

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(56.6048, 17.7450,  
-63.9055)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(56.6048, 17.7450,  
-63.9055) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(56.6215, 17.7995,  
-63.8649)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8091FF
RGB	128, 145, 255
RGB Percent	50%, 57%, 100%
CMY	0.4980, 0.4314, 0.0000
CMYK	0.50, 0.43, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	232°, 100%, 75%
HSV	232°, 50%, 100%
XYZ	37.0774, 32.0599, 98.8417
YIQ	152.4570, -45.4420, 30.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

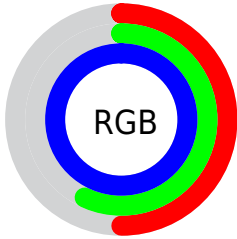
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	128, 143, 255
Decimal	8425983
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	63.39, 23.13, -56.77
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	63, 61.299, 292.167
Yxy	32.0610, 0.2207, 0.1909
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286616063 (0xFF8091FF)
YUV	152.4570, 50.5537, -21.4488
Hunter-Lab	56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649

# Details

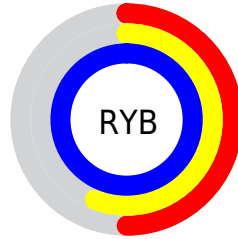
The HunterLab color **56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **9999FF**. A complement of this color would be **91.6352, -12.8783, 43.0249**, and the grayscale version is **56.0358, -2.9899, 3.0445**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **76.5713, 3.4616, -26.0123**, and **36.6810, 16.5886, -63.4633** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **49.2129, 25.0817, -83.2161**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.5846, 11.6737, -46.8508**.

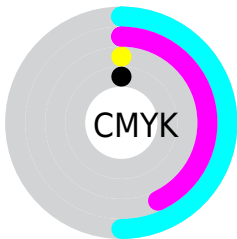
# Distribution



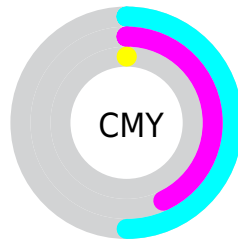
- Red (50%)
- Green (57%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)














- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (43%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649 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 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649	 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649
176.4644, 19.9367, -70.5714	 46.2689, 17.1831, -63.3625
 79.3137, 18.7551, -65.2845	 36.6369, 16.4579, -63.1753
 91.5796, 19.1121, -66.0771	 27.7853, 15.6087, -63.5826
 104.4198, 19.3982, -66.8789	 19.7900, 14.6169, -65.1915
117.8095, 19.6191, -67.6717	 12.7551, 13.4655, -69.5472
131.7273, 19.7796, -68.4437	 6.1291, 16.1903, -92.3462
146.1536, 19.8837,	0.0000, NaN, -NF

-69.1873

0.0000, NaN, -NF

161.0712, 19.9350,  
-69.8975

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 56.6215, 17.7995,  
-63.8649

■ 56.6215, 17.7995,  
-63.8649

■ 49.2129, 25.0817,  
-83.2161

■ 64.5846, 11.6737,  
-46.8508

■ 42.5110, 33.7191,  
-105.1638

■ 72.9901, 6.4719,  
-31.7607

■ 36.7308, 43.6940,  
-129.3152

■ 81.7610, 1.9926,  
-18.1904

■ 32.1430, 54.3837,  
-153.7522

■ 90.8409, -1.9242,  
-5.8065

■ 28.9826, 64.1104,  
-174.5587

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 28.9333, 64.2754,  
-174.9162

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



56.6224, -9.8891, -70.3410



56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649



56.6224, 43.7878, -36.0688

# Triad

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



56.6224, 17.7997, -63.8628



56.6224, 32.2452, 29.7669



56.6224, -45.6271, 9.3744

# Complementary

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



56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649



91.6352, -12.8783, 43.0249

# 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.



56.6224, -38.3001, 25.6868



56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649



56.6224, 4.1841, 33.3404

# Square

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



56.6224, 17.7997, -63.8628



56.6224, 53.1519, 18.6565



56.6224, -21.2154, 32.3068



56.6224, -43.3394, -18.7537



# Rectangle

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



56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649



56.6224, 54.9743, -14.1131



56.6224, -21.2154, 32.3068



56.6224, -44.2634, 16.1526

# Sweetspot

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



56.6224, 17.7997, -63.8628



86.0851, 0.0500, -12.1137



90.6438, -40.8732, 3.2559



38.9447, 0.4108, -6.8241

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



56.6224, 17.7997, -63.8628



49.0725, 25.2394, -83.6261



56.1088, 38.2341, -64.7284



42.1539, -0.9407, -2.5232



21.1981, 45.3575, -124.4097



7.4333, 11.2676, -33.6145



# Inverse Universe

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



62.2449, 46.1309, 13.6455



56.7272, 56.5926, 16.5394



93.1995, -35.9412, 43.8069



42.4578, 1.8294, 2.9260



33.4389, 57.4828, 19.9202

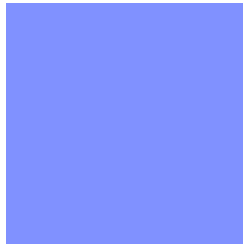


10.4896, 18.1420, 5.3965



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

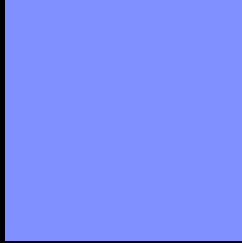
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

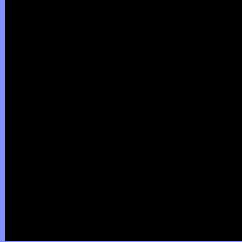
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649.



# 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

56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649

### Protanopia

56.8189, 11.3477, -63.5120

### Deuteranopia

56.8135, 5.2308, -61.8794



## Tritanopia

56.7561, -15.8942, -8.2135

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649

## Protanomaly

56.6682, 13.7312, -63.8259

## Deuteranomaly

56.7208, 9.4656, -62.8962

## Tritanomaly

56.2401, -4.5046, -26.3138

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649

## Achromatopsia

56.0347, -2.9899, 3.0445

## Achromatomaly

55.6854, 2.7561, -16.8992

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649 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(128, 145, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 145, 255)  
}
```

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(128, 145, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 145, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649 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(128, 145, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 145, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 145, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 145, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 145, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 145,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 56.6215, 17.7995, -63.8649 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 145, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
145, 255) }
```

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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