

Converting Colors

HunterLab(67.4856, -35.8612,
-8.3390)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(67.4856, -35.8612,
-8.3390) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(67.5076,
-35.3371, -8.0960)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C8CA
RGB	0, 200, 202
RGB Percent	0%, 78%, 79%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2157, 0.2078
CMYK	1.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	181°, 100%, 40%
HSV	181°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	31.3149, 45.5728, 63.0230
YIQ	140.4280, -119.8420, -41.7780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

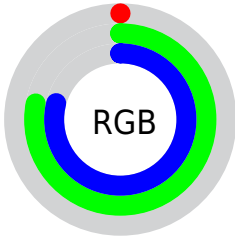
Format	Color
RYB	0, 100, 202
Decimal	51402
CIELab	73.27, -39.44, -12.77
CIELCh	73, 41.453, 197.938
Yxy	45.5744, 0.2238, 0.3257
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278241482 (0xFF00C8CA)
YUV	140.4280, 30.3550, -123.1554
Hunter-Lab	67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960

Details

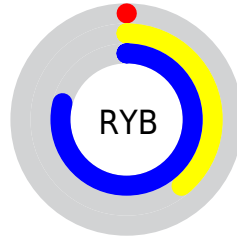
The HunterLab color **67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **35.4981, 60.4708, 22.9303**, and the grayscale version is **51.3042, -2.7375, 2.7875**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4457, -40.3520, -6.9926**, and **47.3169, -24.4424, -6.3778** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.5085, -35.3378, -8.0956**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.6891, -34.9784, -7.8471**.

Distribution



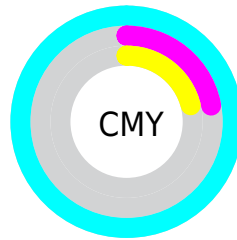
- Red (0%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (79%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (21%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (21%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960 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 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.5076, -35.3371,
-8.0960

67.5076, -35.3371,
-8.0960

192.1185,
-57.6647, -5.5550

56.4891, -32.5205,
-8.1293

91.4231, -40.6751,
-7.8539

46.1442, -29.5700,
-8.0993

104.2562,
-43.2330, -7.6553

36.5216, -26.4448,
-7.9990

117.6393,
-45.7342, -7.4092

27.6801, -23.0840,
-7.8219

131.5505,
-48.1881, -7.1186

19.6961, -19.3902,
-7.5626

145.9706,
-50.6024, -6.7857

12.6740, -16.0755,
-7.2237

160.8822,

6.0154, -10.5269,

-52.9833, -6.4129

-8.8371

176.2696,
-55.3360, -6.0021

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.5076, -35.3371,
-8.0960

■ 67.5076, -35.3371,
-8.0960

■ 67.5085, -35.3378,
-8.0956

■ 67.6891, -34.9784,
-7.8471

■ 67.9851, -34.1653,
-7.4374

■ 68.4349, -32.7539,
-6.8151

■ 69.0565, -30.6858,
-5.9601

■ 69.8627, -27.9290,

-4.8615

■ 70.8623, -24.4739,
-3.5161

■ 72.0605, -20.3301,
-1.9278

■ 73.4596, -15.5236,
-0.1059

■ 75.0591, -10.0933,
1.9359

Harmonies

Analogous

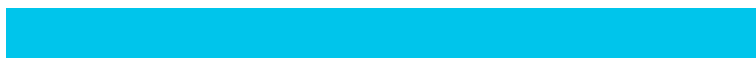
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



67.5088, -36.1257, 10.6269



67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960



67.5088, -26.6580, -28.0443

Triad

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



67.5088, -35.3371, -8.0951



67.5088, 26.1332, -24.4285



67.5088, 4.3052, 29.8370

Complementary

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



67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960



35.4981, 60.4708, 22.9303

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.



67.5088, 23.0262, 24.9388



67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960



67.5088, 36.5418, -4.1058

Square

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



67.5088, -35.3371, -8.0951



67.5088, 8.1775, -39.1446



67.5088, 35.3450, 13.6452



67.5088, -14.6324, 29.3252

Rectangle

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



67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960



67.5088, -16.9547, -37.7840



67.5088, 35.3450, 13.6452



67.5088, 10.8685, 28.8415

Sweetspot

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



67.5088, -35.3371, -8.0951



93.6921, -26.7047, -2.6043



64.9939, -55.7306, 39.0721



43.0255, -13.4634, -1.6285

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



67.5088, -35.3371, -8.0951



87.8297, -45.9669, -10.5501



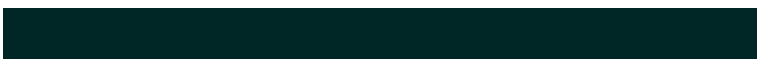
36.8462, 9.7231, -67.0396



35.6472, -4.6302, 0.9770



54.1611, -28.3562, -6.4839



12.3271, -6.4709, -1.4391

Inverse Universe

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



40.8998, 80.2321, -52.6090



53.2152, 104.3963, -68.4319



46.7639, 28.9094, 29.3202



33.7665, 2.6664, -1.1726



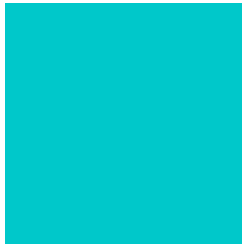
32.8090, 64.3678, -42.2202



7.4562, 14.6346, -9.6443

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960 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 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

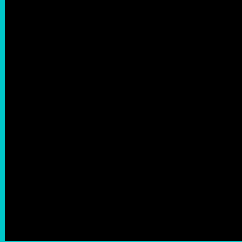
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

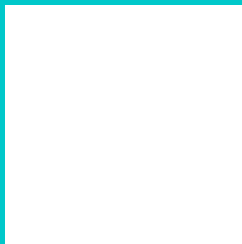
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960.



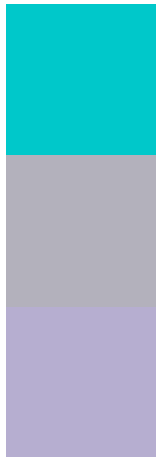
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 67.5076,

-35.3371, -8.0960.

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

67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960

Protanopia

66.8273, -1.0511, -1.0506

Deuteranopia

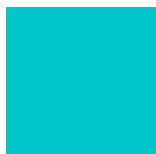
66.9113, 5.1200, -11.5574



Tritanopia

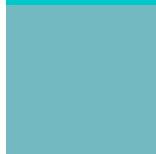
67.5154, -30.9280, -14.8065

Trichromacy



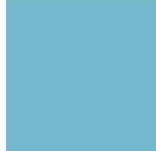
Original Color

67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960



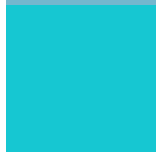
Protanomaly

64.9042, -20.3118, -6.4499



Deuteranomaly

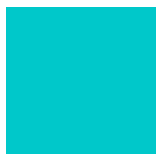
64.8353, -16.3410, -13.7331



Tritanomaly

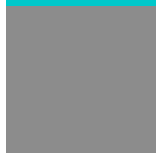
67.5800, -32.7203, -12.4236

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960



Achromatopsia

51.2104, -2.7325, 2.7824



Achromatomaly

55.3253, -20.5122, -3.4014

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960 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, 200, 202)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 200, 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, 200, 202) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 200, 202) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960 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, 200, 202) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 200, 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, 200, 202)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 200, 202); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 200, 202);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 200,  
202) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 67.5076, -35.3371, -8.0960 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 200, 202) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 200,  
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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