

Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.6156, -38.5714,
-2.4989)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(68.6156, -38.5714,
-2.4989) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(68.6154,
-38.5722, -2.4971)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00CCC2
RGB	0, 204, 194
RGB Percent	0%, 80%, 76%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2000, 0.2392
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.05, 0.20
HSL	177°, 100%, 40%
HSV	177°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	31.3304, 47.0807, 58.4751
YIQ	141.8640, -118.3740, -46.3580

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

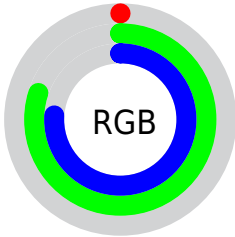
Format	Color
RYB	0, 105, 204
Decimal	52418
CIELab	74.24, -43.58, -6.98
CIELCh	74, 44.134, 189.097
Yxy	47.0825, 0.2289, 0.3439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278242498 (0xFF00CCC2)
YUV	141.8640, 25.7030, -124.4147
Hunter-Lab	68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971

Details

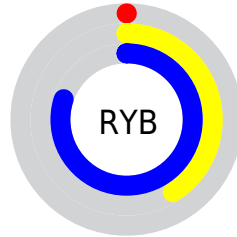
The HunterLab color **68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **35.8617, 61.4696, 22.6973**, and the grayscale version is **51.8948, -2.7690, 2.8195**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.2360, -41.5169, -4.5495**, and **48.3921, -27.3092, -1.5333** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.6164, -38.5734, -2.4956**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7610, -37.9321, -2.8132**.

Distribution



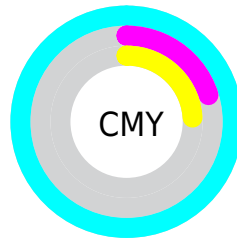
- Red (0%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (24%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971 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 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.6154, -38.5722,
-2.4971

68.6154, -38.5722,
-2.4971

193.6863,
-62.5985, 1.9294

57.5334, -35.5152,
-2.7765

92.6481, -44.3499,
-1.7890

47.1208, -32.3068,
-3.0021

105.5359,
-47.1108, -1.3692

37.4255, -28.9027,
-3.1668

118.9713,
-49.8057, -0.9089

28.5049, -25.2368,
-3.2633

132.9329,
-52.4452, -0.4103

20.4334, -21.2054,
-3.2814

147.4016,
-55.0378, 0.1244

13.3119, -17.4655,
-3.2079

162.3602,

6.8533, -11.9932,

-57.5905, 0.6935

-3.8512

177.7932,
-60.1091, 1.2957

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.6154, -38.5722,
-2.4971

■ 68.6154, -38.5722,
-2.4971

■ 68.6164, -38.5734,
-2.4956

■ 68.7610, -37.9321,
-2.8132

■ 69.0224, -36.8291,
-2.9753

■ 69.4393, -35.1183,
-2.9305

■ 70.0302, -32.7412,
-2.6548

■ 70.8081, -29.6660,

-2.1328

■ 71.7825, -25.8839,
-1.3567

■ 72.9588, -21.4059,
-0.3256

■ 74.3395, -16.2596,
0.9557

■ 75.9245, -10.4856,
2.4773

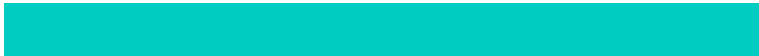
Harmonies

Analogous

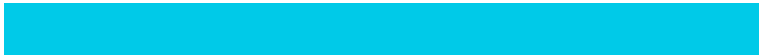
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



68.6167, -36.8977, 15.8688



68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971



68.6167, -31.7891, -24.5428

Triad

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



68.6167, -38.5723, -2.4962



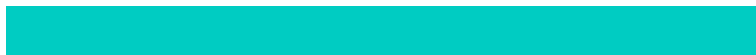
68.6167, 23.1554, -32.4317



68.6167, 11.0530, 30.4421

Complementary

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



68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971



35.8617, 61.4696, 22.6973

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.



68.6167, 29.8752, 23.5080



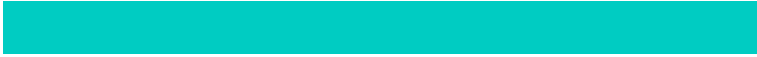
68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971



68.6167, 37.4154, -11.1210

Square

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



68.6167, -38.5723, -2.4962



68.6167, 2.7134, -44.8842



68.6167, 40.0098, 9.4316



68.6167, -9.8184, 31.5040

Rectangle

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



68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971



68.6167, -22.8532, -37.1195



68.6167, 40.0098, 9.4316



68.6167, 17.8952, 28.8453

Sweetspot

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



68.6167, -38.5723, -2.4962



93.8216, -27.8002, -0.4798



65.7672, -56.1368, 39.5417



43.0943, -14.0431, -0.5000

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



68.6167, -38.5723, -2.4962



88.2953, -49.6721, -3.1337



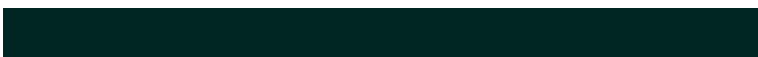
39.9960, 4.6200, -59.9612



35.6612, -4.7514, 1.2072



54.4401, -30.5792, -2.0338



12.3772, -6.8732, -0.6332

Inverse Universe

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



35.8617, 61.4696, 22.6973



46.1387, 79.0742, 29.3467



45.2344, 34.1512, 28.4696



33.4999, 1.2355, 2.6219



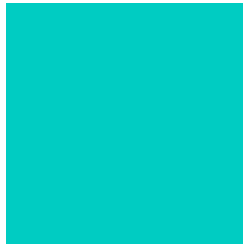
28.4566, 48.7955, 17.9028



6.4880, 11.1743, 3.7013

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

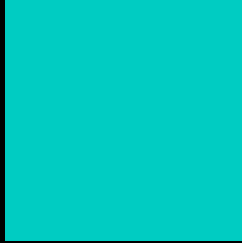
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

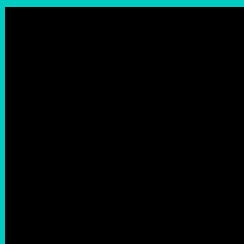
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

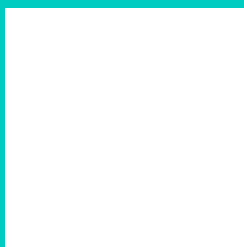
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971.



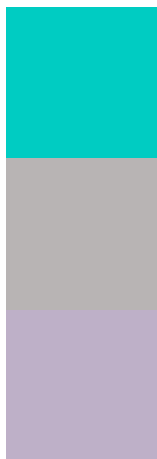
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.6154,

-38.5722, -2.4971.

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

68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971

Protanopia

67.9177, -2.3576, 4.1145

Deuteranopia

67.9470, 5.0523, -5.7245



Tritanopia

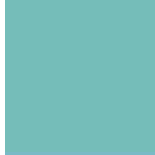
68.8047, -30.9226, -14.7119

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971



Protanomaly

66.0908, -23.0455, -0.8546



Deuteranomaly

65.7723, -18.3857, -7.9539



Tritanomaly

68.6336, -33.9302, -10.4119

Monochromacy



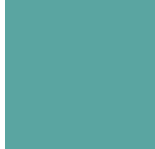
Original Color

68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971



Achromatopsia

52.0094, -2.7751, 2.8258



Achromatomaly

56.2647, -21.9912, -1.2462

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971 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, 194)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 204, 194)  
}
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 204, 194) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971 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, 194) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 204, 194) }
```

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, 194) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 204, 194); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 204, 194);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 204,  
194) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.6154, -38.5722, -2.4971 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, 194) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 204,  
194) }
```

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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