

Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.3880, -25.0985,
-31.2986)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(68.3880, -25.0985,
-31.2986) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(68.4098,
-25.2063, -31.0932)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00C6F2
RGB	0, 198, 242
RGB Percent	0%, 78%, 95%
CMY	0.9997, 0.2235, 0.0510
CMYK	1.00, 0.18, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	191°, 100%, 47%
HSV	191°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	36.2211, 46.7990, 91.1285
YIQ	143.8140, -132.1320, -28.2920

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

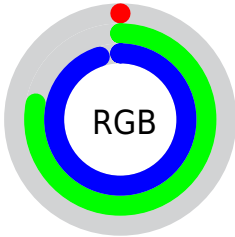
Format	Color
RYB	0, 109, 242
Decimal	50930
CIELab	74.06, -25.69, -33.20
CIELCh	74, 41.979, 232.266
Yxy	46.8006, 0.2080, 0.2687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278241010 (0xFF00C6F2)
YUV	143.8140, 48.4057, -126.1249
Hunter-Lab	68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932

Details

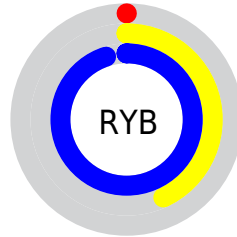
The HunterLab color **68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **45.4795, 67.6784, 29.2066**, and the grayscale version is **52.5946, -2.8063, 2.8576**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.6558, -39.5396, -6.7051**, and **48.4682, -15.4490, -27.2311** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.4066, -25.2016, -31.0992**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.0279, -26.6417, -28.4398**.

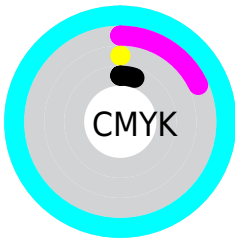
Distribution



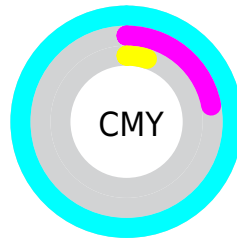
- Red (0%)
- Green (78%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (43%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (22%)
- Yellow (5%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932 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 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.4098, -25.2063,
-31.0932

68.4098, -25.2063,
-31.0932

193.3955,
-41.8454, -33.9633

57.3394, -23.2117,
-30.5262

92.4208, -29.0555,
-32.0829

46.9394, -21.1514,
-29.9259

105.2984,
-30.9310, -32.5014

37.2575, -19.0024,
-29.3144

118.7241,
-32.7833, -32.8680

28.3515, -16.7303,
-28.7418

132.6764,
-34.6174, -33.1836

20.2961, -14.2798,
-28.3243

147.1362,
-36.4376, -33.4494

13.1929, -11.5528,
-28.3694

162.0861,

6.7059, -11.7354,

-38.2473, -33.6669

-32.7927

177.5106,
-40.0491, -33.8377

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 68.4098, -25.2063,
-31.0932

■ 68.4098, -25.2063,
-31.0932

■ 68.4066, -25.2016,
-31.0992

■ 70.0279, -26.6417,
-28.4398

■ 71.8204, -27.4298,
-25.5739

■ 73.8277, -27.4211,
-22.4514

■ 76.0628, -26.5722,
-19.0768

■ 78.5310, -24.8777,

-15.4681

■ 81.2320, -22.3595,
-11.6509

■ 84.1613, -19.0582,
-7.6540

■ 87.3119, -15.0266,
-3.5065

■ 90.6749, -10.3241,
0.7638

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.4110, -35.1285, -11.2861



68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932



68.4110, -8.6474, -42.1258

Triad

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



68.4110, -25.2059, -31.0920



68.4110, 37.7976, -1.2736



68.4110, -17.3446, 29.2699

Complementary

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



68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932



45.4795, 67.6784, 29.2066

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.



68.4110, 1.4870, 30.5575



68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932



68.4110, 34.7950, 15.9531

Square

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



68.4110, -25.2059, -31.0920



68.4110, 28.7440, -22.0234



68.4110, 20.9481, 26.4264



68.4110, -30.9583, 22.2176

Rectangle

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



68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932



68.4110, 4.5310, -41.3373



68.4110, 20.9481, 26.4264



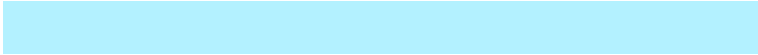
68.4110, -11.4713, 30.2924

Sweetspot

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



68.4110, -25.2059, -31.0920



89.2786, -20.2686, -8.1709



79.7880, -67.7195, 46.4618



40.6833, -10.1061, -4.6194

0.0000, NaN, NaN



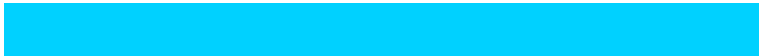
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



68.4110, -25.2059, -31.0920



72.5515, -26.6859, -33.0759



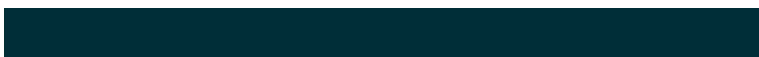
35.0048, 35.3685, -120.0966



41.7271, -4.6260, 0.4504



50.3227, -18.7197, -22.4885



14.9415, -5.9669, -5.7948

Inverse Universe

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



47.9127, 90.5539, -35.0057



50.8379, 96.0798, -37.0589



66.7024, 15.5380, 41.3720



39.9740, 2.9375, -0.5863



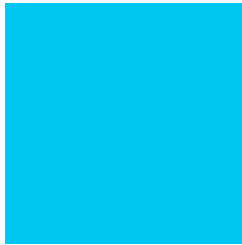
35.1423, 66.4673, -26.0127



10.1985, 19.3914, -8.3416

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

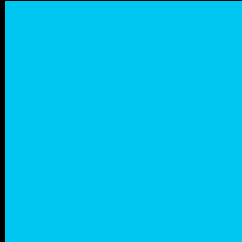
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

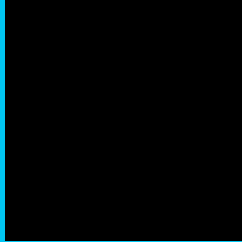
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932.

-25.2063, -31.0932.

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

68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932

Protanopia

68.0269, 2.9299, -22.0027

Deuteranopia

67.9215, 5.7243, -34.8601



Tritanopia

68.3981, -32.5033, -15.3265

Trichromacy



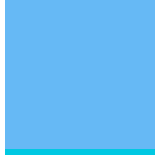
Original Color

68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932



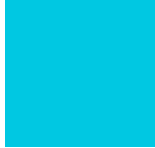
Protanomaly

66.4749, -13.0810, -28.0259



Deuteranomaly

66.4193, -10.5897, -36.3718



Tritanomaly

68.4102, -30.0069, -20.7305

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932



Achromatopsia

52.8104, -2.8178, 2.8693



Achromatomaly

56.6758, -17.5249, -10.5551

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932 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, 198, 242)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 198, 242)  
}
```

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, 198, 242) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 198, 242) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932 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, 198, 242) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 198, 242) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 198, 242)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 198, 242); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 198, 242);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 198,  
242) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.4098, -25.2063, -31.0932 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 198, 242) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 198,  
242) }
```

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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