

Converting Colors

HunterLab(51.4658, -7.1387,
-20.0720)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(51.4658, -7.1387,
-20.0720) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(51.6036, -7.3867,
-19.8041)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6392B7
RGB	99, 146, 183
RGB Percent	39%, 57%, 72%
CMY	0.6118, 0.4274, 0.2823
CMYK	0.46, 0.20, 0.00, 0.28
HSL	206°, 37%, 55%
HSV	206°, 46%, 72%
XYZ	23.9717, 26.6293, 48.6763
YIQ	136.1650, -39.8890, 1.5430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

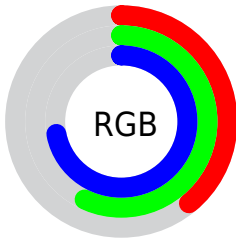
Format	Color
R_{YB}	99, 129, 183
Decimal	6525623
CIE _{Lab}	58.63, -5.77, -24.25
CIE _{LCh}	59, 24.932, 256.608
Yxy	26.6303, 0.2415, 0.2682
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284715703 (0xFF6392B7)
YUV	136.1650, 23.0897, -32.5937
Hunter-Lab	51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041

Details

The HunterLab color $51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $6699CC$. A complement of this color would be $53.4577, 8.5766, 19.9972$, and the grayscale version is $49.6078, -2.6469, 2.6953$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $73.7635, -9.1545, -20.3457$, and $32.4236, -5.8132, -18.7409$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $48.2861, -6.8864, -25.3766$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $55.0944, -7.3495, -14.3916$.

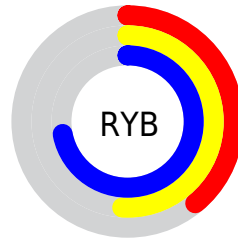
Distribution



Red (39%)

Green (57%)

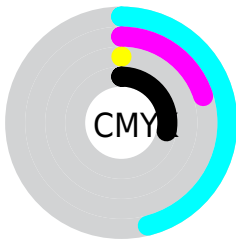
Blue (72%)



Red (39%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (72%)

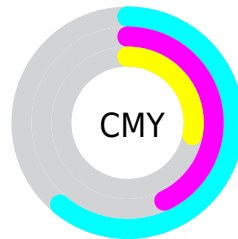


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (28%)



Cyan (61%)

Magenta (43%)

Yellow (28%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041 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 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 51.6036, -7.3867,
-19.8041

■ 51.6036, -7.3867,
-19.8041

169.0747,
-15.9762, -21.2348

■ 41.5882, -6.5185,
-19.3594

■ 73.6818, -9.1697,
-20.5116

■ 32.3196, -5.6620,
-18.8647

■ 85.6645, -10.0868,
-20.7757

■ 23.8650, -4.8123,
-18.3429

■ 98.2344, -11.0220,
-20.9821

■ 16.3118, -3.9603,
-17.8630

■ 111.3653,
-11.9757, -21.1332

■ 9.7842, -3.1263,
-17.6472

125.0341,
-12.9479, -21.2317

0.0000, NaN, -NF

139.2205,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-13.9388, -21.2799

0.0000, NaN, NaN

153.9062,
-14.9483, -21.2802

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.6036, -7.3867,
-19.8041

■ 51.6036, -7.3867,
-19.8041

■ 48.2861, -6.8864,
-25.3766

■ 55.0944, -7.3495,
-14.3916

■ 45.1551, -5.7867,
-31.1010

■ 58.7404, -6.8349,
-9.1435

■ 42.2276, -4.0330,
-36.9522

■ 62.5286, -5.9000,
-4.0534

■ 39.5177, -1.5885,
-42.8928

■ 66.4463, -4.5958,
0.8883

■ 37.0318, 1.5411,
-48.8820

■ 70.4826, -2.9675,
5.6931

■ 36.0546, 2.9363,
-51.4037

■ 74.6275, -1.0541,
10.3738

■ 78.8724, 1.1109,
14.9430

■ 83.2098, 3.4986,
19.4129

■ 86.6641, 2.8160,
22.8019

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.6046, -16.0096, -13.3371



51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041



51.6046, 3.1920, -19.4067

Triad

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



51.6046, -7.3869, -19.8031



51.6046, 18.2358, 8.0430



51.6046, -16.7314, 14.4200

Complementary

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



51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041



53.4577, 8.5766, 19.9972

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.



51.6046, -8.4468, 18.1335



51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041



51.6046, 11.9862, 14.9925

Square

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



51.6046, -7.3869, -19.8031



51.6046, 18.5775, -1.8804



51.6046, 2.0437, 18.3194



51.6046, -21.1038, 7.0958

Rectangle

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



51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041



51.6046, 9.9529, -15.2788



51.6046, 2.0437, 18.3194



51.6046, -14.3433, 16.0613

Sweetspot

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



51.6046, -7.3869, -19.8031



84.5433, -7.6372, -4.3076



61.8715, -31.8764, 15.4589



39.2093, -3.7449, -2.7026



96.5975, -5.1542, 5.2483



43.2801, -2.3093, 2.3515

Same Dimension

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



51.6046, -7.3869, -19.8031



64.6160, -9.2149, -33.9675



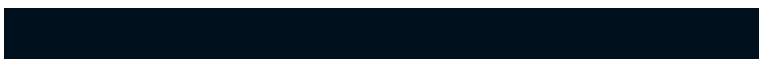
40.1178, 13.0182, -41.2619



30.8715, -2.4111, -0.3773



30.3432, 2.0422, -42.3349



6.6760, -1.2284, -5.6926

Inverse Universe

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



45.8990, 33.1545, -6.2662



56.3648, 54.6727, -9.5627



65.2467, -11.3647, 29.2782



30.1564, 1.7375, 0.5646



27.7701, 50.0370, -1.2792



5.3300, 9.8126, -1.8649

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

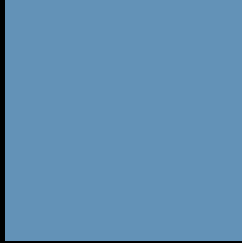
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

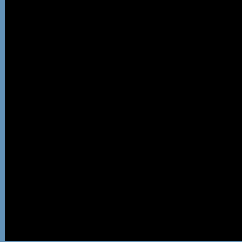
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041.



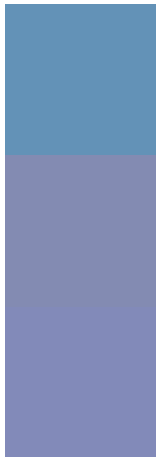
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041.

-19.8041.

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

51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041

Protanopia

51.4829, 2.2307, -16.7441

Deuteranopia

51.4058, 3.9722, -21.1930



Tritanopia

51.7189, -14.7782, -7.5761

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041

Protanomaly

51.5395, -1.8128, -17.9467

Deuteranomaly

51.4124, -0.4505, -20.6235

Tritanomaly

51.7977, -12.3423, -11.8296

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041

Achromatopsia

49.6187, -2.6475, 2.6959

Achromatomaly

50.2663, -5.2391, -4.6650

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041 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(99, 146, 183)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 146, 183)  
}
```

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(99, 146, 183) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 146, 183) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041 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(99, 146, 183) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 146, 183) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 146, 183)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 146, 183); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 146, 183);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 146,  
183) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.6036, -7.3867, -19.8041 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 146, 183) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 146,  
183) }
```

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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