

Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.6826, -12.9541,
-48.5673)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(68.6826, -12.9541,
-48.5673) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(68.2042,
-16.3292, -40.5013)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42C1FF
RGB	66, 193, 255
RGB Percent	26%, 76%, 100%
CMY	0.7411, 0.2431, 0.0000
CMYK	0.74, 0.24, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	200°, 100%, 63%
HSV	200°, 74%, 100%
XYZ	39.3667, 46.5181, 101.5117
YIQ	162.0950, -95.5940, -7.6420

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

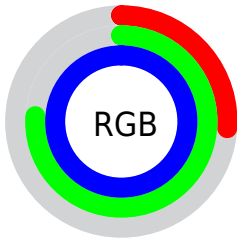
Format	Color
R _{YB}	66, 142, 255
Decimal	4375039
CIE _{Lab}	73.88, -14.71, -40.41
CIE _{LCh}	74, 43.007, 250.000
Yxy	46.5197, 0.2101, 0.2482
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282565119 (0xFF42C1FF)
YUV	162.0950, 45.8022, -84.2753
Hunter-Lab	68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013

Details

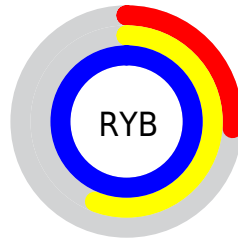
The HunterLab color **68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **60.9055, 39.7909, 33.2067**, and the grayscale version is **59.9963, -3.2013, 3.2597**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.6045, -32.8161, -7.9612**, and **47.7843, -10.5138, -37.0299** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9828, -14.2327, -46.5267**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.7044, -17.4741, -34.3499**.

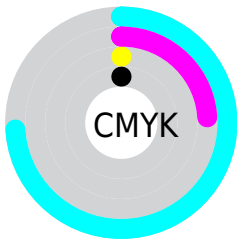
Distribution



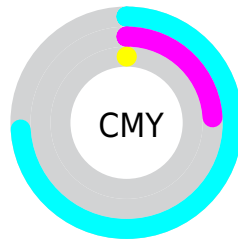
- Red (26%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013 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 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.2042, -16.3292,
-40.5013

68.2042, -16.3292,
-40.5013

193.1046,
-28.6081, -44.8471

57.1455, -14.9543,
-39.8254

92.1934, -19.0492,
-41.7721

46.7580, -13.5607,
-39.1563

105.0609,
-20.4039, -42.3500

37.0896, -12.1376,
-38.5402

118.4769,
-21.7591, -42.8830

28.1982, -10.6684,
-38.0750

132.4199,
-23.1172, -43.3692

20.1590, -9.1264,
-37.9771

146.8706,
-24.4800, -43.8082

13.0742, -7.4630,
-38.8044

161.8118,

6.5552, -10.1279,

-25.8486, -44.2004

-46.7068

177.2279,
-27.2244, -44.5463

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 68.2042, -16.3292,
-40.5013

■ 68.2042, -16.3292,
-40.5013

■ 64.9828, -14.2327,
-46.5267

■ 71.7044, -17.4741,
-34.3499

■ 62.0314, -11.2185,
-52.3996

■ 75.4747, -17.6873,
-28.1226

■ 60.3960, -9.1123,
-55.8190

■ 79.5048, -17.0186,
-21.8603

■ 83.7805, -15.5346,
-15.5991

■ 88.2859, -13.3092,

-9.3672

■ 93.0053, -10.4166,
-3.1844

■ 97.9234, -6.9278,
2.9362

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.



68.2053, -30.7242, -24.3043



68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013



68.2053, 3.1786, -43.1544

Triad

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



68.2053, -16.3290, -40.4993



68.2053, 38.6079, 9.7764



68.2053, -26.6881, 26.2477

Complementary

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



68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013



60.9055, 39.7909, 33.2067

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.



68.2053, -10.2065, 30.8463



68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013



68.2053, 28.4590, 23.3227

Square

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



68.2053, -16.3290, -40.4993



68.2053, 36.4780, -10.0530



68.2053, 10.0440, 29.9578



68.2053, -36.2091, 15.0981

Rectangle

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



68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013



68.2053, 16.7144, -36.2759



68.2053, 10.0440, 29.9578



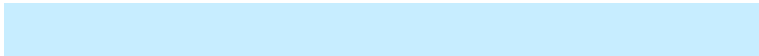
68.2053, -21.8614, 28.4409

Sweetspot

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



68.2053, -16.3290, -40.4993



89.2655, -12.7513, -8.0566



86.1287, -64.1690, 38.3935



40.7173, -6.2282, -4.5060

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



68.2053, -16.3290, -40.4993



63.5074, -12.8692, -49.4174



41.9767, 32.5034, -107.1939



44.0659, -4.1078, -0.1647



43.9821, -7.0926, -39.6628



14.4334, -3.2910, -10.9360

Inverse Universe

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



53.8594, 80.7842, -20.9384



50.4089, 88.6617, -18.5187



85.4548, -7.6946, 48.9445



42.6533, 2.8794, 0.1403



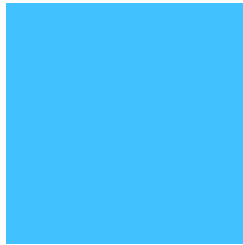
35.6101, 65.3976, -11.2082



11.2020, 20.7300, -4.7481

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

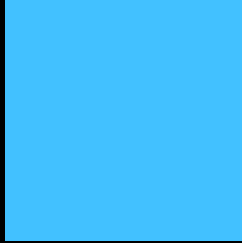
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013 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

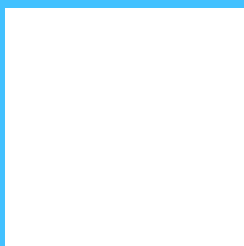
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013.

-16.3292, -40.5013.

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

68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013

Protanopia

67.7414, 4.7611, -32.3899

Deuteranopia

67.9232, 4.9616, -40.6421



Tritanopia

68.1905, -31.6391, -15.0214

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013

Protanomaly

67.0954, -4.8130, -36.4992

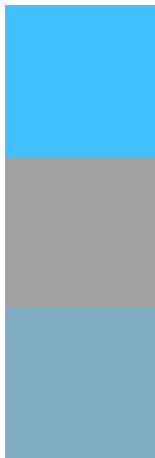
Deuteranomaly

67.5025, -4.2226, -41.5767

Tritanomaly

67.9096, -26.4143, -23.9776

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013

Achromatopsia

60.1088, -3.2073, 3.2658

Achromatomaly

61.9554, -11.4445, -12.0015

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013 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(66, 193, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 193, 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(66, 193, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 193, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013 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(66, 193, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 193, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(66, 193, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 193, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 193, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 193,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.2042, -16.3292, -40.5013 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 193, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 193,  
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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