

Converting Colors

HunterLab(58.2731, -5.1741,
-17.2983)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(58.2731, -5.1741,
-17.2983) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(58.3648, -5.4615,
-17.1840)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	80A1C4
RGB	128, 161, 196
RGB Percent	50%, 63%, 77%
CMY	0.4980, 0.3686, 0.2314
CMYK	0.35, 0.18, 0.00, 0.23
HSL	211°, 37%, 64%
HSV	211°, 35%, 77%
XYZ	31.6108, 34.0645, 57.1337
YIQ	155.1230, -30.9030, 3.8890

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

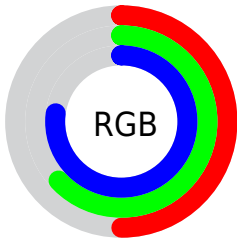
Format	Color
RYB	128, 150, 196
Decimal	8430020
CIELab	65.01, -2.78, -21.63
CIELCh	65, 21.812, 262.683
Yxy	34.0658, 0.2574, 0.2774
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286620100 (0xFF80A1C4)
YUV	155.1230, 20.1524, -23.7869
Hunter-Lab	58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840

Details

The HunterLab color $58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $6699CC$. A complement of this color would be $62.8405, 2.9659, 19.5047$, and the grayscale version is $57.2328, -3.0538, 3.1096$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $81.4069, -6.9234, -17.6400$, and $38.2640, -4.2701, -16.1501$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $54.1340, -4.8801, -23.9277$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $62.7732, -5.5364, -10.7437$.

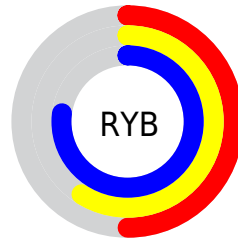
Distribution



Red (50%)

Green (63%)

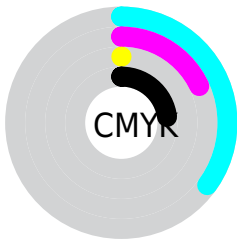
Blue (77%)



Red (50%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (77%)

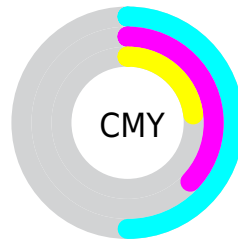


Cyan (35%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (23%)



Cyan (50%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (23%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840 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 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 58.3648, -5.4615,
-17.1840

■ 58.3648, -5.4615,
-17.1840

179.0043,
-12.9817, -17.6059

■ 47.9001, -4.7511,
-16.8517

■ 81.2626, -6.9626,
-17.6559

■ 38.1475, -4.0669,
-16.4566

■ 93.6234, -7.7511,
-17.8027

■ 29.1647, -3.4096,
-16.0033

■ 106.5542, -8.5643,
-17.8936

■ 21.0244, -2.7783,
-15.5129

120.0310, -9.4017,
-17.9316

■ 13.8250, -2.1705,
-15.0542

134.0325,
-10.2627, -17.9194

■ 7.4510, -2.0227,
-15.7707

148.5396,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-11.1467, -17.8596

0.0000, NaN, NaN

163.5354,
-12.0532, -17.7544

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 58.3648, -5.4615,
-17.1840

■ 58.3648, -5.4615,
-17.1840

■ 54.1340, -4.8801,
-23.9277

■ 62.7732, -5.5364,
-10.7437

■ 50.0984, -3.7129,
-31.0017

■ 67.3379, -5.1722,
-4.5808

■ 46.2826, -1.8779,
-38.4165

■ 72.0443, -4.4290,
1.3362

■ 42.7127, 0.7057,
-46.1628

■ 76.8793, -3.3577,
7.0373

■ 39.4149, 4.1009,
-54.2008

■ 81.8315, -2.0009,
12.5500

■ 36.4122, 8.3267,
-62.4557

■ 86.8911, -0.3949,
17.8992

■ 34.9168, 10.8086,
-66.9756

■ 90.9641, -2.2934,
21.9713

■ 94.1146, -7.5294,
24.9605

■ 97.3334, -12.7092,
27.9412

Harmonies

Analogous

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



58.3659, -13.9460, -12.6769



58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840



58.3659, 4.2121, -15.5689

Triad

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



58.3659, -5.4620, -17.1829



58.3659, 15.0091, 9.5823



58.3659, -17.1539, 12.8970

Complementary

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



58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840



62.8405, 2.9659, 19.5047

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.



58.3659, -10.1021, 17.2297



58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840



58.3659, 8.5632, 15.5441

Square

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



58.3659, -5.4620, -17.1829



58.3659, 16.4514, 0.8838



58.3659, -0.7351, 18.1133



58.3659, -20.4056, 5.3808

Rectangle

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



58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840



58.3659, 10.0027, -11.3458



58.3659, -0.7351, 18.1133



58.3659, -15.1720, 14.7206

Sweetspot

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



58.3659, -5.4620, -17.1829



93.4829, -6.5666, -2.5147



68.3217, -27.6907, 11.9501



42.8325, -3.1005, -1.6917

0.0000, NaN, NaN



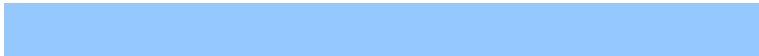
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



58.3659, -5.4620, -17.1829



73.9986, -6.7878, -30.3239



49.0042, 11.0834, -32.7969



32.4603, -2.2404, -0.6495



28.2925, 8.0528, -52.7468



6.9559, -0.2858, -8.0772

Inverse Universe

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



54.5421, 25.3734, -2.6022



68.2443, 43.3288, -4.5978



72.6463, -13.1165, 27.8664



31.8709, 1.7582, 0.8706



28.4435, 50.6423, 3.4027



6.0290, 10.9497, -0.9480

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

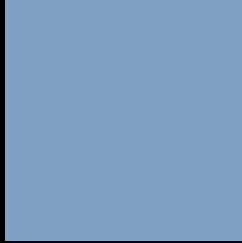
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

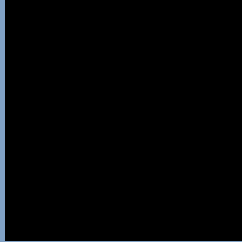
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

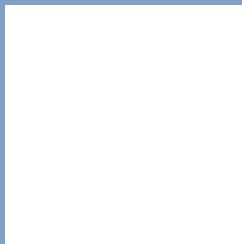
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840.

-17.1840.

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

58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840

Protanopia

58.2857, 1.5042, -14.7867

Deuteranopia

58.1531, 4.3827, -17.9456



Tritanopia

58.3184, -11.6922, -6.5572

Trichromacy



Original Color

58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840

Protanomaly

58.2810, -1.4201, -15.4380

Deuteranomaly

58.2965, 0.4418, -17.7938

Tritanomaly

58.3224, -9.6155, -10.3300

Monochromacy



Original Color

58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840

Achromatopsia

57.2519, -3.0548, 3.1106

Achromatomaly

57.4769, -4.3431, -3.8889

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840 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, 161, 196)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(128, 161, 196)  
}
```

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, 161, 196) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(128, 161, 196) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840 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, 161, 196) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(128, 161, 196) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(128, 161, 196)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(128, 161, 196); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 161, 196);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(128, 161,  
196) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 58.3648, -5.4615, -17.1840 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(128, 161, 196) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(128,  
161, 196) }
```

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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