

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.0605, -7.0822,
-34.3263)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.0605, -7.0822,
-34.3263) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(60.1711, -7.4461,
-33.9512)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	64A8E2
RGB	100, 168, 226
RGB Percent	39%, 66%, 89%
CMY	0.6078, 0.3412, 0.1137
CMYK	0.56, 0.26, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	208°, 68%, 64%
HSV	208°, 56%, 89%
XYZ	32.9857, 36.2056, 77.2014
YIQ	154.2800, -59.1460, 3.6220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

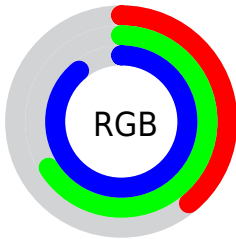
Format	Color
RYB	100, 144, 226
Decimal	6596834
CIELab	66.68, -4.99, -35.79
CIELCh	67, 36.141, 262.057
Yxy	36.2069, 0.2253, 0.2473
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284786914 (0xFF64A8E2)
YUV	154.2800, 35.3580, -47.6036
Hunter-Lab	60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512

Details

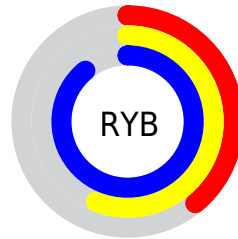
The HunterLab color $60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $6699CC$. A complement of this color would be $64.4551, 14.2974, 28.8753$, and the grayscale version is $56.8390, -3.0328, 3.0882$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $82.0770, -15.8969, -18.0447$, and $39.6439, -5.7630, -32.5491$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $56.0383, -5.7576, -41.6976$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $64.5566, -8.3430, -26.4489$.

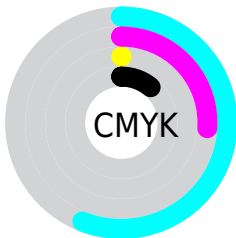
Distribution



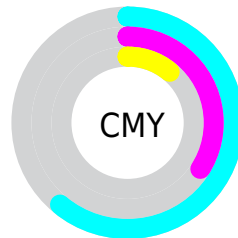
- Red (39%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (56%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (26%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512 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 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.1711, -7.4461,
-33.9512

■ 60.1711, -7.4461,
-33.9512

181.6216,
-15.8618, -37.6916

■ 49.5924, -6.6091,
-33.3196

■ 83.2774, -9.1772,
-35.1151

■ 39.7176, -5.7897,
-32.6874

■ 95.7349, -10.0725,
-35.6309

■ 30.6023, -4.9856,
-32.1066

■ 108.7581,
-10.9878, -36.0974

■ 22.3159, -4.1926,
-31.6948

■ 122.3235,
-11.9232, -36.5138

■ 14.9517, -3.4024,
-31.7457

136.4103,
-12.8784, -36.8804

■ 8.5981, -2.9903,
-33.4077

150.9998,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-13.8534, -37.1981

0.0000, NaN, -NF

166.0753,
-14.8479, -37.4681

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.1711, -7.4461,
-33.9512

■ 60.1711, -7.4461,
-33.9512

■ 56.0383, -5.7576,
-41.6976

■ 64.5566, -8.3430,
-26.4489

■ 52.1787, -3.2005,
-49.6623

■ 69.1685, -8.5342,
-19.2044

■ 48.6146, 0.2773,
-57.7917

■ 73.9861, -8.1035,
-12.2121

■ 45.3590, 4.6734,
-66.0190

■ 78.9902, -7.1287,
-5.4588

■ 44.0477, 6.7332,
-69.5908

■ 84.1634, -5.6785,
1.0740

■ 89.4908, -3.8132,
7.4068

■ 94.6355, -2.6997,
13.1880

■ 97.9229, -8.1523,
16.6315

■ 99.1318, -10.1133,
17.8733

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.1722, -21.1454, -24.9945



60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512



60.1722, 8.8997, -31.0466

Triad

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



60.1722, -7.4460, -33.9500



60.1722, 28.3626, 13.3478



60.1722, -25.8012, 18.7575

Complementary

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



60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512



64.4551, 14.2974, 28.8753

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.



60.1722, -14.4390, 24.7282



60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512



60.1722, 17.0994, 22.2276

Square

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



60.1722, -7.4460, -33.9500



60.1722, 30.7406, -0.9522



60.1722, 1.1386, 25.8049



60.1722, -30.9889, 7.2168

Rectangle

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



60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512



60.1722, 19.0373, -23.0505



60.1722, 1.1386, 25.8049



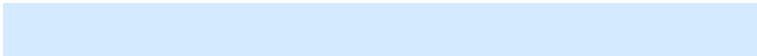
60.1722, -22.6381, 21.3421

Sweetspot

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



60.1722, -7.4460, -33.9500



89.7817, -8.3605, -7.3004



77.1539, -45.9162, 22.3270



40.9952, -3.9869, -4.0956

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



60.1722, -7.4460, -33.9500



63.4832, -6.1765, -49.3487



43.0952, 24.6931, -72.0039



38.0297, -2.8973, -0.6071



33.6289, 4.4185, -51.5716



9.8105, -0.5111, -11.1590

Inverse Universe

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



53.0205, 51.9462, -7.8473



55.4730, 71.1911, -8.6682



82.5342, -16.4443, 41.9071



37.1801, 2.2201, 0.7519



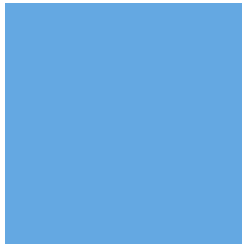
31.7013, 56.8930, 0.3014



8.4535, 15.3669, -1.4370

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

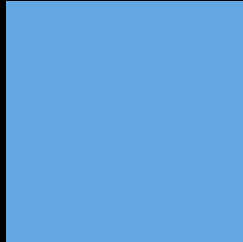
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

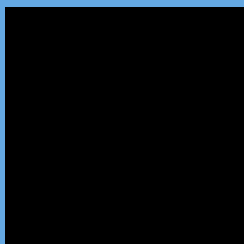
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

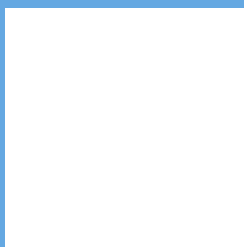
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512.



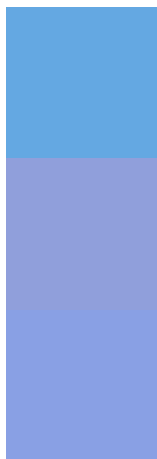
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512.

-33.9512.

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

60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512

Protanopia

59.8666, 4.6174, -29.4021

Deuteranopia

60.0512, 4.5675, -35.3852



Tritanopia

60.2599, -21.4682, -10.6133

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512

Protanomaly

59.7526, 0.0105, -31.7527

Deuteranomaly

60.0213, -0.1328, -34.8051

Tritanomaly

59.9946, -16.5429, -18.5422

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512

Achromatopsia

56.8457, -3.0331, 3.0885

Achromatomaly

57.5846, -6.3292, -9.0862

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512 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(100, 168, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(100, 168, 226)  
}
```

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(100, 168, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(100, 168, 226) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512 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(100, 168, 226) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(100, 168, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(100, 168, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(100, 168, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 168, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(100, 168,  
226) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1711, -7.4461, -33.9512 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(100, 168, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(100,  
168, 226) }
```

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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