

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(44.1998, 1.0232,  
-55.4166)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(44.1998, 1.0232,  
-55.4166) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(44.1925, 1.0254,  
-55.4327)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	157DD3
RGB	21, 125, 211
RGB Percent	8%, 49%, 83%
CMY	0.9175, 0.5098, 0.1725
CMYK	0.90, 0.41, 0.00, 0.17
HSL	207°, 82%, 45%
HSV	207°, 90%, 83%
XYZ	19.4007, 19.5298, 64.3750
YIQ	103.7080, -89.5900, 4.6980

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

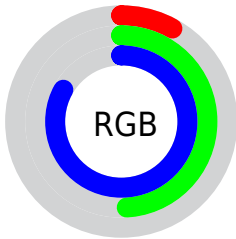
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	21, 88, 211
Decimal	1408467
CIE Lab	51.30, 4.30, -51.82
CIE LCh	51, 52.002, 274.747
Yxy	19.5304, 0.1878, 0.1891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279598547 (0xFF157DD3)
YUV	103.7080, 52.8950, -72.5349
Hunter-Lab	44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327

# Details

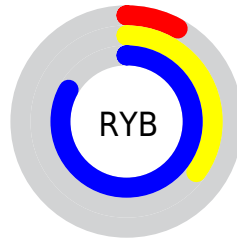
The HunterLab color **44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **49.4211, 30.0315, 30.1260**, and the grayscale version is **36.9301, -1.9705, 2.0065**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **64.5504, -3.4640, -47.1829**, and **27.7634, 7.0575, -49.9370** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.3215, 5.2001, -62.8739**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **47.3303, -2.4232, -48.0788**.

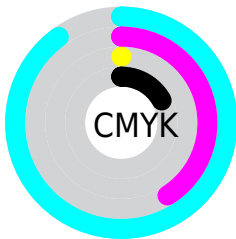
# Distribution



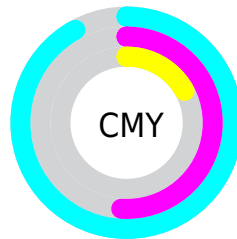
- Red (8%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (83%)



- Red (8%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (90%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (92%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (17%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327 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 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 44.1925, 1.0254,  
-55.4327

■ 44.1925, 1.0254,  
-55.4327

157.9117, -3.3001,  
-61.7200

■ 34.7190, 1.2787,  
-55.1166

■ 65.2904, 0.3571,  
-56.6903

■ 26.0395, 1.4663,  
-55.3042

■ 76.8238, -0.0495,  
-57.4389

■ 18.2352, 1.5775,  
-56.5543

■ 88.9662, -0.4989,  
-58.2047

■ 11.4184, 1.5942,  
-60.3633

■ 101.6884, -0.9881,  
-58.9641

■ 3.7966, 4.7368,  
-113.0587

■ 114.9651, -1.5148,  
-59.7026

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

128.7741, -2.0769,

-60.4114

0.0000, NaN, -NF

143.0955, -2.6725,  
-61.0850

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 44.1925, 1.0254,  
-55.4327

■ 44.1925, 1.0254,  
-55.4327

■ 41.3215, 5.2001,  
-62.8739

■ 47.3303, -2.4232,  
-48.0788

■ 50.7402, -5.0282,  
-40.8349

■ 54.4070, -6.8182,  
-33.7535

■ 58.3103, -7.8548,  
-26.8707

■ 62.4295, -8.2124,  
-20.2041

■ 66.7447, -7.9679,  
-13.7569

■ 71.2376, -7.1939,  
-7.5221

■ 75.8920, -5.9561,  
-1.4867

■ 80.6934, -4.3127,  
4.3656

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



44.1932, -18.2798, -48.2454



44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327



44.1932, 23.0487, -42.1402

# Triad

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



44.1932, 1.0264, -55.4316



44.1932, 35.8896, 19.1585



44.1932, -33.2352, 15.8397

# Complementary

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



44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327



49.4211, 30.0315, 30.1260

# 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.



44.1932, -23.0736, 23.7411



44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327



44.1932, 16.1899, 24.9352

# Square

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



44.1932, 1.0264, -55.4316



44.1932, 45.4279, 5.4637



44.1932, -5.6482, 26.1002



44.1932, -35.7921, -0.8881



# Rectangle

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



44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327



44.1932, 35.6213, -25.9530



44.1932, -5.6482, 26.1002



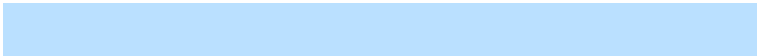
44.1932, -30.7023, 19.3114

# Sweetspot

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



44.1932, 1.0264, -55.4316



84.2015, -9.6711, -14.9023



69.1375, -53.2627, 29.8552



38.0800, -4.5878, -8.1444

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



44.1932, 1.0264, -55.4316



50.8414, 7.1011, -78.8766



24.1213, 50.6259, -135.7324



35.3195, -2.7183, -0.5157



32.4221, 3.4512, -47.9749



8.6326, -0.8393, -8.9781



# Inverse Universe

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



39.8334, 68.4659, -3.1355



48.1046, 86.2899, 0.7806



74.7736, -16.2593, 45.2268



34.5180, 2.0385, 0.6762



30.2199, 54.3159, -0.3429



7.2562, 13.2424, -1.6364



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

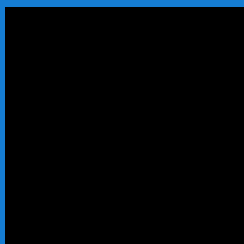
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

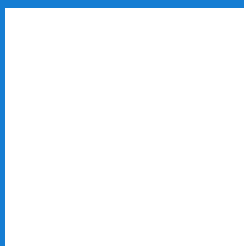
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327.



# 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

44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327

### Protanopia

44.1958, 8.9374, -50.0938

### Deuteranopia

44.1559, 3.8186, -55.4750



## Tritanopia

44.0140, -21.1602, -9.3347

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327

## Protanomaly

43.8222, 5.1288, -52.7748

## Deuteranomaly

44.1933, 2.4932, -55.4050

## Tritanomaly

43.7593, -13.8505, -24.1363

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327

## Achromatopsia

37.2064, -1.9852, 2.0215

## Achromatomaly

38.7651, -5.3256, -15.9520

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327 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(21, 125, 211)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(21, 125, 211)  
}
```

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(21, 125, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(21, 125, 211) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327 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(21, 125, 211) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(21, 125, 211) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(21, 125, 211) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(21, 125, 211); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 125, 211);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(21, 125,  
211) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 44.1925, 1.0254, -55.4327 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(21, 125, 211) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(21, 125,  
211) }
```

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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