

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(58.1262, -9.1429,  
-32.0007)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(58.1262, -9.1429,  
-32.0007) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(58.1262, -9.1429,  
-32.0007)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AA4DA
RGB	90, 164, 218
RGB Percent	35%, 64%, 85%
CMY	0.6470, 0.3569, 0.1451
CMYK	0.59, 0.25, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	205°, 63%, 60%
HSV	205°, 59%, 85%
XYZ	30.1468, 33.7866, 71.2622
YIQ	148.0300, -61.4380, 1.1060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

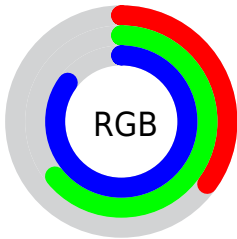
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	90, 137, 218
Decimal	5940442
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	64.79, -7.26, -34.35
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	65, 35.105, 258.068
Yxy	33.7878, 0.2230, 0.2499
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284130522 (0xFF5AA4DA)
YUV	148.0300, 34.4952, -50.8923
Hunter-Lab	58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007

# Details

The HunterLab color **58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **6699CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **59.6590, 17.4717, 27.4530**, and the grayscale version is **54.3152, -2.8981, 2.9510**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.1702, -16.1120, -20.8489**, and **37.8204, -6.9866, -31.1379** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.4760, -7.7072, -38.7590**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **62.0143, -9.8133, -25.3753**.

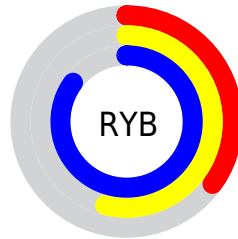
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (64%)

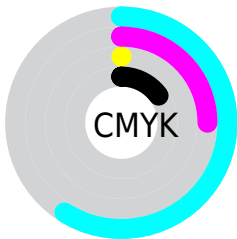
Blue (85%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (85%)

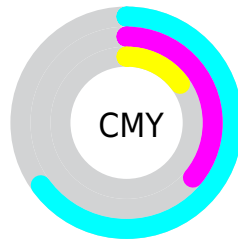


Cyan (59%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (36%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007 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 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.1262, -9.1429,  
-32.0007

■ 58.1262, -9.1429,  
-32.0007

178.6574,  
-18.4188, -35.5226

■ 47.6766, -8.1818,  
-31.3846

■ 80.9960, -11.0984,  
-33.1252

■ 37.9404, -7.2281,  
-30.7641

■ 93.3439, -12.0967,  
-33.6181

■ 28.9753, -6.2761,  
-30.1913

■ 106.2624,  
-13.1101, -34.0604

■ 20.8547, -5.3167,  
-29.7876

■ 119.7274,  
-14.1391, -34.4516

■ 13.6775, -4.3327,  
-29.8680

133.7175,  
-15.1843, -34.7922

■ 7.2849, -4.7303,  
-33.2180

148.2136,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-16.2459, -35.0833

0.0000, NaN, -NF

163.1987,  
-17.3241, -35.3263

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 58.1262, -9.1429,  
-32.0007

■ 58.1262, -9.1429,  
-32.0007

■ 54.4760, -7.7072,  
-38.7590

■ 62.0143, -9.8133,  
-25.3753

■ 51.0779, -5.4490,  
-45.6161

■ 66.1185, -9.7897,  
-18.9094

■ 47.9459, -2.3412,  
-52.5212

■ 70.4215, -9.1459,  
-12.6122

■ 45.0713, 1.5497,  
-59.4558

■ 74.9061, -7.9532,  
-6.4846

■ 44.7118, 2.0771,  
-60.3696

■ 79.5564, -6.2769,  
-0.5208

■ 84.3584, -4.1752,  
5.2889

■ 89.2995, -1.6993,  
10.9565

■ 93.3950, -2.2338,  
15.4019

■ 96.2843, -7.0476,  
18.3616

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.1272, -21.7215, -22.1459



58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007



58.1272, 6.4374, -30.7848

# Triad

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



58.1272, -9.1428, -31.9995



58.1272, 28.0518, 11.2933



58.1272, -23.6692, 19.1087

# Complementary

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



58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007



59.6590, 17.4717, 27.4530

# 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.



58.1272, -12.0682, 24.1893



58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007



58.1272, 18.1971, 20.5601

# Square

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



58.1272, -9.1428, -31.9995



58.1272, 29.0467, -3.0122



58.1272, 3.1905, 24.6397



58.1272, -29.5004, 8.7290



# Rectangle

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



58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007



58.1272, 16.4511, -23.8953



58.1272, 3.1905, 24.6397



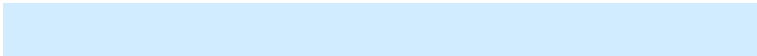
58.1272, -20.3744, 21.3608

# Sweetspot

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



58.1272, -9.1428, -31.9995



89.7615, -9.4020, -7.3451



73.6958, -45.9561, 23.5916



40.7890, -4.5769, -4.3811

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



58.1272, -9.1428, -31.9995



64.2621, -8.7678, -47.8432



40.5955, 23.4683, -71.4504



37.2306, -3.0141, -0.4451



34.9202, 1.0596, -45.9346



9.7939, -1.2368, -9.5718



# Inverse Universe

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



49.8993, 53.1583, -10.0546



54.5719, 74.8031, -11.7994



77.7380, -13.9917, 40.2783



36.3003, 2.2192, 0.5677



31.3923, 56.7064, -2.5524



8.0964, 14.8164, -2.1402



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

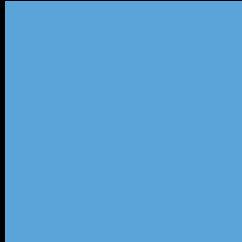
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007 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

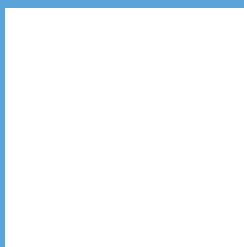
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007.



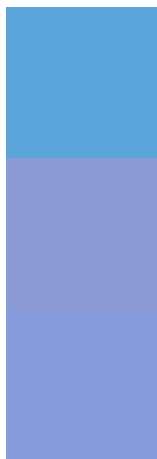
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007.



# 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

58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007

### Protanopia

57.7839, 4.3049, -27.5528

### Deuteranopia

58.0330, 4.4697, -33.3388



## Tritanopia

58.0919, -21.7487, -10.8675

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007

## Protanomaly

57.8328, -1.2347, -29.6066

## Deuteranomaly

57.8098, -0.8652, -33.1268

## Tritanomaly

58.0862, -17.5739, -17.8220

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007

## Achromatopsia

54.4186, -2.9036, 2.9567

## Achromatomaly

55.3537, -7.0581, -8.3614

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007 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(90, 164, 218)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 164, 218)  
}
```

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(90, 164, 218) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 164, 218) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007 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(90, 164, 218) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 164, 218) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 164, 218)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 164, 218); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 164, 218);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 164,  
218) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 58.1262, -9.1429, -32.0007 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 164, 218) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 164,  
218) }
```

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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