

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(67.9814, -36.0371,  
-7.1771)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(67.9814, -36.0371,  
-7.1771) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(67.8162,  
-35.9529, -7.1524)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C9C9
RGB	0, 201, 201
RGB Percent	0%, 79%, 79%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2118, 0.2118
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.21
HSL	180°, 100%, 39%
HSV	180°, 100%, 79%
XYZ	31.4293, 45.9904, 62.4789
YIQ	140.9010, -119.7960, -42.6120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

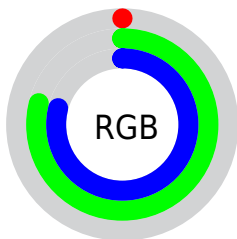
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	0, 101, 201
Decimal	51657
CIELab	73.54, -40.19, -11.82
CIELCh	74, 41.891, 196.385
Yxy	45.9921, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278241737 (0xFF00C9C9)
YUV	140.9010, 29.6288, -123.5702
Hunter-Lab	67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524

# Details

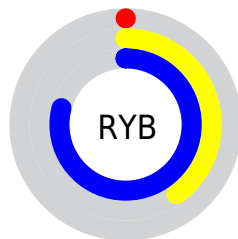
The HunterLab color **67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **35.2406, 60.3439, 22.7693**, and the grayscale version is **51.4958, -2.7477, 2.7979**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4457, -40.3520, -6.9926**, and **47.6071, -25.0261, -5.4807** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.8172, -35.9538, -7.1518**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.9279, -35.5164, -6.9973**.

# Distribution



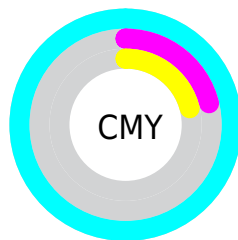
- Red (0%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (79%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (79%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524 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 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



67.8162, -35.9529,  
-7.1524

67.8162, -35.9529,  
-7.1524

192.5557,  
-58.5844, -4.3055

56.7799, -33.0938,  
-7.2250

91.7644, -41.3691,  
-6.8353

46.4161, -30.0979,  
-7.2355

104.6128,  
-43.9632, -6.6009

36.7731, -26.9240,  
-7.1766

118.0105,  
-46.4990, -6.3201

27.9095, -23.5102,  
-7.0414

131.9359,  
-48.9861, -5.9957

19.9010, -19.7587,  
-6.8227

146.3696,  
-51.4325, -5.6300

12.8510, -16.3269,  
-6.5186

161.2943,

6.2605, -10.9559,

-53.8443, -5.2252

-7.7652

176.6944,  
-56.2268, -4.7831

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 67.8162, -35.9529,  
-7.1524

■ 67.8162, -35.9529,  
-7.1524

■ 67.8172, -35.9538,  
-7.1518

■ 67.9279, -35.5164,  
-6.9973

■ 68.1526, -34.6309,  
-6.6843

■ 68.5297, -33.1523,  
-6.1617

■ 69.0773, -31.0215,  
-5.4081

■ 69.8086, -28.2050,

-4.4114

■ 70.7328, -24.6918,  
-3.1673

■ 71.8556, -20.4900,  
-1.6780

■ 73.1799, -15.6246,  
0.0482

■ 74.7055, -10.1335,  
1.9986

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



67.8175, -36.3287, 11.5564



67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524



67.8175, -27.5793, -27.5125

# Triad

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



67.8175, -35.9530, -7.1515



67.8175, 25.6898, -25.7818



67.8175, 5.4241, 29.9978

# Complementary

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



67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524



35.2406, 60.3439, 22.7693

# 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.



67.8175, 24.2049, 24.7572



67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524



67.8175, 36.7666, -5.2451

# Square

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



67.8175, -35.9530, -7.1515



67.8175, 7.2734, -40.1745



67.8175, 36.1943, 12.9953



67.8175, -13.8706, 29.7549



# Rectangle

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



67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524



67.8175, -17.9872, -37.7556



67.8175, 36.1943, 12.9953



67.8175, 12.0479, 28.9006

# Sweetspot

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



67.8175, -35.9530, -7.1515



93.9490, -27.0718, -2.2884



64.6503, -55.3501, 38.8671



43.1620, -13.6546, -1.4593

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



67.8175, -35.9530, -7.1515



88.7355, -47.0437, -9.3577



37.5400, 7.9163, -64.0065



34.7384, -4.5434, 0.9859



53.7745, -28.5089, -5.6709



11.7014, -6.2035, -1.2340



# Inverse Universe

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



35.2406, 60.3439, 22.7693



46.1086, 78.9623, 29.7942



45.8253, 30.3492, 28.7670



32.6143, 1.1248, 2.7322



27.9422, 47.8519, 18.0555

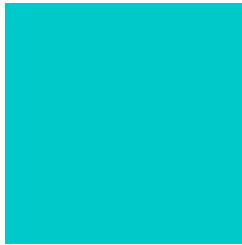


6.0802, 10.4126, 3.9288



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

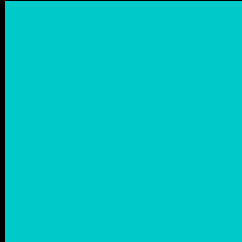
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524 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

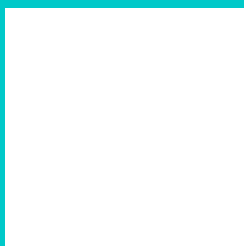
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524.



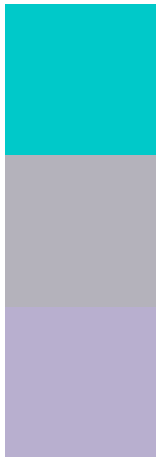
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 67.8162,

-35.9529, -7.1524.

# 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

67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524

### Protanopia

67.1803, -1.4204, -0.1206

### Deuteranopia

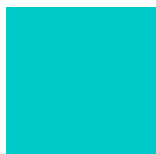
67.3463, 5.0191, -10.3835



## Tritanopia

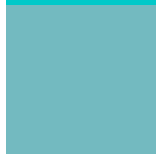
67.9178, -31.0310, -14.8157

# Trichromacy



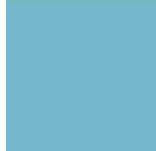
## Original Color

67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524



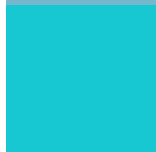
## Protanomaly

65.2445, -20.7657, -5.4781



## Deuteranomaly

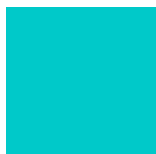
65.1695, -16.8226, -12.6841



## Tritanomaly

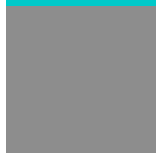
67.9293, -33.1057, -11.9401

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524



## Achromatopsia

51.6097, -2.7538, 2.8041



## Achromatomaly

55.6888, -20.7698, -2.9395

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524 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, 201, 201)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 201, 201)  
}
```

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, 201, 201) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 201, 201) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524 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, 201, 201) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 201, 201) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 201, 201)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 201, 201); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 201, 201);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 201,  
201) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 67.8162, -35.9529, -7.1524 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 201, 201) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 201,  
201) }
```

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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