

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(67.2070, -42.6251,  
-8.7465)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(67.2070, -42.6251,  
-8.7465) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.5391,  
-36.5610, -6.7432)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00CBCA
RGB	0, 203, 202
RGB Percent	0%, 80%, 79%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2039, 0.2078
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	180°, 100%, 40%
HSV	180°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	32.0166, 46.9761, 63.2568
YIQ	142.1890, -120.6670, -43.3470

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

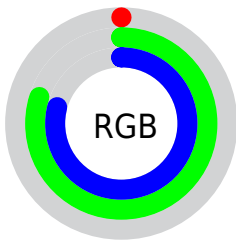
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 102, 203
Decimal	52170
CIELab	74.18, -40.79, -11.41
CIELCh	74, 42.353, 195.627
Yxy	46.9778, 0.2251, 0.3302
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278242250 (0xFF00CBCA)
YUV	142.1890, 29.4868, -124.6998
Hunter-Lab	68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432

# Details

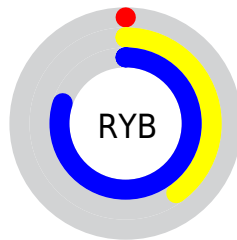
The HunterLab color **68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **35.6373, 61.0294, 22.9780**, and the grayscale version is **52.0116, -2.7752, 2.8259**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4457, -40.3520, -6.9926**, and **48.2886, -25.6003, -5.0929** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.5402, -36.5620, -6.7425**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.6547, -36.1021, -6.6370**.

# Distribution



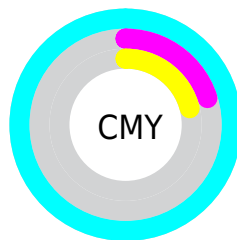
- Red (0%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (79%)



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



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432 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 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.5391, -36.5610,  
-6.7432

68.5391, -36.5610,  
-6.7432

193.5784,  
-59.4145, -3.7438

57.4614, -33.6733,  
-6.8360

92.5638, -42.0318,  
-6.3881

47.0535, -30.6479,  
-6.8675

105.4478,  
-44.6520, -6.1357

37.3631, -27.4439,  
-6.8305

118.8796,  
-47.2131, -5.8376

28.4480, -24.0001,  
-6.7179

132.8378,  
-49.7247, -5.4963

20.3824, -20.2199,  
-6.5220

147.3031,  
-52.1948, -5.1144

13.2677, -16.5467,  
-6.2386

162.2585,

6.7990, -11.8982,

-54.6298, -4.6938

-6.9405

177.6883,  
-57.0349, -4.2364

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.5391, -36.5610,  
-6.7432

■ 68.5391, -36.5610,  
-6.7432

■ 68.5402, -36.5620,  
-6.7425

■ 68.6547, -36.1021,  
-6.6370

■ 68.8848, -35.1876,  
-6.3714

■ 69.2692, -33.6728,  
-5.8939

■ 69.8261, -31.4977,  
-5.1829

■ 70.5689, -28.6285,

-4.2257

■ 71.5070, -25.0543,  
-3.0175

■ 72.6462, -20.7837,  
-1.5603

■ 73.9891, -15.8420,  
0.1379

■ 75.5359, -10.2677,  
2.0646

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.5404, -36.7336, 12.1135



68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432



68.5404, -28.2696, -27.4764

# Triad

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



68.5404, -36.5611, -6.7423



68.5404, 25.6820, -26.6800



68.5404, 6.0324, 30.3289

# Complementary

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



68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432



35.6373, 61.0294, 22.9780

# 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.



68.5404, 24.9992, 24.8720



68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432



68.5404, 37.1854, -5.8657

# Square

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



68.5404, -36.5611, -6.7423



68.5404, 6.8825, -41.0271



68.5404, 36.9223, 12.7744



68.5404, -13.6030, 30.2176



# Rectangle

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



68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432



68.5404, -18.6526, -38.0557



68.5404, 36.9223, 12.7744



68.5404, 12.7417, 29.1716

# Sweetspot

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



68.5404, -36.5611, -6.7423



93.9361, -27.1456, -2.1052



65.3723, -55.9693, 39.3011



43.1551, -13.6940, -1.3621

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.5404, -36.5611, -6.7423



88.6900, -47.3146, -8.7163



37.9425, 8.0370, -64.7703



35.6736, -4.6821, 1.0296



54.6770, -29.1643, -5.3843



12.4202, -6.6165, -1.2410



# Inverse Universe

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



35.6373, 61.0294, 22.9780



46.1116, 78.9734, 29.7498



46.3237, 30.7204, 29.0806



33.4881, 1.1721, 2.7900



28.4285, 48.6910, 18.3209

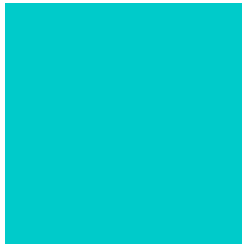


6.4595, 11.0685, 4.1243



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

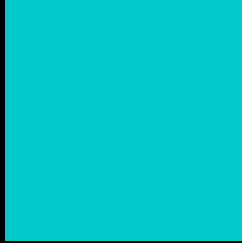
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

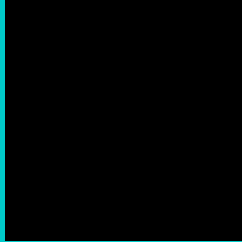
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

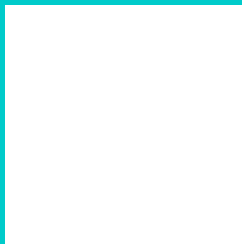
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432.



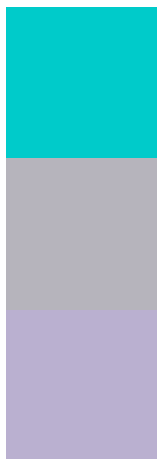
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.5391,

-36.5610, -6.7432.

# 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

68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432

### Protanopia

67.9841, -1.6343, 0.3703

### Deuteranopia

67.8556, 5.3116, -10.2363



## Tritanopia

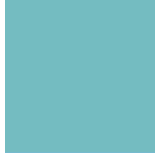
68.6987, -31.3339, -14.8718

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432



## Protanomaly

65.9770, -21.2783, -5.0563



## Deuteranomaly

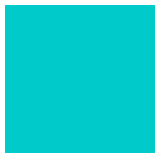
65.8981, -17.3451, -12.2346



## Tritanomaly

68.6940, -33.4751, -12.0175

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432



## 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 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432 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, 203, 202)` looks like.

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

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, 203, 202) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432 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, 203, 202) }
```



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

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

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

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

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.5391, -36.5610, -6.7432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

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

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

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

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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