

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.9527, 3.7738,  
-69.3331)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.9527, 3.7738,  
-69.3331) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(48.8872, 4.0214,  
-69.7857)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0088F0
RGB	0, 136, 240
RGB Percent	0%, 53%, 94%
CMY	0.9997, 0.4667, 0.0588
CMYK	1.00, 0.43, 0.00, 0.06
HSL	206°, 100%, 47%
HSV	206°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	24.5323, 23.8996, 85.7581
YIQ	107.1920, -114.4400, 3.5120

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

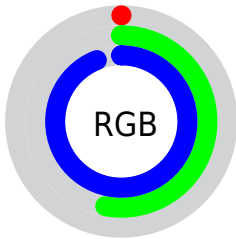
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	0, 87, 240
Decimal	35056
CIE Lab	55.99, 8.06, -60.58
CIE LCh	56, 61.118, 277.579
Yxy	23.9003, 0.1828, 0.1781
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278225136 (0xFF0088F0)
YUV	107.1920, 65.4743, -94.0074
Hunter-Lab	48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857

# Details

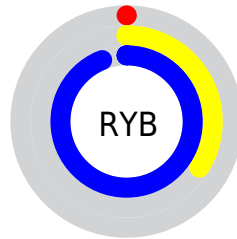
The HunterLab color **48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399FF**. The color can be described as dark saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **53.3290, 43.5489, 33.6213**, and the grayscale version is **38.2152, -2.0391, 2.0763**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **68.4130, -9.0112, -39.9937**, and **31.9926, 10.7172, -63.1233** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.8790, 4.0364, -69.8080**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.1237, -0.6447, -61.6657**.

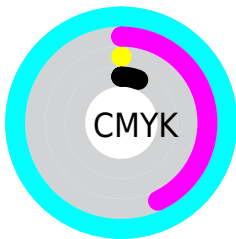
# Distribution



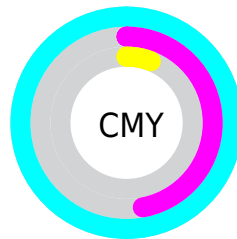
- Red (0%)
- Green (53%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (34%)
- Blue (94%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (6%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (47%)
- Yellow (6%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857 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 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.8872, 4.0214,  
-69.7857

■ 48.8872, 4.0214,  
-69.7857

165.0200, 0.9957,  
-76.4709

■ 39.0636, 4.0951,  
-69.6641

■ 70.6169, 3.6853,  
-70.8968

■ 30.0030, 4.0911,  
-70.1685

■ 82.4395, 3.4332,  
-71.6516

■ 21.7770, 3.9971,  
-71.8892

■ 94.8569, 3.1318,  
-72.4586

■ 14.4807, 3.7926,  
-76.2533

■ 107.8419, 2.7849,  
-73.2854

■ 8.1418, 3.8795,  
-89.0037

■ 121.3707, 2.3953,  
-74.1115

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

135.4221, 1.9659,

-74.9232

0.0000, NaN, -NF

149.9775, 1.4987,  
-75.7116

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 48.8872, 4.0214,  
-69.7857

■ 48.8872, 4.0214,  
-69.7857

■ 48.8790, 4.0364,  
-69.8080

■ 52.1237, -0.6447,  
-61.6657

■ 55.6506, -4.4519,  
-53.6162

■ 59.4861, -7.2890,  
-45.6395

■ 63.6149, -9.1821,  
-37.7955

■ 68.0164, -10.1962,  
-30.1290

■ 72.6680, -10.4135,  
-22.6664

■ 77.5480, -9.9204,  
-15.4181

■ 82.6358, -8.8001,  
-8.3828

■ 87.9130, -7.1288,  
-1.5512

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.8879, -19.9353, -63.0334



48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857



48.8879, 31.0132, -50.5838

# Triad

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



48.8879, 4.0227, -69.7845



48.8879, 42.6098, 23.4106



48.8879, -40.1691, 17.3128

# Complementary

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



48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857



53.3290, 43.5489, 33.6213

# 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.



48.8879, -29.0545, 27.0668



48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857



48.8879, 17.5216, 29.1182

# Square

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



48.8879, 4.0227, -69.7845



48.8879, 56.0754, 8.4198



48.8879, -8.9091, 29.9886



48.8879, -42.3260, -3.8964



# Rectangle

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



48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857



48.8879, 46.0213, -29.5151



48.8879, -8.9091, 29.9886



48.8879, -37.4858, 21.6390

# Sweetspot

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



48.8879, 4.0227, -69.7845



83.0074, -10.6384, -16.6133



79.5747, -63.7463, 38.1517



37.3674, -5.0638, -9.1932

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



48.8879, 4.0227, -69.7845



52.2580, 4.5122, -75.0584



25.8151, 64.8711, -172.2952



40.8840, -3.2607, -0.5644



36.5351, 2.3233, -50.6811



11.4363, -0.8630, -12.4314



# Inverse Universe

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



45.0605, 81.1038, -1.4625



48.2576, 86.8450, -1.3926



84.7582, -16.5071, 51.9373



39.8860, 2.4659, 0.6648



33.3779, 60.1561, -1.6520



9.7301, 17.7227, -1.9270



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

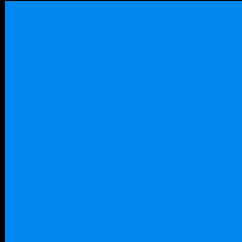
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

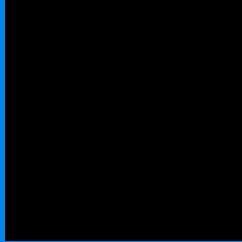
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

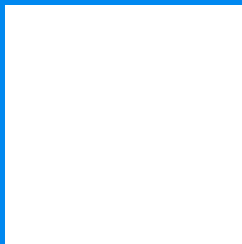
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# HunterLab 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857.



# 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

48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857

### Protanopia

48.8715, 11.8915, -64.1139

### Deuteranopia

49.0286, 4.4934, -69.4020



## Tritanopia

48.6297, -23.5773, -9.8863

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857

## Protanomaly

48.3434, 7.5859, -67.4041

## Deuteranomaly

48.9671, 4.2882, -69.5688

## Tritanomaly

48.5565, -14.9423, -28.4352

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857

## Achromatopsia

38.3441, -2.0459, 2.0833

## Achromatomaly

40.6846, -6.3577, -20.2333

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857 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, 136, 240)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 136, 240)  
}
```

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, 136, 240) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 136, 240) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857 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, 136, 240) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 136, 240) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 136, 240)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 136, 240); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 136, 240);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 136,  
240) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.8872, 4.0214, -69.7857 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 136, 240) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 136,  
240) }
```

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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