

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.6488, -19.9487,  
-39.7581)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.6488, -19.9487,  
-39.7581) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.6112,  
-19.8618, -39.8246)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	24C4FF
RGB	36, 196, 255
RGB Percent	14%, 77%, 100%
CMY	0.8587, 0.2314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.86, 0.23, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	196°, 100%, 57%
HSV	196°, 86%, 100%
XYZ	38.5175, 47.0750, 101.6640
YIQ	154.8860, -114.2990, -15.5710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

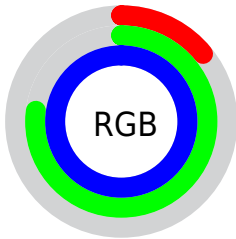
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	36, 128, 255
Decimal	2409727
CIE Lab	74.24, -18.95, -39.89
CIE LCh	74, 44.166, 244.595
Yxy	47.0765, 0.2057, 0.2514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280599807 (0xFF24C4FF)
YUV	154.8860, 49.3562, -104.2630
Hunter-Lab	68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246

# Details

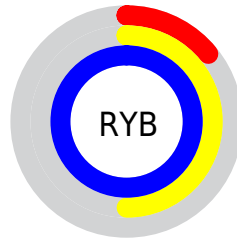
The HunterLab color **68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **54.3843, 54.6708, 32.6464**, and the grayscale version is **57.0486, -3.0440, 3.0996**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3372, -37.1606, -7.0780**, and **48.3975, -11.4257, -35.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.1362, -17.4744, -44.3674**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.3308, -21.3959, -35.0587**.

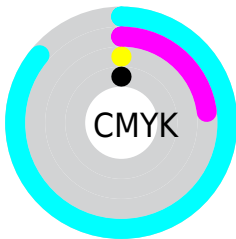
# Distribution



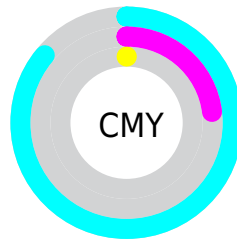
- Red (14%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (86%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246 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 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.6112, -19.8618,  
-39.8246

68.6112, -19.8618,  
-39.8246

193.6801,  
-33.8060, -44.0594

57.5292, -18.2518,  
-39.1548

92.6433, -23.0115,  
-41.0757

47.1170, -16.6058,  
-38.4873

105.5308,  
-24.5648, -41.6419

37.4219, -14.9087,  
-37.8651

118.9660,  
-26.1098, -42.1622

28.5017, -13.1376,  
-37.3797

132.9275,  
-27.6499, -42.6354

20.4305, -11.2555,  
-37.2330

147.3960,  
-29.1876, -43.0611

13.3094, -9.1965,  
-37.9428

162.3544,

6.8502, -11.9878,

-30.7251, -43.4398

-44.4841

177.7872,  
-32.2641, -43.7722

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 68.6112, -19.8618,  
-39.8246

■ 68.6112, -19.8618,  
-39.8246

■ 66.1362, -17.4744,  
-44.3674

■ 71.3308, -21.3959,  
-35.0587

■ 65.1632, -16.3223,  
-46.2132

■ 74.3062, -22.0167,  
-30.0872

■ 77.5411, -21.7182,  
-24.9393

■ 81.0309, -20.5298,  
-19.6526

■ 84.7665, -18.5025,

-14.2647

■ 88.7362, -15.6997,  
-8.8091

■ 92.9272, -12.1899,  
-3.3144

■ 97.3259, -8.0419,  
2.1968

■ 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.



68.6123, -33.3510, -21.3193



68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246



68.6123, -0.4593, -45.5081

# Triad

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



68.6123, -19.8616, -39.8226



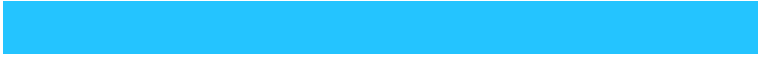
68.6123, 40.5039, 6.6882



68.6123, -24.7583, 28.0956

# Complementary

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



68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246



54.3843, 54.6708, 32.6464

# 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.



68.6123, -6.8122, 31.6990



68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246



68.6123, 32.1240, 21.8852

# Square

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



68.6123, -19.8616, -39.8226



68.6123, 35.9536, -14.4994



68.6123, 14.1898, 29.8179



68.6123, -35.9352, 18.0271



# Rectangle

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



68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246



68.6123, 13.6311, -40.1792



68.6123, 14.1898, 29.8179



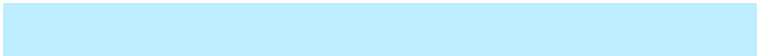
68.6123, -19.4006, 29.9423

# Sweetspot

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



68.6123, -19.8616, -39.8226



88.6838, -15.7404, -8.8795



85.2709, -68.5727, 43.9110



40.3816, -7.7686, -4.9850

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.6123, -19.8616, -39.8226



65.1632, -16.3223, -46.2132



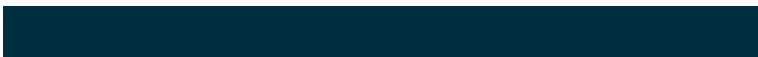
37.9890, 37.8150, -123.5853



44.2773, -4.4499, 0.0897



47.3788, -12.2007, -32.8816



15.3833, -4.6666, -9.1538



# Inverse Universe

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



51.4870, 89.6072, -26.8463



49.8174, 92.4552, -23.1679



80.3298, -0.2979, 48.2601



42.6754, 2.9977, -0.1737



36.0473, 66.9618, -17.2474

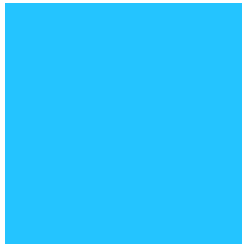


11.3289, 21.1824, -6.4883



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

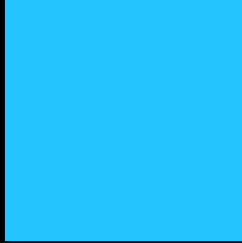
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246 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

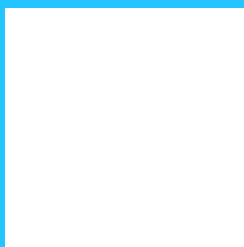
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246.

-19.8618, -39.8246.

# 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

68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246

### Protanopia

68.1451, 4.5168, -31.0187

### Deuteranopia

68.2897, 4.6728, -39.9781



## Tritanopia

68.3981, -32.5033, -15.3265

# Trichromacy



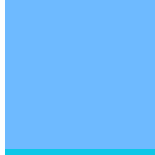
## Original Color

68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246



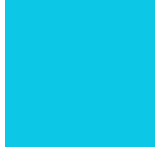
## Protanomaly

67.2274, -7.5286, -36.3128



## Deuteranomaly

67.5669, -7.1814, -41.5097



## Tritanomaly

68.3388, -28.1389, -23.9734

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246



## Achromatopsia

57.2519, -3.0548, 3.1106



## Achromatomaly

59.9631, -14.2590, -12.0375

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246 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(36, 196, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(36, 196, 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(36, 196, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(36, 196, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246 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(36, 196, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(36, 196, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(36, 196, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(36, 196, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 196, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(36, 196,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.6112, -19.8618, -39.8246 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(36, 196, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(36, 196,  
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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