

Converting Colors

HunterLab(67.5598, -58.1546,
-12.4434)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(67.5598, -58.1546,
-12.4434) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(72.2440,
-39.2009, -5.6753)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D5D1
RGB	0, 213, 209
RGB Percent	0%, 84%, 82%
CMY	0.9998, 0.1647, 0.1804
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.02, 0.16
HSL	179°, 100%, 42%
HSV	179°, 100%, 84%
XYZ	35.3029, 52.1920, 68.5351
YIQ	148.8570, -125.6640, -46.4000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

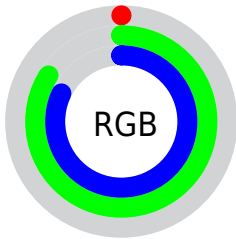
Format	Color
RYB	0, 108, 213
Decimal	54737
CIELab	77.40, -43.15, -10.37
CIELCh	77, 44.383, 193.517
Yxy	52.1939, 0.2263, 0.3345
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278244817 (0xFF00D5D1)
YUV	148.8570, 29.6505, -130.5476
Hunter-Lab	72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753

Details

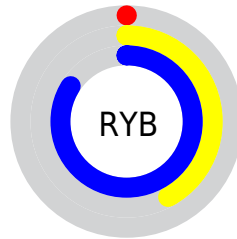
The HunterLab color **72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **37.6251, 64.4508, 24.1295**, and the grayscale version is **54.6912, -2.9182, 2.9715**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.5490, -39.9522, -6.8512**, and **51.4592, -27.7082, -4.5055** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **72.2451, -39.2020, -5.6742**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **72.3717, -38.6725, -5.7139**.

Distribution



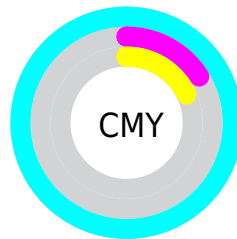
- Red (0%)
- Green (84%)
- Blue (82%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (2%)
- Black (16%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (16%)
- Yellow (18%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753 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 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 72.2440, -39.2009,
-5.6753


 72.2440, -39.2009,
-5.6753


198.7925,
-62.8916, -2.2290


 60.9587, -36.2101,
-5.8286


 96.6525, -44.8729,
-5.2073


 50.3300, -33.0809,
-5.9239


 109.7155,
-47.5905, -4.9020


 40.4029, -29.7743,
-5.9541


 123.3191,
-50.2466, -4.5529

 31.2309, -26.2330,
-5.9123

 137.4426,
-52.8511, -4.1626

 22.8822, -22.3687,
-5.7899

 152.0676,
-55.4120, -3.7333

 15.4478, -18.0545,
-5.5785

167.1774,

 9.0491, -15.8358,

-57.9355, -3.2668

-5.2962

182.7570,
-60.4273, -2.7648

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 72.2440, -39.2009,
-5.6753

■ 72.2440, -39.2009,
-5.6753

■ 72.2451, -39.2020,
-5.6742

■ 72.3717, -38.6725,
-5.7139

■ 72.6219, -37.6567,
-5.5839

■ 73.0353, -36.0042,
-5.2313

■ 73.6317, -33.6511,
-4.6319

■ 74.4253, -30.5616,

-3.7712

■ 75.4261, -26.7244,
-2.6429

■ 76.6402, -22.1493,
-1.2482

■ 78.0705, -16.8636,
0.4056

■ 79.7169, -10.9090,
2.3061

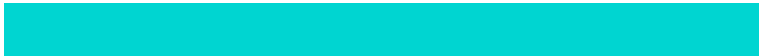
Harmonies

Analogous

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



72.2453, -38.7674, 14.0410



72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753



72.2453, -30.9690, -27.9798

Triad

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



72.2453, -39.2010, -5.6743



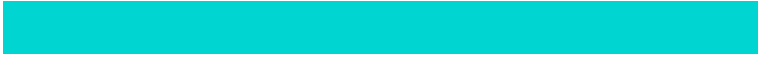
72.2453, 26.2282, -29.9949



72.2453, 8.0072, 31.9994

Complementary

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



72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753



37.6251, 64.4508, 24.1295

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.



72.2453, 27.9523, 25.7658



72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753



72.2453, 39.2691, -7.8873

Square

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



72.2453, -39.2010, -5.6743



72.2453, 5.8630, -44.5093



72.2453, 39.9340, 12.3780



72.2453, -13.0920, 32.2776

Rectangle

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



72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753



72.2453, -21.0624, -39.8005



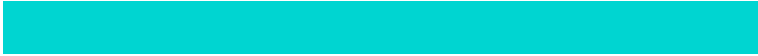
72.2453, 39.9340, 12.3780



72.2453, 15.1225, 30.6348

Sweetspot

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



72.2453, -39.2010, -5.6743



93.8999, -27.3523, -1.5919



69.0190, -59.0116, 41.4950



43.1359, -13.8044, -1.0896

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



72.2453, -39.2010, -5.6743



88.5637, -48.0681, -6.9316



40.9322, 6.8040, -65.8454



37.5548, -4.9692, 1.1378



56.4650, -30.6288, -4.4574



13.8721, -7.4939, -1.1617

Inverse Universe

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



37.6251, 64.4508, 24.1295



46.1200, 79.0046, 29.6251



48.1159, 34.3030, 30.2477



35.2485, 1.2746, 2.8871



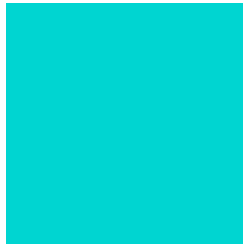
29.4077, 50.3855, 18.8171



7.2317, 12.4092, 4.4816

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

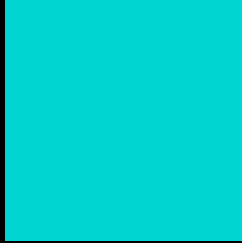
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753 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

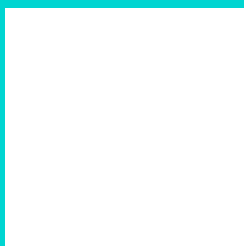
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753.



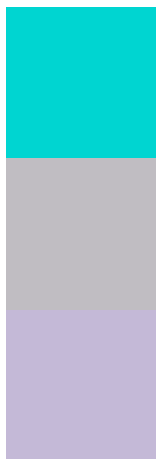
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 72.2440,

-39.2009, -5.6753.

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

72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753

Protanopia

71.7612, -2.0236, 2.0145

Deuteranopia

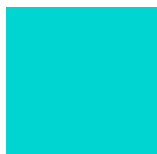
71.6519, 5.0979, -8.9574



Tritanopia

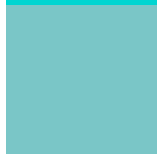
72.2021, -32.7390, -15.7592

Trichromacy



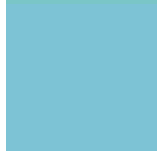
Original Color

72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753



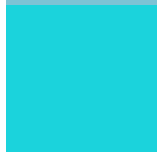
Protanomaly

69.7490, -23.4585, -3.3621



Deuteranomaly

69.4221, -18.6838, -11.3127



Tritanomaly

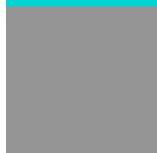
72.1033, -35.4135, -11.8678

Monochromacy



Original Color

72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753



Achromatopsia

54.8219, -2.9252, 2.9786



Achromatomaly

59.0578, -22.2810, -2.6785

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753 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, 213, 209)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 213, 209)  
}
```

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, 213, 209) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 213, 209) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753 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, 213, 209) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 213, 209) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 213, 209)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 213, 209); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 213, 209);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 213,  
209) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 72.2440, -39.2009, -5.6753 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 213, 209) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 213,  
209) }
```

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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