

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.0326, -42.0785,  
5.8002)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.0326, -42.0785,  
5.8002) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.0300,  
-42.0934, 5.8360)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00CCAF
RGB	0, 204, 175
RGB Percent	0%, 80%, 69%
CMY	0.9999, 0.2000, 0.3137
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.14, 0.20
HSL	171°, 100%, 40%
HSV	171°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	29.3307, 46.2808, 47.9446
YIQ	139.6980, -112.2750, -52.2670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

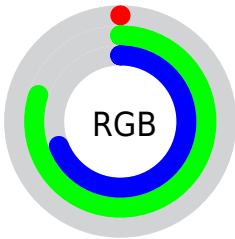
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 110, 204
Decimal	52399
CIELab	73.73, -48.87, 2.55
CIELCh	74, 48.940, 177.017
Yxy	46.2826, 0.2374, 0.3746
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278242479 (0xFF00CCAF)
YUV	139.6980, 17.4039, -122.5151
Hunter-Lab	68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360

# Details

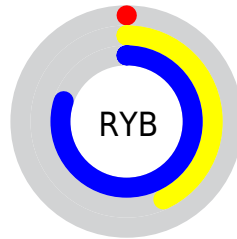
The HunterLab color **68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. The color can be described as dark washed spring green. A complement of this color would be **35.9547, 61.8156, 21.3168**, and the grayscale version is **51.0596, -2.7244, 2.7742**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.5412, -45.5560, 4.8066**, and **47.8800, -30.3944, 5.7669** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.0310, -42.0952, 5.8385**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.2282, -41.1299, 4.7650**.

# Distribution



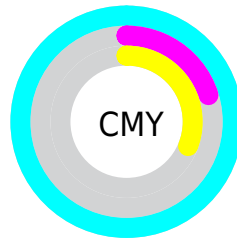
- Red (0%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (69%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (14%)
- Black (20%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (31%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360 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 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 68.0300, -42.0934,  
5.8360

 68.0300, -42.0934,  
5.8360


192.8584,  
-68.4039, 13.5426


 56.9815, -38.7019,  
5.1087


 92.0009, -48.4740,  
7.3744


 46.6046, -35.1297,  
4.4088


 104.8599,  
-51.5098, 8.1827


 36.9476, -31.3251,  
3.7375


 118.2677,  
-54.4655, 9.0162

 28.0686, -27.2109,  
3.0952

 132.2028,  
-57.3535, 9.8745

 20.0432, -22.6671,  
2.4814

 146.6459,  
-60.1838, 10.7568

 12.9740, -19.2449,  
1.8938

161.5797,

 6.4247, -11.2433,

-62.9646, 11.6626

1.9930

176.9886,  
-65.7028, 12.5914

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.0300, -42.0934,  
5.8360

■ 68.0300, -42.0934,  
5.8360

■ 68.0310, -42.0952,  
5.8385

■ 68.2282, -41.1299,  
4.7650

■ 68.5443, -39.6882,  
3.8198

■ 69.0181, -37.6247,  
3.0542

■ 69.6675, -34.8841,  
2.4963

■ 70.5053, -31.4393,

2.1670

■ 71.5404, -27.2865,  
2.0801

■ 72.7778, -22.4415,  
2.2433

■ 74.2195, -16.9368,  
2.6581

■ 75.8648, -10.8169,  
3.3209

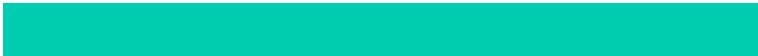
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.0313, -36.6246, 22.7105



68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360



68.0313, -38.4331, -18.0817

# Triad

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



68.0313, -42.0937, 5.8368



68.0313, 17.4359, -44.8772



68.0313, 21.9003, 30.2091

# Complementary

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



68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360



35.9547, 61.8156, 21.3168

# 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.



68.0313, 39.9665, 20.0463



68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360



68.0313, 37.1599, -23.1197

# Square

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



68.0313, -42.0937, 5.8368



68.0313, -5.8989, -52.4561



68.0313, 45.8853, 1.4981



68.0313, -1.3383, 33.5624



# Rectangle

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



68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360



68.0313, -31.0035, -34.3897



68.0313, 45.8853, 1.4981



68.0313, 28.8907, 27.6827

# Sweetspot

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



68.0313, -42.0937, 5.8368



93.5860, -29.1502, 2.8720



65.9339, -55.4248, 39.6570



42.9698, -14.7607, 1.2715

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.0313, -42.0937, 5.8368



87.5334, -54.2560, 7.7140



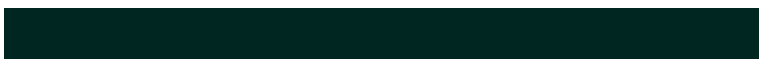
45.8578, -5.3813, -45.6990



35.6350, -4.8967, 1.5796



53.9816, -33.3370, 4.4927



12.2924, -7.3823, 0.5719



# Inverse Universe

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



35.9547, 61.8156, 21.3168



46.2482, 79.4803, 27.7231



41.7112, 43.3331, 26.4595



33.5249, 1.3704, 2.2641



28.5380, 49.0970, 16.6978

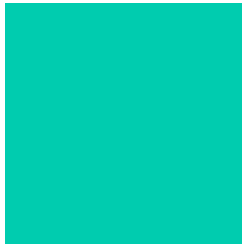


6.5479, 11.3956, 2.8202



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360 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 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

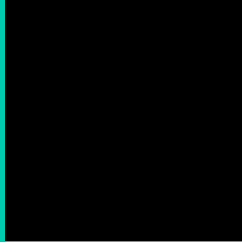
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

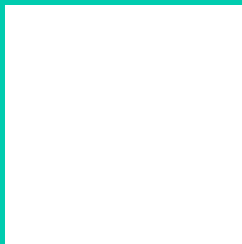
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360.



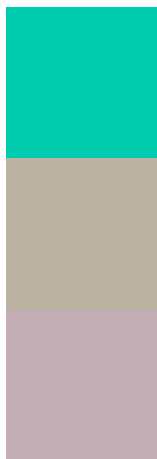
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360.

-42.0934, 5.8360.

# 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

68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360

### Protanopia

67.3896, -3.6764, 11.3868

### Deuteranopia

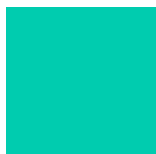
67.3686, 4.8995, 2.6490



## Tritanopia

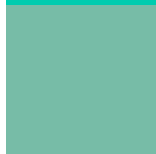
67.9229, -29.2754, -14.7775

# Trichromacy



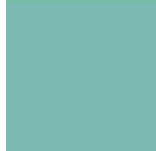
## Original Color

68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360



## Protanomaly

65.3287, -25.3439, 6.6317



## Deuteranomaly

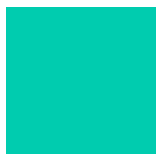
65.0481, -20.6902, 0.8475



## Tritanomaly

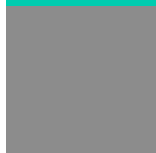
67.7154, -34.6572, -6.7254

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360



## Achromatopsia

51.2104, -2.7325, 2.7824



## Achromatomaly

55.3337, -22.7457, 1.4064

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360 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, 204, 175)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 204, 175)  
}
```

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, 204, 175) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 204, 175) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360 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, 204, 175) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 204, 175) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 204, 175)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 204, 175); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 204, 175);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 204,  
175) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.0300, -42.0934, 5.8360 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 204, 175) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 204,  
175) }
```

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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