

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.7748, -42.1889,  
-9.9822)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(66.7748, -42.1889,  
-9.9822) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.2297,  
-35.9462, -7.6836)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00CACB
RGB	0, 202, 203
RGB Percent	0%, 79%, 80%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2078, 0.2039
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	180°, 100%, 40%
HSV	180°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	31.9001, 46.5529, 63.8043
YIQ	141.7160, -120.7130, -42.5130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

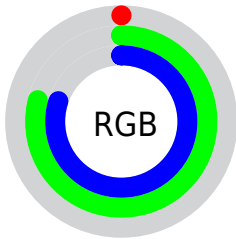
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 101, 203
Decimal	51915
CIELab	73.90, -40.04, -12.36
CIELCh	74, 41.903, 197.152
Yxy	46.5546, 0.2242, 0.3272
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278241995 (0xFF00CACB)
YUV	141.7160, 30.2130, -124.2849
Hunter-Lab	68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836

# Details

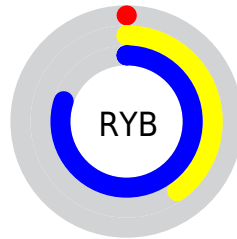
The HunterLab color **68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **35.6644, 60.9132, 23.0404**, and the grayscale version is **51.8198, -2.7650, 2.8155**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4457, -40.3520, -6.9926**, and **47.9973, -25.0179, -5.9859** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.2307, -35.9470, -7.6831**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.3766, -35.5476, -7.4814**.

# Distribution



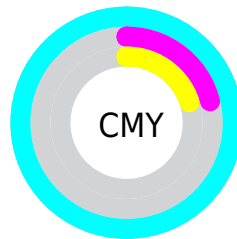
- Red (0%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836 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 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.2297, -35.9462,  
-7.6836

68.2297, -35.9462,  
-7.6836

193.1409,  
-58.4980, -4.9904

57.1697, -33.1006,  
-7.7369

92.2217, -41.3395,  
-7.4037

46.7806, -30.1202,  
-7.7277

105.0905,  
-43.9237, -7.1872

37.1105, -26.9645,  
-7.6490

118.5078,  
-46.4504, -6.9238

28.2173, -23.5730,  
-7.4939

132.4519,  
-48.9290, -6.6164

20.1761, -19.8498,  
-7.2561

146.9037,  
-51.3674, -6.2673

13.0890, -16.2835,  
-6.9356

161.8460,

6.5742, -11.5048,

-53.7717, -5.8787

-7.8791

177.2631,  
-56.1471, -5.4525

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.2297, -35.9462,  
-7.6836

■ 68.2297, -35.9462,  
-7.6836

■ 68.2307, -35.9470,  
-7.6831

■ 68.3766, -35.5476,  
-7.4814

■ 68.6384, -34.6926,  
-7.1182

■ 69.0547, -33.2368,  
-6.5420

■ 69.6436, -31.1205,  
-5.7318

■ 70.4184, -28.3106,

-4.6760

■ 71.3881, -24.7967,  
-3.3708

■ 72.5583, -20.5878,  
-1.8192

■ 73.9315, -15.7095,  
-0.0301

■ 75.5075, -10.2004,  
1.9832

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.2310, -36.5317, 11.1895



68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836



68.2310, -27.3498, -28.0093

# Triad

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



68.2310, -35.9462, -7.6827



68.2310, 26.1273, -25.3186



68.2310, 4.9084, 30.1688

# Complementary

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



68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836



35.6644, 60.9132, 23.0404

# 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.



68.2310, 23.8170, 25.0561



68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836



68.2310, 36.9625, -4.7165

# Square

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



68.2310, -35.9462, -7.6827



68.2310, 7.7867, -39.9951



68.2310, 36.0724, 13.4310



68.2310, -14.3690, 29.7896



# Rectangle

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



68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836



68.2310, -17.6216, -38.0867



68.2310, 36.0724, 13.4310



68.2310, 11.5575, 29.1133

# Sweetspot

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



68.2310, -35.9462, -7.6827



93.8213, -26.8893, -2.4455



65.3552, -56.0403, 39.2892



43.0941, -13.5596, -1.5434

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.2310, -35.9462, -7.6827



88.2849, -46.5086, -9.9497



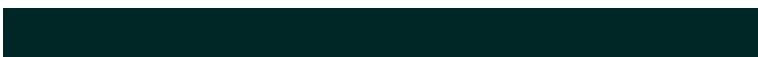
37.0427, 9.7937, -67.4373



35.6612, -4.6524, 0.9934



54.4341, -28.6809, -6.1239



12.3764, -6.5294, -1.3743



# Inverse Universe

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



41.1851, 80.8784, -53.6493



53.2911, 104.6594, -69.4134



47.0173, 29.0854, 29.4793



33.7680, 2.6743, -1.1937



32.8546, 64.5256, -42.8088

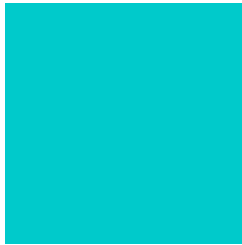


7.4644, 14.6631, -9.7506



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

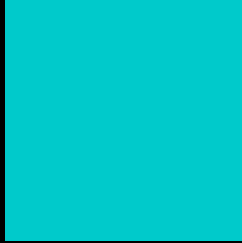
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

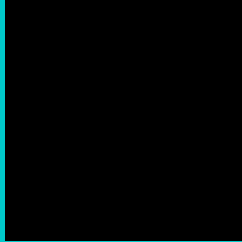
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

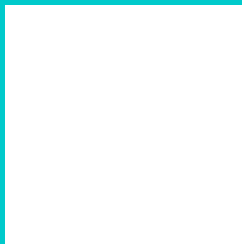
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.2297,

-35.9462, -7.6836.

# 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

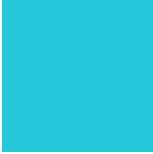
68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836

### Protanopia

67.6299, -1.2663, -0.5560

### Deuteranopia

67.7085, 4.8918, -11.0142



## **Tritanopia**

68.2946, -31.2346, -14.8641

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836



## Protanomaly

65.6358, -20.8254, -6.0246



## Deuteranomaly

65.5628, -16.8648, -13.2793



## Tritanomaly

68.3071, -33.3074, -11.9852

# Monochromacy



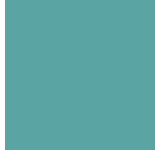
## Original Color

68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836



## Achromatopsia

52.0094, -2.7751, 2.8258



## Achromatomaly

56.0401, -21.0109, -2.9950

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836 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, 202, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 202, 203)  
}
```

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, 202, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 202, 203) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836 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, 202, 203) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 202, 203) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 202, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 202, 203); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 202, 203);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 202,  
203) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.2297, -35.9462, -7.6836 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 202, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 202,  
203) }
```

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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