

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.1993, -19.7023,  
-40.5694)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.1993, -19.7023,  
-40.5694) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.1993,  
-19.7023, -40.5694)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1DC3FF
RGB	29, 195, 255
RGB Percent	11%, 76%, 100%
CMY	0.8861, 0.2353, 0.0000
CMYK	0.89, 0.24, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	196°, 100%, 56%
HSV	196°, 89%, 100%
XYZ	38.0718, 46.5114, 101.5788
YIQ	152.2060, -118.1960, -16.5320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

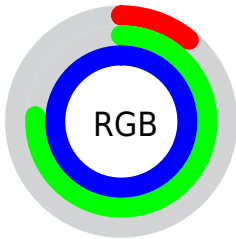
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	29, 125, 255
Decimal	1950719
CIE Lab	73.88, -18.82, -40.46
CIE LCh	74, 44.627, 245.053
Yxy	46.5130, 0.2045, 0.2498
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280140799 (0xFF1DC3FF)
YUV	152.2060, 50.6774, -108.0517
Hunter-Lab	68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694

# Details

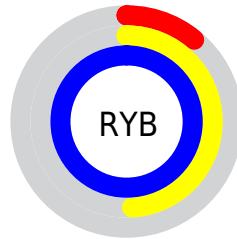
The HunterLab color **68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **53.3843, 57.1672, 32.6026**, and the grayscale version is **55.9584, -2.9858, 3.0403**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.9077, -37.0128, -7.6368**, and **48.0905, -10.9704, -36.4270** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **65.8090, -17.1752, -44.9854**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.8193, -21.4315, -35.9424**.

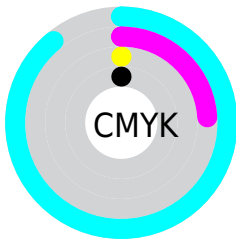
# Distribution



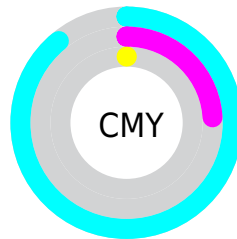
- Red (11%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (89%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694 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 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.1993, -19.7023,  
-40.5694

68.1993, -19.7023,  
-40.5694

193.0977,  
-33.5987, -44.9247

57.1409, -18.0982,  
-39.8929

92.1879, -22.8404,  
-41.8417

46.7537, -16.4583,  
-39.2236

105.0552,  
-24.3882, -42.4207

37.0856, -14.7672,  
-38.6079

118.4710,  
-25.9278, -42.9547

28.1946, -13.0020,  
-38.1440

132.4138,  
-27.4625, -43.4420

20.1558, -11.1253,  
-38.0494

146.8643,  
-28.9951, -43.8822

13.0714, -9.0702,  
-38.8841

161.8053,

6.5515, -11.4652,

-30.5275, -44.2755

-46.8266

177.2211,  
-32.0616, -44.6227

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 68.1993, -19.7023,  
-40.5694

■ 68.1993, -19.7023,  
-40.5694

■ 65.8090, -17.1752,  
-44.9854

■ 70.8193, -21.4315,  
-35.9424

■ 65.4868, -16.7953,  
-45.5966

■ 73.6914, -22.2598,  
-31.1001

■ 76.8224, -22.1676,  
-26.0669

■ 80.2095, -21.1750,  
-20.8790

■ 83.8451, -19.3272,

-15.5740

■ 87.7184, -16.6844,  
-10.1871

■ 91.8168, -13.3137,  
-4.7482

■ 96.1272, -9.2840,  
0.7178

■ 100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.2004, -33.3871, -21.9477



68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694



68.2004, -0.0845, -46.0878

# Triad

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



68.2004, -19.7020, -40.5673



68.2004, 40.9346, 6.9787



68.2004, -25.1229, 28.0873

# Complementary

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



68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694



53.3843, 57.1672, 32.6026

# 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.



68.2004, -7.1293, 31.7729



68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694



68.2004, 32.2755, 22.1451

# Square

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



68.2004, -19.7020, -40.5673



68.2004, 36.5326, -14.3591



68.2004, 14.0556, 29.9800



68.2004, -36.2441, 17.8862



# Rectangle

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



68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694



68.2004, 14.1299, -40.5197



68.2004, 14.0556, 29.9800



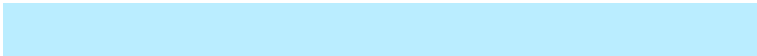
68.2004, -19.7632, 29.9637

# Sweetspot

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



68.2004, -19.7020, -40.5673



88.3650, -16.1878, -9.3119



85.1152, -69.4100, 45.1693



40.2521, -7.9649, -5.1638

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

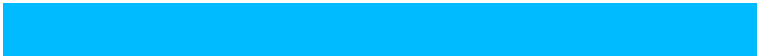


# Same Dimension

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



68.2004, -19.7020, -40.5673



65.4868, -16.7953, -45.5966



37.4990, 38.3745, -125.8067



44.2915, -4.4727, 0.1067



47.6093, -12.5359, -32.4460



15.4475, -4.7572, -9.0387



# Inverse Universe

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



51.0692, 90.7423, -26.8852



49.8602, 92.6080, -23.7562



78.7210, 2.3081, 47.6708



42.6769, 3.0056, -0.1947



36.0779, 67.0711, -17.6680

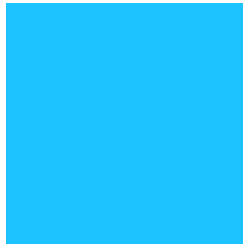


11.3377, 21.2138, -6.6085



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

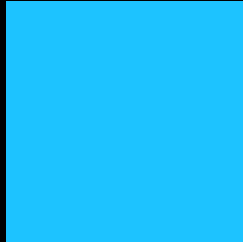
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694 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

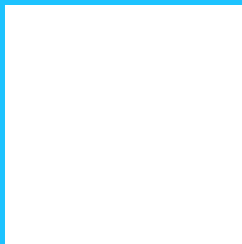
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694.



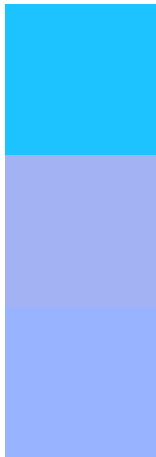
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694.

-19.7023, -40.5694.

# 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

68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694

### Protanopia

67.7739, 4.7812, -31.6432

### Deuteranopia

67.9232, 4.9616, -40.6421



## Tritanopia

68.0194, -32.3053, -15.2805

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694

## Protanomaly

66.7636, -7.5700, -37.1384

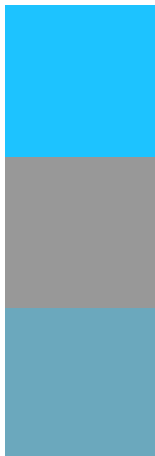
## Deuteranomaly

67.1146, -7.1761, -42.3477

## Tritanomaly

67.9503, -27.9823, -23.9408

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694

## Achromatopsia

56.0347, -2.9899, 3.0445

## Achromatomaly

58.9959, -14.7390, -12.2891

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694 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(29, 195, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(29, 195, 255)  
}
```

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(29, 195, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 195, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694 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(29, 195, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 195, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 195, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 195, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 195, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 195,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.1993, -19.7023, -40.5694 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 195, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 195,  
255) }
```

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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