

Converting Colors

HunterLab(69.2763, -33.1397,
-15.0503)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(69.2763, -33.1397,
-15.0503) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(69.1566,
-32.8999, -15.4184)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00CBDB
RGB	0, 203, 219
RGB Percent	0%, 80%, 86%
CMY	0.9998, 0.2039, 0.1412
CMYK	1.00, 0.07, 0.00, 0.14
HSL	184°, 100%, 43%
HSV	184°, 100%, 86%
XYZ	34.1421, 47.8264, 74.4498
YIQ	144.1270, -126.1240, -38.0600

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

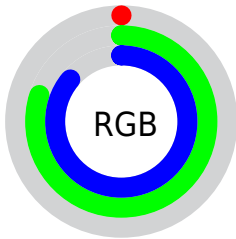
Format	Color
RYB	0, 105, 219
Decimal	52187
CIELab	74.72, -35.58, -19.79
CIELCh	75, 40.717, 209.081
Yxy	47.8281, 0.2183, 0.3058
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278242267 (0xFF00CBDB)
YUV	144.1270, 36.9124, -126.3994
Hunter-Lab	69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184

Details

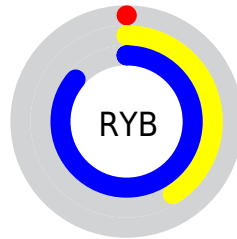
The HunterLab color **69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCCC**. The color can be described as middle washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **39.2842, 64.8415, 25.3396**, and the grayscale version is **52.7613, -2.8152, 2.8666**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.5142, -40.0869, -6.8988**, and **48.8468, -22.2968, -12.9220** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **69.1563, -32.8991, -15.4196**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.8266, -33.1016, -14.4585**.

Distribution



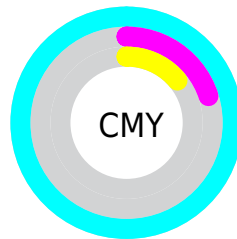
- Red (0%)
- Green (80%)
- Blue (86%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (86%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (14%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (14%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184 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 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

69.1566, -32.8999,
-15.4184

69.1566, -32.8999,
-15.4184

194.4506,
-53.5634, -14.8864

58.0438, -30.3307,
-15.2073

93.2461, -37.7953,
-15.6547

47.5985, -27.6511,
-14.9319

106.1603,
-40.1523, -15.6886

37.8679, -24.8270,
-14.5895

119.6212,
-42.4634, -15.6704

28.9091, -21.8080,
-14.1820

133.6072,
-44.7367, -15.6028

20.7954, -18.5139,
-13.7232

148.0995,
-46.9785, -15.4884

13.6260, -14.9396,
-13.2637

163.0809,

7.2259, -12.6453,

-49.1941, -15.3295

-14.0417

178.5360,
-51.3878, -15.1282

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 69.1566, -32.8999,
-15.4184

■ 69.1566, -32.8999,
-15.4184

■ 69.1563, -32.8991,
-15.4196

■ 69.8266, -33.1016,
-14.4585

■ 70.6310, -32.7783,
-13.3092

■ 71.6102, -31.7820,
-11.9190

■ 72.7816, -30.0566,
-10.2739

■ 74.1562, -27.5771,

-8.3715

■ 75.7402, -24.3436,
-6.2183

■ 77.5358, -20.3761,
-3.8274

■ 79.5422, -15.7102,
-1.2167

■ 81.7559, -10.3923,
1.5931

Harmonies

Analogous

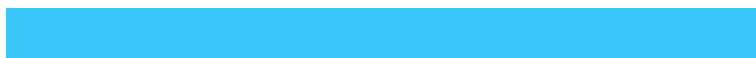
The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



69.1579, -36.6592, 4.3214



69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184



69.1579, -21.5376, -33.3257

Triad

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



69.1579, -32.8998, -15.4174



69.1579, 30.6436, -16.6546



69.1579, -3.1049, 30.3402

Complementary

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



69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184



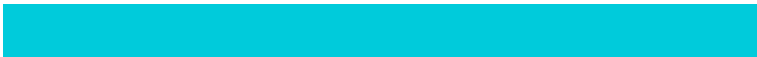
39.2842, 64.8415, 25.3396

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.



69.1579, 16.1653, 27.4939



69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184



69.1579, 36.9030, 3.2028

Square

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



69.1579, -32.8998, -15.4174



69.1579, 15.0382, -34.1656



69.1579, 31.3423, 18.6577



69.1579, -20.6225, 27.8294

Rectangle

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



69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184



69.1579, -10.5007, -39.9684



69.1579, 31.3423, 18.6577



69.1579, 3.3870, 29.9950

Sweetspot

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



69.1579, -32.8998, -15.4174



92.0595, -24.3535, -4.6309



71.2022, -60.8868, 42.4431



42.1584, -12.2380, -2.7152

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



69.1579, -32.8998, -15.4174



82.1113, -39.0196, -18.3998



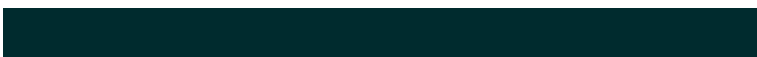
36.4509, 18.8375, -86.2201



38.2860, -4.7161, 0.8187



53.3179, -25.4145, -11.7801



13.7528, -6.6930, -2.7415

Inverse Universe

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



44.0152, 85.1669, -47.4969



52.2853, 101.1635, -56.3170



54.3200, 24.6757, 33.9021



36.4109, 2.8118, -1.0041



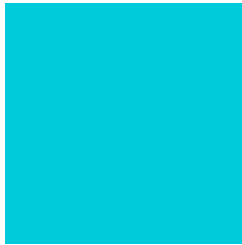
33.9022, 65.6203, -36.7108



8.6581, 16.8034, -9.7243

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

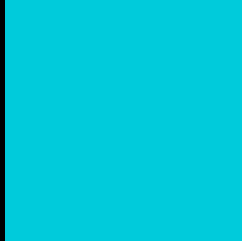
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

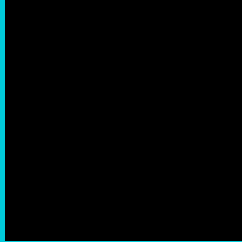
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

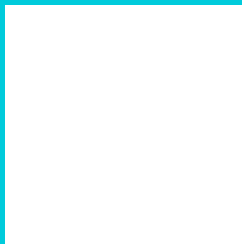
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184.



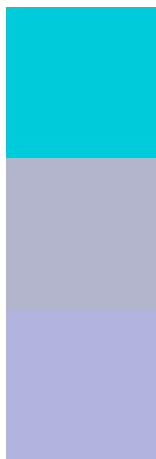
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 69.1566,

-32.8999, -15.4184.

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

69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184

Protanopia

68.5852, 0.0438, -7.6673

Deuteranopia

68.7064, 4.8971, -18.4336



Tritanopia

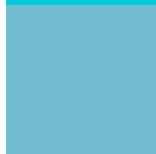
69.1939, -32.7543, -15.3619

Trichromacy



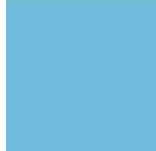
Original Color

69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184



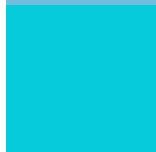
Protanomaly

66.8025, -18.6532, -13.2790



Deuteranomaly

66.9461, -15.5487, -20.2244



Tritanomaly

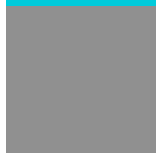
69.1799, -32.8089, -15.3830

Monochromacy



Original Color

69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184



Achromatopsia

52.8104, -2.8178, 2.8693



Achromatomaly

56.6797, -19.7664, -5.7227

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184 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, 203, 219)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 203, 219)  
}
```

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, 203, 219) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 203, 219) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184 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, 203, 219) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 203, 219) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 203, 219)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 203, 219); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 203, 219);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 203,  
219) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 69.1566, -32.8999, -15.4184 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 203, 219) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 203,  
219) }
```

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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