

Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.7764, -18.8686,
-39.5091)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(68.7764, -18.8686,
-39.5091) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(68.8503,
-18.9751, -39.3778)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33C4FF
RGB	51, 196, 255
RGB Percent	20%, 77%, 100%
CMY	0.7999, 0.2314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.80, 0.23, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	197°, 100%, 60%
HSV	197°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	39.1552, 47.4036, 101.6938
YIQ	159.3710, -105.3590, -12.3910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

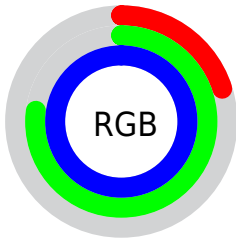
Format	Color
R _Y B	51, 136, 255
Decimal	3392767
CIE Lab	74.45, -17.82, -39.55
CIE LCh	74, 43.382, 245.746
Yxy	47.4052, 0.2080, 0.2518
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281582847 (0xFF33C4FF)
YUV	159.3710, 47.1451, -95.0414
Hunter-Lab	68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778

Details

The HunterLab color **68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778** 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 **57.1442, 48.1088, 32.8024**, and the grayscale version is **58.8804, -3.1417, 3.1991**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.6298, -36.0400, -6.6776**, and **48.3975, -11.4257, -35.8280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **66.0819, -16.8304, -44.4592**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.8807, -20.2092, -34.0974**.

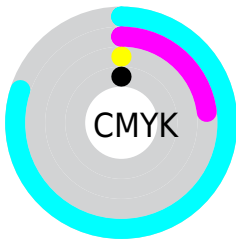
Distribution



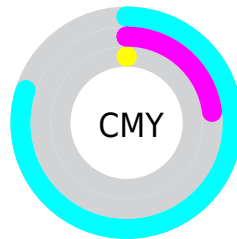
- Red (20%)
- Green (77%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (23%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778 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 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

68.8503, -18.9751,
-39.3778

68.8503, -18.9751,
-39.3778

194.0179,
-32.4738, -43.5395

57.7547, -17.4288,
-38.7123

92.9076, -22.0091,
-40.6158

47.3280, -15.8514,
-38.0463

105.8068,
-23.5092, -41.1741

37.6174, -14.2292,
-37.4210

119.2532,
-25.0034, -41.6862

28.6802, -12.5414,
-36.9238

133.2255,
-26.4948, -42.1508

20.5903, -10.7542,
-36.7481

147.7044,
-27.9859, -42.5678

13.4479, -8.8074,
-37.3880

162.6729,

7.0174, -11.4406,

-29.4784, -42.9376

-43.2293

178.1155,
-30.9740, -43.2612

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 68.8503, -18.9751,
-39.3778

■ 68.8503, -18.9751,
-39.3778

■ 66.0819, -16.8304,
-44.4592

■ 71.8807, -20.2092,
-34.0974

■ 63.5376, -13.9158,
-49.3751

■ 75.1743, -20.5135,
-28.6542

■ 63.5358, -13.9136,
-49.3788

■ 78.7283, -19.9102,
-23.0853

■ 82.5333, -18.4478,
-17.4304

■ 86.5771, -16.1891,

-11.7246

■ 90.8462, -13.2037,
-5.9971

■ 95.3263, -9.5621,
-0.2709

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.



68.8514, -32.5541, -21.6351



68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778



68.8514, 0.2702, -44.3189

Triad

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



68.8514, -18.9749, -39.3758



68.8514, 39.5757, 7.3590



68.8514, -25.0090, 27.5685

Complementary

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



68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778



57.1442, 48.1088, 32.8024

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.



68.8514, -7.5380, 31.3828



68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778



68.8514, 30.9158, 22.0872

Square

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



68.8514, -18.9749, -39.3758



68.8514, 35.6043, -13.2979



68.8514, 13.0845, 29.7155



68.8514, -35.7453, 17.3108

Rectangle

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



68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778



68.8514, 14.0930, -38.7360



68.8514, 13.0845, 29.7155



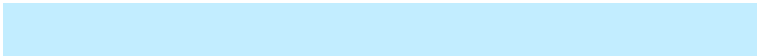
68.8514, -19.8104, 29.4872

Sweetspot

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



68.8514, -18.9749, -39.3758



89.1093, -14.4827, -8.2933



85.6297, -66.7271, 41.6152



40.5251, -7.1839, -4.7810

0.0000, NaN, NaN



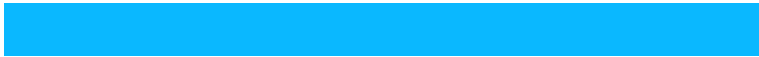
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



68.8514, -18.9749, -39.3758



64.5356, -15.1373, -47.4163



40.1839, 34.1904, -114.2309



44.2059, -4.3344, 0.0038



46.2196, -10.4937, -35.1176



15.0597, -4.2061, -9.7437

Inverse Universe

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



52.5499, 85.9902, -25.0381



49.9503, 91.3467, -21.5762



82.4563, -3.4067, 48.4960



42.6679, 2.9577, -0.0674



35.8950, 66.4181, -15.1524



11.2849, 21.0260, -5.8875

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

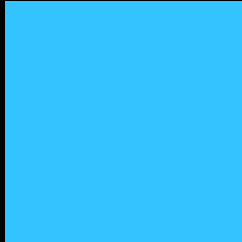
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778 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

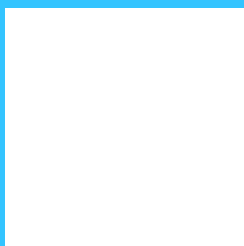
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778.



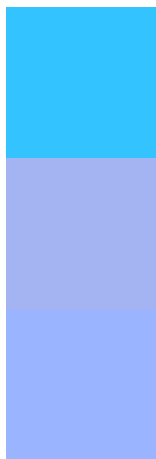
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.8503,

-18.9751, -39.3778.

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

68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778

Protanopia

68.2228, 4.7777, -30.8830

Deuteranopia

68.4332, 5.1542, -39.7089



Tritanopia

68.7772, -32.7015, -15.3724

Trichromacy



Original Color

68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778

Protanomaly

67.5457, -6.4054, -35.7312

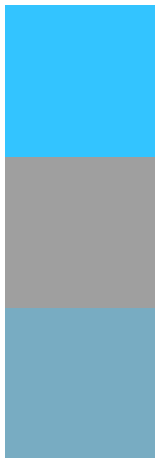
Deuteranomaly

67.9115, -5.9675, -40.8548

Tritanomaly

68.7143, -28.4296, -23.3887

Monochromacy



Original Color

68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778

Achromatopsia

58.8816, -3.1418, 3.1991

Achromatomaly

61.1499, -12.9142, -12.0323

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778 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(51, 196, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 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(51, 196, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 196, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778 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(51, 196, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 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(51, 196, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 196, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 196, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 196,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.8503, -18.9751, -39.3778 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 196, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 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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