

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(53.6396, -0.1005,  
-66.8280)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(53.6396, -0.1005,  
-66.8280) contains.

<b>HunterLab(53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492)</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> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(53.5862, 0.0329,  
-67.0492)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	0096FA
RGB	0, 150, 250
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 98%
CMY	0.9997, 0.4118, 0.0196
CMYK	1.00, 0.40, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	204°, 100%, 49%
HSV	204°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	28.1616, 28.7148, 94.5007
YIQ	116.5500, -121.5000, -0.7000

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

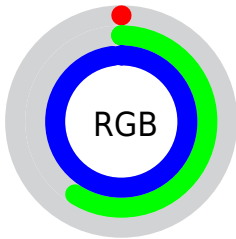
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 94, 250
Decimal	38650
CIELab	60.53, 3.47, -58.83
CIELCh	61, 58.930, 273.372
Yxy	28.7157, 0.1860, 0.1897
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228730 (0xFF0096FA)
YUV	116.5500, 65.7908, -102.2143
Hunter-Lab	53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492

# Details

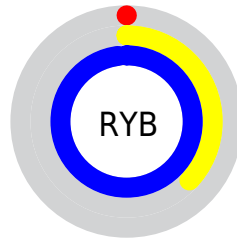
The HunterLab color **53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **54.2700, 49.7123, 34.3090**, and the grayscale version is **41.7994, -2.2303, 2.2710**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.3384, -15.8989, -31.5726**, and **36.0064, 7.2995, -60.7623** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **53.5780, 0.0473, -67.0700**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.7915, -4.3711, -59.5041**.

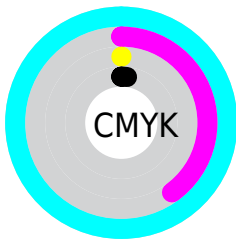
# Distribution



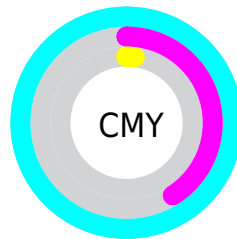
- Red (0%)
- Green (59%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492 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 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 53.5862, 0.0329,  
-67.0492

 53.5862, 0.0329,  
-67.0492

 172.0090, -4.9390,  
-73.8311


 43.4348, 0.3848,  
-66.6844


 75.9112, -0.8088,  
-68.3657

 34.0197, 0.6814,  
-66.7468

 88.0076, -1.2935,  
-69.1518


 25.4045, 0.9167,  
-67.6188


 100.6860, -1.8167,  
-69.9644

 17.6720, 1.0801,  
-70.1605

 113.9207, -2.3759,  
-70.7796

 10.9374, 1.1549,  
-76.7047

 127.6893, -2.9694,  
-71.5823

 2.4220, 6.1071,  
-220.1923

141.9719, -3.5953,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-72.3624

0.0000, NaN, -NF

156.7505, -4.2522,  
-73.1134

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.5862, 0.0329,  
-67.0492

■ 53.5862, 0.0329,  
-67.0492

■ 53.5780, 0.0473,  
-67.0700

■ 56.7915, -4.3711,  
-59.5041

■ 60.2778, -7.9105,  
-51.9567

■ 64.0682, -10.4661,  
-44.4027

■ 68.1527, -12.0534,  
-36.8974

■ 72.5143, -12.7287,  
-29.4891

■ 77.1331, -12.5687,  
-22.2120

■ 81.9890, -11.6569,  
-15.0865

■ 87.0623, -10.0760,  
-8.1215

■ 92.3348, -7.9033,  
-1.3174

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



53.5870, -22.9983, -57.2612



53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492



53.5870, 26.6601, -52.0228

# Triad

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



53.5870, 0.0341, -67.0479



53.5870, 44.2010, 22.6623



53.5870, -39.8332, 19.8100

# Complementary

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



53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492



54.2700, 49.7123, 34.3090

# 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.



53.5870, -27.1168, 28.9826



53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492



53.5870, 20.7711, 30.0103

# Square

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



53.5870, 0.0341, -67.0479



53.5870, 54.9680, 5.5723



53.5870, -5.6982, 31.6237



53.5870, -43.3437, 0.1183



# Rectangle

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



53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492



53.5870, 42.1146, -32.7592



53.5870, -5.6982, 31.6237



53.5870, -36.6268, 23.8563

# Sweetspot

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



53.5870, 0.0341, -67.0479



83.8249, -11.9300, -15.4731



83.2425, -67.4294, 41.5180



37.7987, -5.7414, -8.5727

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

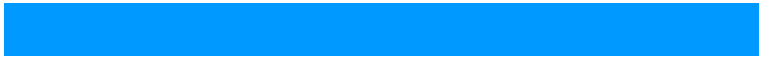


# Same Dimension

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



53.5870, 0.0341, -67.0479



54.7659, 0.1029, -68.6747



27.5693, 65.7412, -176.3663



42.8662, -3.6048, -0.4617



39.3901, -0.5956, -47.9483



12.8235, -1.5564, -12.6686



# Inverse Universe

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



47.4634, 85.9134, -5.2936



48.5376, 87.8584, -5.3513



86.1272, -13.2063, 52.8386



41.7134, 2.6656, 0.5159



34.6081, 62.7253, -4.4418



10.6313, 19.4458, -2.7386



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

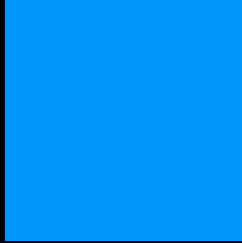
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

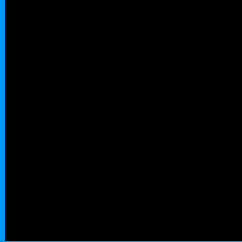
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

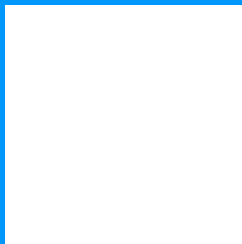
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

# HunterLab 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492.



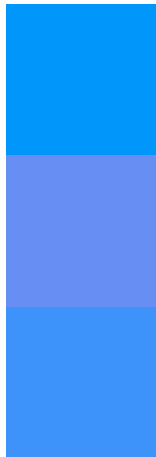
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492.



# 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

53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492

### Protanopia

53.5167, 10.7225, -59.9022

### Deuteranopia

53.7183, 5.1243, -67.5423



## Tritanopia

53.3557, -25.8231, -10.9452

# Trichromacy



**Original Color**

53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492

**Protanomaly**

52.9166, 4.7260, -64.1012

**Deuteranomaly**

53.4567, 2.7492, -68.2381

**Tritanomaly**

53.1828, -17.6114, -28.4559

# Monochromacy



**Original Color**

53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492

**Achromatopsia**

42.1768, -2.2504, 2.2915

**Achromatomaly**

44.5791, -8.0782, -20.0162

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492 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, 150, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 150, 250)  
}
```

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, 150, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 150, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492 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, 150, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 150, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 150, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 150, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 53.5862, 0.0329, -67.0492 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 150, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 150,  
250) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet  
interesting? Support Converting  
Colors with the new Membership  
Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you  
double the colors in the color bucket, and more  
awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor