

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(58.3517, -18.2598,  
-28.0198)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(58.3517, -18.2598,  
-28.0198) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(58.4246,  
-18.1890, -28.2006)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2EAAD5
RGB	46, 170, 213
RGB Percent	18%, 67%, 84%
CMY	0.8196, 0.3333, 0.1647
CMYK	0.78, 0.20, 0.00, 0.16
HSL	195°, 67%, 51%
HSV	195°, 78%, 84%
XYZ	27.5116, 34.1343, 68.0893
YIQ	137.8260, -87.7070, -12.9150

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

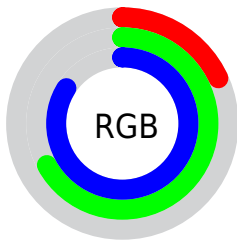
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	46, 117, 213
Decimal	3058389
CIE Lab	65.07, -18.69, -31.25
CIE LCh	65, 36.415, 239.123
Yxy	34.1355, 0.2121, 0.2631
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281248469 (0xFF2EAAD5)
YUV	137.8260, 37.0608, -80.5314
Hunter-Lab	58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006

# Details

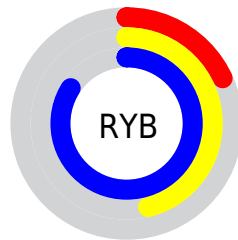
The HunterLab color **58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as middle washed azure. A complement of this color would be **46.3577, 40.1937, 25.9615**, and the grayscale version is **50.2287, -2.6801, 2.7290**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **80.5742, -24.8176, -20.4016**, and **39.2753, -11.2396, -24.8277** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.3415, -16.9459, -31.8250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.7111, -18.7114, -24.3956**.

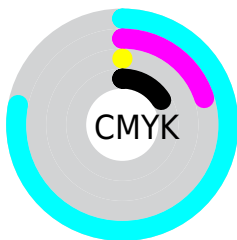
# Distribution



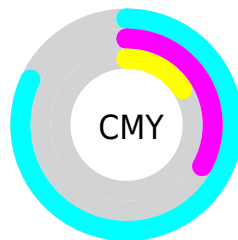
- Red (18%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (84%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (46%)
- Blue (84%)



- Cyan (78%)
- Magenta (20%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (16%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (16%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006 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 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 58.4246, -18.1890,  
-28.2006

■ 58.4246, -18.1890,  
-28.2006

179.0910,  
-32.0869, -31.0366

■ 47.9560, -16.5618,  
-27.6346

■ 81.3292, -21.3502,  
-29.1925

■ 38.1993, -14.8866,  
-27.0431

■ 93.6932, -22.9020,  
-29.6107

■ 29.2120, -13.1415,  
-26.4621

■ 106.6272,  
-24.4422, -29.9753

■ 21.0669, -11.2917,  
-25.9790

■ 120.1069,  
-25.9750, -30.2871

■ 13.8620, -9.2758,  
-25.8240

■ 134.1112,  
-27.5036, -30.5474

■ 7.4919, -11.2696,  
-28.0019

148.6211,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-29.0305, -30.7580

0.0000, NaN, -NF

163.6195,  
-30.5577, -30.9205

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 58.4246, -18.1890,  
-28.2006

■ 58.4246, -18.1890,  
-28.2006

■ 56.3415, -16.9459,  
-31.8250

■ 60.7111, -18.7114,  
-24.3956

■ 54.4368, -15.0698,  
-35.2837

■ 63.2021, -18.5006,  
-20.4338

■ 54.1391, -14.7451,  
-35.8386

■ 65.8969, -17.5727,  
-16.3421

■ 68.7894, -15.9631,  
-12.1499

■ 71.8716, -13.7189,  
-7.8845

■ 75.1339, -10.8925,  
-3.5700

■ 78.5659, -7.5383,  
0.7736

■ 82.1575, -3.7090,  
5.1304

■ 85.8983, 0.5456,  
9.4885

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



58.4256, -27.8022, -13.0626



58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006



58.4256, -3.5942, -34.6401

# Triad

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



58.4256, -18.1887, -28.1995



58.4256, 31.2055, 2.7272



58.4256, -17.4504, 23.5162

# Complementary

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



58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006



46.3577, 40.1937, 25.9615

# 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.



58.4256, -2.6454, 25.6443



58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006



58.4256, 26.4899, 15.7850

# Square

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



58.4256, -18.1887, -28.1995



58.4256, 25.9261, -14.0611



58.4256, 13.6486, 23.2456



58.4256, -27.4096, 16.3763



# Rectangle

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



58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006



58.4256, 7.3818, -32.0902



58.4256, 13.6486, 23.2456



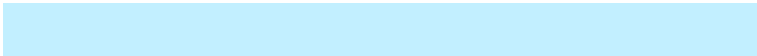
58.4256, -12.9298, 24.7393

# Sweetspot

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



58.4256, -18.1887, -28.1995



89.7425, -15.4628, -7.4761



69.9076, -54.2314, 34.3411



40.8624, -7.7008, -4.3376

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

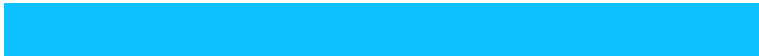


# Same Dimension

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



58.4256, -18.1887, -28.1995



67.5182, -19.3251, -41.8122



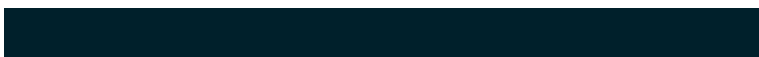
35.1076, 23.0016, -84.2770



36.7985, -3.7198, 0.1537



42.5162, -11.8168, -27.6325



11.0460, -3.7515, -5.7081



# Inverse Universe

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



43.5932, 69.7864, -23.6417



50.4706, 92.3024, -26.7437



66.0042, -0.4492, 38.3405



35.4620, 2.4218, -0.1555



31.8899, 59.4056, -16.5491



7.9152, 14.8853, -5.1985



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

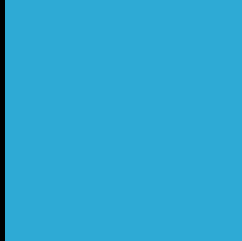
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

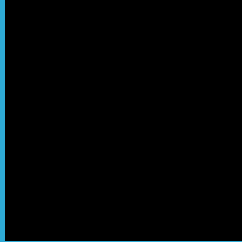
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006.



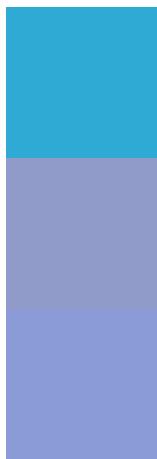
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006.

-18.1890, -28.2006.

# 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

58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006

### Protanopia

58.0747, 3.0542, -21.2076

### Deuteranopia

58.1411, 4.4708, -30.3450



## Tritanopia

58.2689, -27.4267, -13.5629

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006



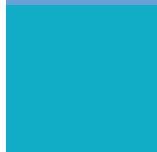
## Protanomaly

57.3141, -6.8109, -25.2082



## Deuteranomaly

57.4901, -5.4052, -30.9722



## Tritanomaly

58.3811, -24.6050, -18.7144

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006



## Achromatopsia

50.4135, -2.6899, 2.7391



## Achromatomaly

52.4715, -11.8015, -8.0970

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006 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(46, 170, 213)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(46, 170, 213)  
}
```

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(46, 170, 213) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(46, 170, 213) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006 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(46, 170, 213) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(46, 170, 213) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(46, 170, 213)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(46, 170, 213); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 170, 213);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(46, 170,  
213) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 58.4246, -18.1890, -28.2006 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(46, 170, 213) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(46, 170,  
213) }
```

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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