

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.6933, -0.0736,  
-60.7036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.6933, -0.0736,  
-60.7036) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(48.5845, 0.3194,  
-61.4158)**

# Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	0089E6
RGB	0, 137, 230
RGB Percent	0%, 54%, 90%
CMY	0.9998, 0.4627, 0.0980
CMYK	1.00, 0.40, 0.00, 0.10
HSL	204°, 100%, 45%
HSV	204°, 100%, 90%
XYZ	23.2286, 23.6045, 78.1949
YIQ	106.6390, -111.5050, -0.1210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

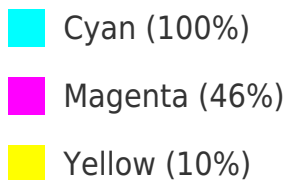
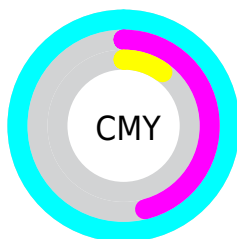
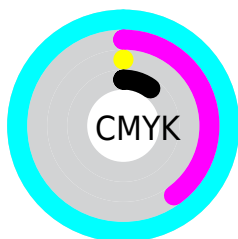
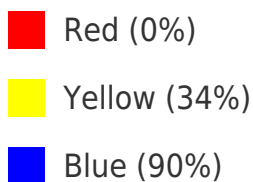
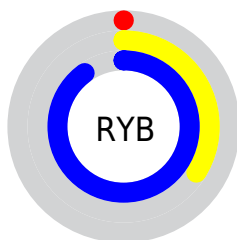
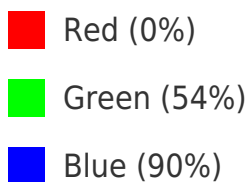
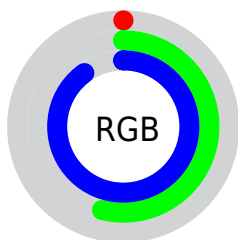
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">0, 86, 230</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">35302</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">55.69, 3.60, -55.50</a>
CIELCh	<a href="#">56, 55.616, 273.712</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">23.6052, 0.1858, 0.1888</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4278225382</a> (0xFF0089E6)
YUV	<a href="#">106.6390, 60.8170, -93.5224</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158** 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 **49.6616, 44.4773, 31.3778**, and the grayscale version is **38.0209, -2.0287, 2.0657**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.5931, -9.9888, -39.6844**, and **31.6788, 7.2746, -55.2995** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.5775, 0.3317, -61.4337**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.5243, -3.6843, -54.4623**.

# Distribution



# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158 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 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 48.5845, 0.3194,  
-61.4158


 48.5845, 0.3194,  
-61.4158

 164.5657, -4.4393,  
-67.9626

 38.7828, 0.6382,  
-61.0884


 70.2746, -0.4646,  
-62.6929

 29.7459, 0.8980,  
-61.2348


 82.0791, -0.9235,  
-63.4601

 21.5460, 1.0911,  
-62.3250

 94.4793, -1.4223,  
-64.2508

 14.2792, 1.2043,  
-65.5065

 107.4477, -1.9585,  
-65.0410

 7.9370, 1.5531,  
-75.9509

 120.9606, -2.5300,  
-65.8154

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

134.9968, -3.1350,

-66.5641

0.0000, NaN, -NF

149.5375, -3.7719,  
-67.2812

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.5845, 0.3194,  
-61.4158

■ 48.5845, 0.3194,  
-61.4158

■ 48.5775, 0.3317,  
-61.4337

■ 51.5243, -3.6843,  
-54.4623

■ 54.7178, -6.9104,  
-47.5232

■ 58.1876, -9.2452,  
-40.5888

■ 61.9237, -10.7054,  
-33.7099

■ 65.9101, -11.3437,  
-26.9292

■ 70.1287, -11.2305,  
-20.2767

■ 74.5610, -10.4414,  
-13.7693

■ 79.1891, -9.0513,  
-7.4139

■ 83.9967, -7.1297,  
-1.2097

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.5852, -20.7767, -52.6883



48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158



48.5852, 24.6574, -47.4002

# Triad

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



48.5852, 0.3205, -61.4146



48.5852, 40.2469, 20.7635



48.5852, -36.4064, 17.9070

# Complementary

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



48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158



49.6616, 44.4773, 31.3778

# 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.



48.5852, -24.9121, 26.3259



48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158



48.5852, 18.7291, 27.3500

# Square

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



48.5852, 0.3205, -61.4146



48.5852, 50.2732, 5.3069



48.5852, -5.4433, 28.7630



48.5852, -39.5094, -0.1774



# Rectangle

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



48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158



48.5852, 38.7366, -29.6780



48.5852, -5.4433, 28.7630



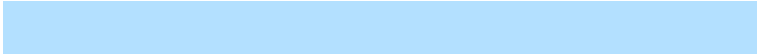
48.5852, -33.5173, 21.6216

# Sweetspot

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



48.5852, 0.3205, -61.4146



83.7182, -11.7621, -15.6212



75.7416, -61.3019, 37.6658



37.7424, -5.6534, -8.6532

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

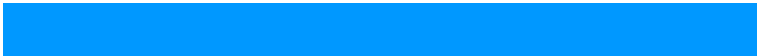


# Same Dimension

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



48.5852, 0.3205, -61.4146



54.4357, 0.6716, -69.4896



25.1567, 59.5086, -159.8969



39.1245, -3.2584, -0.4141



36.8857, -0.3244, -45.4036



10.8929, -1.5072, -10.3616



# Inverse Universe

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



43.1632, 78.0948, -4.5458



48.5001, 87.7227, -4.8220



78.3915, -12.0662, 48.0919



38.0938, 2.3833, 0.5064



32.5134, 58.9002, -3.9516



8.9413, 16.3820, -2.5151



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

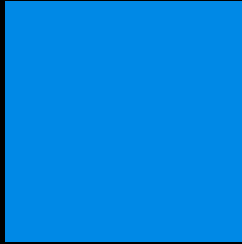
Any Text WCAG AA ✗ Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✗ Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA ✗ Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

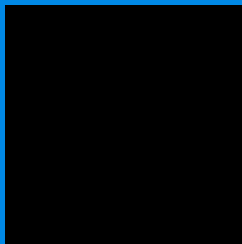
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158.



# 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

48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158

### Protanopia

48.6005, 9.7664, -55.0484

### Deuteranopia

48.5839, 4.8830, -62.2383



## Tritanopia

48.6297, -23.5773, -9.8863

# Trichromacy



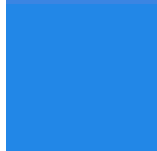
## Original Color

48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158



## Protanomaly

48.1621, 4.3645, -58.8224



## Deuteranomaly

48.4123, 2.8371, -62.7069



## Tritanomaly

48.3810, -15.9505, -26.0395

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158



## Achromatopsia

38.3441, -2.0459, 2.0833



## Achromatomaly

40.5621, -7.0427, -18.5504

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158 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, 137, 230)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 137, 230)  
}
```

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, 137, 230) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 137, 230) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158 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, 137, 230) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 137, 230) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 137, 230)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 137, 230); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 137, 230);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 137,  
230) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.5845, 0.3194, -61.4158 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 137, 230) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 137,  
230) }
```

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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