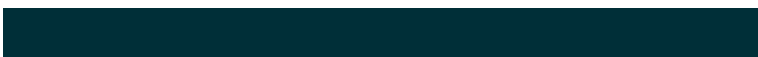
35.2317, 32.3436, -113.8504



41.7876, -4.7231, 0.5225



51.3739, -20.1210, -20.7774



15.2051, -6.3115, -5.3802



# Inverse Universe

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



47.2255, 89.5988, -37.1698



51.0632, 96.8754, -40.0900



64.4426, 17.2344, 40.0092



39.9804, 2.9717, -0.6770



35.2955, 67.0081, -28.0723

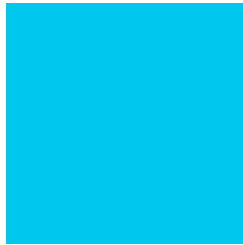


10.2377, 19.5296, -8.8663



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

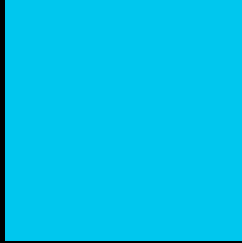
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542 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

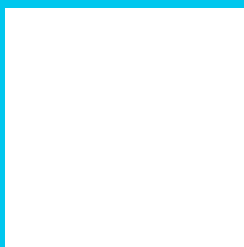
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542.



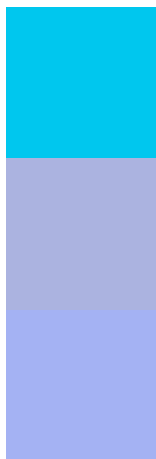
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542.

-26.6611, -28.1542.

# 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

68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542

### Protanopia

68.0294, 2.6153, -19.4964

### Deuteranopia

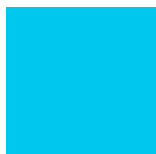
67.9738, 5.5396, -31.9793



## Tritanopia

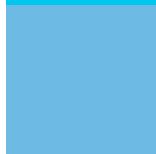
68.3981, -32.5033, -15.3265

# Trichromacy



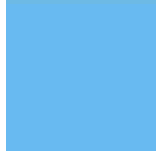
## Original Color

68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542



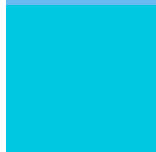
## Protanomaly

66.3522, -13.8665, -25.5957



## Deuteranomaly

66.6421, -11.7744, -33.1797



## Tritanomaly

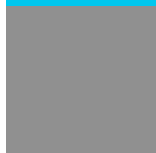
68.3702, -30.2417, -20.1737

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542



## Achromatopsia

52.8104, -2.8178, 2.8693



## Achromatomaly

56.6044, -17.9349, -9.5525

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542 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, 199, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 199, 238)  
}
```

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, 199, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 199, 238) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542 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, 199, 238) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 199, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 199, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 199, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 199, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 199,  
238) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.5711, -26.6611, -28.1542 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 199, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 199,  
238) }
```

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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