

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.9495, -36.5513,  
-7.2771)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.9495, -36.5513,  
-7.2771) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.9531,  
-36.5556, -7.2723)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00CCCC
RGB	0, 204, 204
RGB Percent	0%, 80%, 80%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2000, 0.2000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	180°, 100%, 40%
HSV	180°, 100%, 80%
XYZ	32.4919, 47.5453, 64.5913
YIQ	143.0040, -121.5840, -43.2480

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

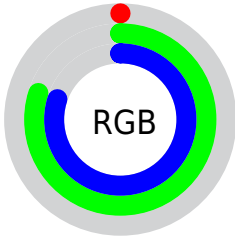
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 102, 204
Decimal	52428
CIELab	74.54, -40.64, -11.95
CIELCh	75, 42.358, 196.385
Yxy	47.5471, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278242508 (0xFF00CCCC)
YUV	143.0040, 30.0710, -125.4145
Hunter-Lab	68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723

# Details

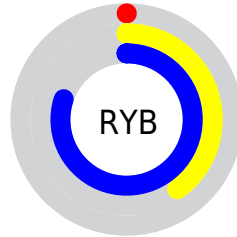
The HunterLab color **68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CCCC**, and the color name is **robin egg blue**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **35.8314, 61.3554, 23.1510**, and the grayscale version is **52.3359, -2.7925, 2.8435**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.4797, -40.2202, -6.9460**, and **48.6795, -25.5938, -5.5954** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.9542, -36.5565, -7.2717**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.0653, -36.1171, -7.1165**.

# Distribution



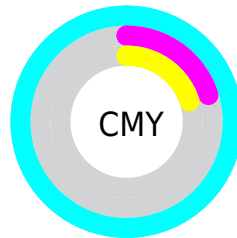
- Red (0%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (80%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723 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 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.9531, -36.5556,  
-7.2723

68.9531, -36.5556,  
-7.2723

194.1633,  
-59.3297, -4.4274

57.8518, -33.6813,  
-7.3457

93.0213, -42.0037,  
-6.9546

47.4188, -30.6714,  
-7.3573

105.9256,  
-44.6140, -6.7202

37.7015, -27.4855,  
-7.3001

119.3769,  
-47.1659, -6.4396

28.7571, -24.0637,  
-7.1672

133.3538,  
-49.6691, -6.1155

20.6591, -20.3115,  
-6.9516

147.8372,  
-52.1313, -5.7502

13.5077, -16.5325,  
-6.6508

162.8100,

7.0882, -12.4043,

-54.5588, -5.3459

-7.1317

178.2568,  
-56.9568, -4.9044

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.9531, -36.5556,  
-7.2723

■ 68.9531, -36.5556,  
-7.2723

■ 68.9542, -36.5565,  
-7.2717

■ 69.0653, -36.1171,  
-7.1165

■ 69.2929, -35.2204,  
-6.7996

■ 69.6755, -33.7202,  
-6.2692

■ 70.2317, -31.5558,  
-5.5037

■ 70.9749, -28.6930,

-4.4907

■ 71.9147, -25.1204,  
-3.2255

■ 73.0568, -20.8463,  
-1.7107

■ 74.4041, -15.8961,  
0.0456

■ 75.9565, -10.3084,  
2.0304

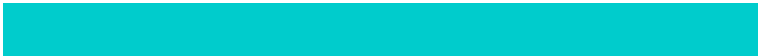
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.9544, -36.9377, 11.7501



68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723



68.9544, -28.0417, -27.9737

# Triad

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



68.9544, -36.5557, -7.2714



68.9544, 26.1205, -26.2140



68.9544, 5.5150, 30.5007

# Complementary

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



68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723



35.8314, 61.3554, 23.1510

# 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.



68.9544, 24.6106, 25.1723



68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723



68.9544, 37.3829, -5.3330

# Square

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



68.9544, -36.5557, -7.2714



68.9544, 7.3954, -40.8479



68.9544, 36.8011, 13.2132



68.9544, -14.1032, 30.2537



# Rectangle

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



68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723



68.9544, -18.2887, -38.3885



68.9544, 36.8011, 13.2132



68.9544, 12.2498, 29.3851

# Sweetspot

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



68.9544, -36.5557, -7.2714



93.9490, -27.0718, -2.2884



65.7339, -56.2793, 39.5184



43.1620, -13.6546, -1.4593

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.9544, -36.5557, -7.2714



88.7355, -47.0437, -9.3577



38.1442, 8.0974, -65.1525



35.6750, -4.6743, 1.0097



54.7043, -29.0018, -5.7689



12.4251, -6.5872, -1.3103



# Inverse Universe

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



35.8314, 61.3554, 23.1510



46.1086, 78.9623, 29.7942



46.5733, 30.9061, 29.2376



33.4868, 1.1650, 2.8087



28.4253, 48.6793, 18.3677

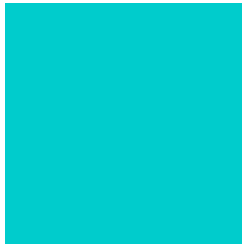


6.4563, 11.0566, 4.1718



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

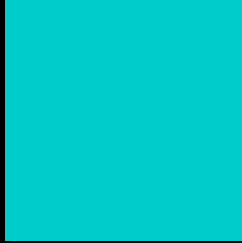
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

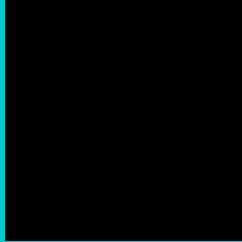
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

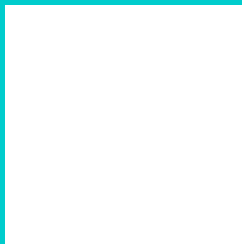
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723.



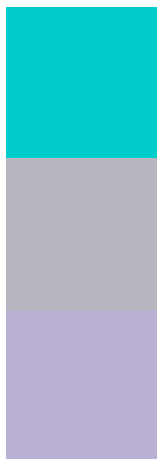
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.9531,

-36.5556, -7.2723.

# 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

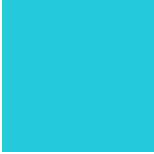
68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723

### Protanopia

68.4344, -1.4812, -0.0627

### Deuteranopia

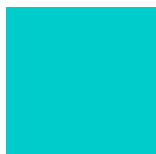
68.2177, 5.1826, -10.8671



## Tritanopia

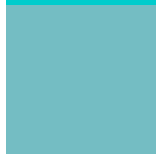
69.0625, -31.5911, -14.9409

# Trichromacy



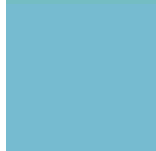
## Original Color

68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723



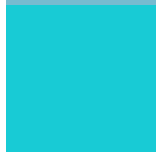
## Protanomaly

66.3689, -21.3393, -5.6003



## Deuteranomaly

66.2920, -17.3887, -12.8271



## Tritanomaly

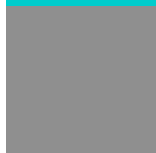
69.0725, -33.6773, -12.0627

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723



## Achromatopsia

52.4097, -2.7964, 2.8475



## Achromatomaly

56.4367, -21.0817, -2.9900

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723 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, 204)` looks like.

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

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, 204) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723 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, 204) }
```



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

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

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, 204) colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.9531, -36.5556, -7.2723 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, 204) }
```

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

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

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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