

Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.4993, -32.1092,
-15.1732)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(68.4993, -32.1092,
-15.1732) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(68.4993,
-32.1092, -15.1732)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	13C9D9
RGB	19, 201, 217
RGB Percent	7%, 79%, 85%
CMY	0.9254, 0.2118, 0.1490
CMYK	0.91, 0.07, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	185°, 84%, 46%
HSV	185°, 91%, 85%
XYZ	33.6796, 46.9215, 72.9273
YIQ	148.4060, -113.6080, -33.6080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

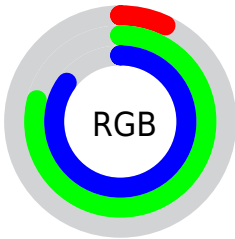
Format	Color
RYB	19, 114, 217
Decimal	1296857
CIELab	74.14, -34.71, -19.57
CIElCh	74, 39.852, 209.416
Yxy	46.9232, 0.2194, 0.3056
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279486937 (0xFF13C9D9)
YUV	148.4060, 33.8168, -113.4891
Hunter-Lab	68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732

Details

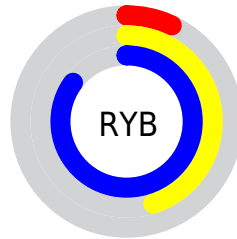
The HunterLab color **68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **40.0038, 60.8907, 24.8008**, and the grayscale version is **54.4879, -2.9073, 2.9604**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.6198, -39.6786, -6.7543**, and **48.1315, -21.9240, -12.8325** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **67.8755, -31.8534, -16.0761**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3345, -31.9318, -13.9717**.

Distribution



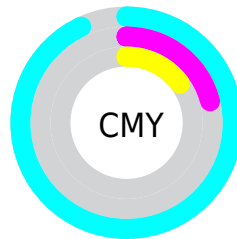
- Red (7%)
- Green (79%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732 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 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.4993, -32.1092,
-15.1732

68.4993, -32.1092,
-15.1732

193.5221,
-52.4334, -14.6056

57.4238, -29.5863,
-14.9655

92.5198, -36.9187,
-15.4020

47.0184, -26.9554,
-14.6934

105.4018,
-39.2355, -15.4320

37.3306, -24.1830,
-14.3538

118.8317,
-41.5079, -15.4098

28.4183, -21.2188,
-13.9488

132.7881,
-43.7439, -15.3382

20.3559, -17.9828,
-13.4923

147.2517,
-45.9498, -15.2197

13.2447, -14.5464,
-13.0365

162.2054,

6.7705, -11.8484,

-48.1306, -15.0568

-14.3415

177.6336,
-50.2906, -14.8515

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.4993, -32.1092,
-15.1732

■ 68.4993, -32.1092,
-15.1732

■ 67.8755, -31.8534,
-16.0761

■ 69.3345, -31.9318,
-13.9717

■ 70.3397, -31.0962,
-12.5355

■ 71.5336, -29.5438,
-10.8491

■ 72.9275, -27.2482,
-8.9101

■ 74.5274, -24.2079,

-6.7253

■ 76.3356, -20.4418,
-4.3080

■ 78.3513, -15.9842,
-1.6763

■ 80.5709, -10.8805,
1.1493

■ 82.9891, -5.1830,
4.1468

Harmonies

Analogous

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



68.5005, -35.8758, 4.0744



68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732



68.5005, -20.9209, -32.4982

Triad

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



68.5005, -32.1091, -15.1722



68.5005, 29.9261, -15.9365



68.5005, -3.2939, 29.7687

Complementary

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



68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732



40.0038, 60.8907, 24.8008

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.



68.5005, 15.5027, 27.0256



68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732



68.5005, 35.8937, 3.3811

Square

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



68.5005, -32.1091, -15.1722



68.5005, 14.8051, -33.0160



68.5005, 30.3582, 18.4209



68.5005, -20.3528, 27.2354

Rectangle

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



68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732



68.5005, -10.1042, -38.8484



68.5005, 30.3582, 18.4209



68.5005, 3.0343, 29.4478

Sweetspot

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



68.5005, -32.1091, -15.1722



92.5738, -22.5058, -3.9431



70.6192, -59.5173, 41.3121



42.4540, -11.2301, -2.3172

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



68.5005, -32.1091, -15.1722



81.4183, -38.1582, -19.3932



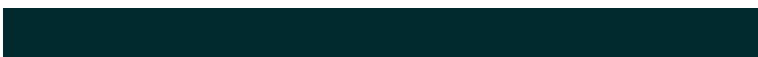
39.0065, 13.3178, -75.5141



38.2624, -4.6785, 0.7908



52.8793, -24.8700, -12.4074



13.6600, -6.5788, -2.8721

Inverse Universe

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



44.0863, 82.3428, -45.7100



52.1758, 100.7811, -54.8773



55.7580, 20.4846, 34.0597



36.4084, 2.7984, -0.9686



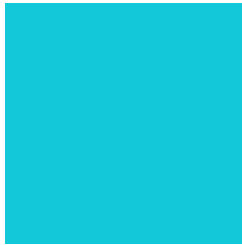
33.8328, 65.3780, -35.7985



8.6433, 16.7517, -9.5299

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

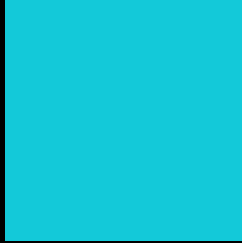
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

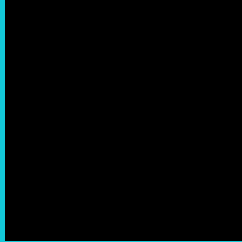
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

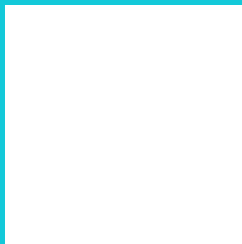
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732.



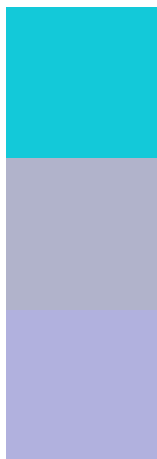
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732.

-32.1092, -15.1732.

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

68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732

Protanopia

67.7489, 0.0841, -7.6975

Deuteranopia

67.8714, 4.9347, -18.4611



Tritanopia

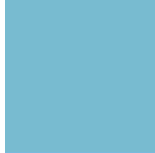
68.5068, -32.0800, -15.1619

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732



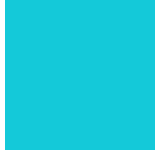
Protanomaly

66.3986, -16.9958, -12.6688



Deuteranomaly

66.5419, -13.9145, -19.5718



Tritanomaly

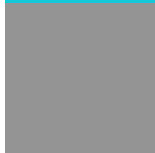
68.5068, -32.0800, -15.1619

Monochromacy



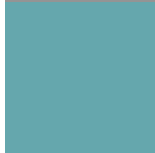
Original Color

68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732



Achromatopsia

54.4186, -2.9036, 2.9567



Achromatomaly

57.8111, -18.6419, -5.2499

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732 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(19, 201, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(19, 201, 217)  
}
```

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(19, 201, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(19, 201, 217) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732 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(19, 201, 217) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(19, 201, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(19, 201, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(19, 201, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 201, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(19, 201,  
217) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.4993, -32.1092, -15.1732 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(19, 201, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(19, 201,  
217) }
```

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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