

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.3393, -14.0404,  
-68.1011)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.3393, -14.0404,  
-68.1011) contains.

<b>HunterLab(51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	30

# Color

**HunterLab(51.5887, -2.3281,  
-59.4556)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0092EC
RGB	0, 146, 236
RGB Percent	0%, 57%, 93%
CMY	0.9997, 0.4274, 0.0745
CMYK	1.00, 0.38, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	203°, 100%, 46%
HSV	203°, 100%, 93%
XYZ	25.4192, 26.6139, 83.1542
YIQ	112.6060, -115.9060, -2.9620

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

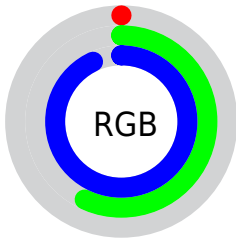
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	0, 90, 236
Decimal	37612
CIE Lab	58.62, 0.52, -54.16
CIE LCh	59, 54.167, 270.554
Yxy	26.6148, 0.1880, 0.1969
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278227692 (0xFF0092EC)
YUV	112.6060, 60.8332, -98.7555
Hunter-Lab	51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556

# Details

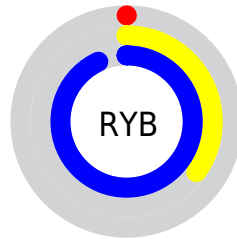
The HunterLab color **51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as dark washed azure. A complement of this color would be **50.1562, 48.3694, 31.7506**, and the grayscale version is **40.2990, -2.1503, 2.1895**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **71.5490, -14.1007, -34.5566**, and **34.1482, 5.1682, -53.8390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.5816, -2.3160, -59.4729**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **54.4887, -6.1484, -52.8821**.

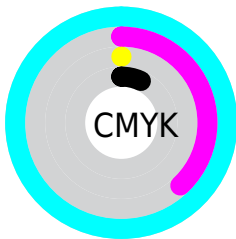
# Distribution



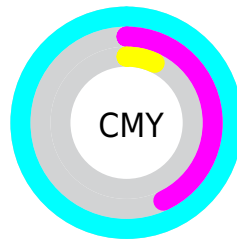
- Red (0%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (93%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (38%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (7%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (7%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556 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 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.5887, -2.3281,  
-59.4556

■ 51.5887, -2.3281,  
-59.4556

169.0523, -8.3935,  
-65.9621

■ 41.5742, -1.8217,  
-58.9993

■ 73.6648, -3.4523,  
-60.8284

■ 32.3067, -1.3588,  
-58.9014

■ 85.6466, -4.0674,  
-61.6025

■ 23.8533, -0.9424,  
-59.5096

■ 98.2157, -4.7151,  
-62.3856

■ 16.3015, -0.5783,  
-61.6334

■ 111.3458, -5.3938,  
-63.1584

■ 9.7755, -0.2752,  
-67.5821

■ 125.0139, -6.1021,  
-63.9088

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

139.1995, -6.8388,

-64.6291

0.0000, NaN, -NF

153.8845, -7.6030,  
-65.3145

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 51.5887, -2.3281,  
-59.4556

■ 51.5887, -2.3281,  
-59.4556

■ 51.5816, -2.3160,  
-59.4729

■ 54.4887, -6.1484,  
-52.8821

■ 57.6368, -9.1888,  
-46.2792

■ 61.0583, -11.3306,  
-39.6339

■ 64.7464, -12.5835,  
-32.9937

■ 68.6876, -12.9946,  
-26.4027

■ 72.8652, -12.6304,  
-19.8947

■ 77.2619, -11.5648,  
-13.4922

■ 81.8605, -9.8718,  
-7.2079

■ 86.6450, -7.6218,  
-1.0465

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.5895, -22.7452, -48.8991



51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556



51.5895, 21.7050, -48.1415

# Triad

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



51.5895, -2.3270, -59.4544



51.5895, 41.1173, 19.9428



51.5895, -35.8938, 19.5036

# Complementary

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



51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556



50.1562, 48.3694, 31.7506

# 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.



51.5895, -23.3665, 27.4873



51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556



51.5895, 20.8342, 27.6516

# Square

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



51.5895, -2.3270, -59.4544



51.5895, 49.3307, 3.2134



51.5895, -3.1825, 29.6489



51.5895, -39.9471, 2.3996



# Rectangle

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



51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556



51.5895, 36.0286, -31.7073



51.5895, -3.1825, 29.6489



51.5895, -32.6566, 23.0236

# Sweetspot

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



51.5895, -2.3270, -59.4544



84.2842, -12.6504, -14.8381



77.8929, -63.6697, 40.0883



38.0411, -6.1193, -8.2275

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

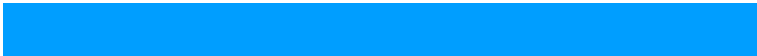


# Same Dimension

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



51.5895, -2.3270, -59.4544



56.1970, -2.3228, -65.2271



26.5784, 58.5593, -159.6246



40.1256, -3.4603, -0.3398



38.6312, -2.2767, -43.3708



11.6477, -1.9535, -10.3415



# Inverse Universe

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



44.6204, 81.0566, -7.2214



48.7024, 88.4538, -7.6720



78.2799, -8.5762, 48.0841



39.0009, 2.4929, 0.4040



33.1653, 60.3229, -5.9051



9.3935, 17.2629, -3.0484



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

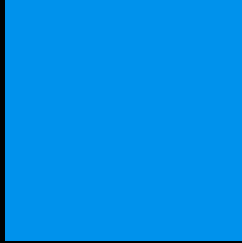
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

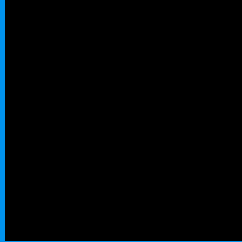
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

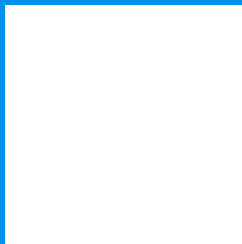
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# HunterLab 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556.



# 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

51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556

### Protanopia

51.4158, 9.5149, -52.7909

### Deuteranopia

51.4818, 4.9421, -60.4632

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556

## Protanomaly

50.6793, 3.0584, -57.1644

## Deuteranomaly

51.3003, 1.3553, -60.9643

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556

## Achromatopsia

40.6365, -2.1683, 2.2079

## Achromatomaly

43.0274, -8.1846, -18.2039

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556 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, 146, 236)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 146, 236)  
}
```

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, 146, 236) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 146, 236) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556 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, 146, 236) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 146, 236) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 146, 236)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 146, 236); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 146, 236);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 146,  
236) }
```



# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.5887, -2.3281, -59.4556 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 146, 236) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 146,  
236) }
```

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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