

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.0931, -4.9891,
-17.1438)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.0931, -4.9891,
-17.1438) contains.

| | |
|--|----|
| HunterLab(60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276) | 3 |
| <i>Conversions</i> | 4 |
| <i>Details</i> | 6 |
| <i>Harmonies</i> | 12 |
| <i>Previews</i> | 24 |
| <i>Color Blindness Simulation</i> | 28 |
| <i>CSS Examples</i> | 31 |

Color

**HunterLab(60.1238, -5.1301,
-16.9276)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

| Format | Color |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Hex | 86A5C8 |
| RGB | 134, 165, 200 |
| RGB Percent | 53%, 65%, 78% |
| CMY | 0.4745, 0.3529, 0.2157 |
| CMYK | 0.33, 0.17, 0.00, 0.22 |
| HSL | 212°, 37%, 65% |
| HSV | 212°, 33%, 78% |
| XYZ | 33.7120, 36.1487, 59.8442 |
| YIQ | 159.7210, -29.7110, 4.3130 |

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

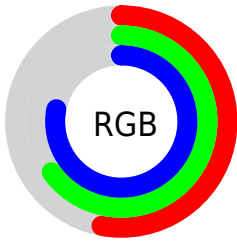
| Format | Color |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| RYB | 134, 155, 200 |
| Decimal | 8824264 |
| CIELab | 66.63, -2.25, -21.35 |
| CIELCh | 67, 21.472, 263.990 |
| Yxy | 36.1501, 0.2599, 0.2787 |
| Android (android.graphics.Color) | 4287014344 (0xFF86A5C8) |
| YUV | 159.7210, 19.8575, -22.5573 |
| Hunter-Lab | 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 |

Details

The HunterLab color $60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $6699CC$. A complement of this color would be $65.0976, 2.0976, 19.6066$, and the grayscale version is $59.1074, -3.1538, 3.2114$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $83.2017, -6.9476, -16.2712$, and $39.5972, -3.6012, -16.3819$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55.6690, -4.4768, -23.9740$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $64.7596, -5.2770, -10.2169$.

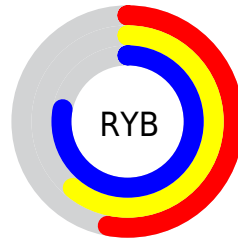
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (65%)

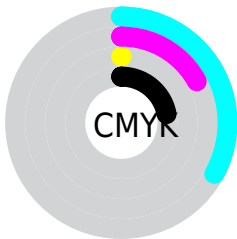
Blue (78%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (78%)

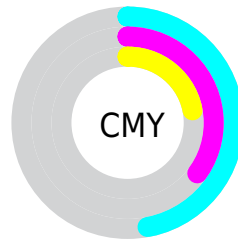


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 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 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.1238, -5.1301,
-16.9276

■ 60.1238, -5.1301,
-16.9276

181.5534,
-12.4803, -17.1965

■ 49.5481, -4.4443,
-16.6143

■ 83.2248, -6.5868,
-17.3618

■ 39.6765, -3.7868,
-16.2375

■ 95.6797, -7.3550,
-17.4905

■ 30.5646, -3.1588,
-15.7999

■ 108.7006, -8.1488,
-17.5639

■ 22.2820, -2.5606,
-15.3176

122.2637, -8.9677,
-17.5849

■ 14.9220, -1.9915,
-14.8446

136.3483, -9.8109,
-17.5563

■ 8.5702, -1.6008,
-14.7270

150.9357,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-10.6778, -17.4806

0.0000, NaN, NaN

166.0091,
-11.5678, -17.3599

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.1238, -5.1301,
-16.9276

■ 60.1238, -5.1301,
-16.9276

■ 55.6690, -4.4768,
-23.9740

■ 64.7596, -5.2770,
-10.2169

■ 51.4135, -3.2344,
-31.3916

■ 69.5540, -4.9867,
-3.8089

■ 47.3836, -1.3155,
-39.2004

■ 74.4922, -4.3204,
2.3336

■ 43.6079, 1.3683,
-47.4003

■ 79.5608, -3.3293,
8.2450

■ 40.1160, 4.8907,
-55.9572

■ 84.7482, -2.0564,
13.9562

■ 36.9359, 9.2836,
-64.7933

■ 90.0444, -0.5378,
19.4949

■ 34.8791, 12.7745,
-71.1723

■ 93.4376, -5.7133,
22.8018

■ 96.8028, -11.1857,
25.9850

■ 98.4633, -13.8208,
27.5265

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.1250, -13.6776, -12.7240



60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276



60.1250, 4.4746, -15.0694

Triad

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



60.1250, -5.1307, -16.9264



60.1250, 14.5884, 9.9796



60.1250, -17.4184, 12.7032

Complementary

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



60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276



65.0976, 2.0976, 19.6066

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.



60.1250, -10.5296, 17.1997



60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276



60.1250, 8.0237, 15.8083

Square

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



60.1250, -5.1307, -16.9264



60.1250, 16.2573, 1.4062



60.1250, -1.2676, 18.2403



60.1250, -20.4801, 5.0813

Rectangle

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



60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276



60.1250, 10.1454, -10.7716



60.1250, -1.2676, 18.2403



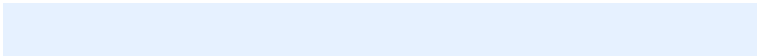
60.1250, -15.4952, 14.5791

Sweetspot

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



60.1250, -5.1307, -16.9264



93.3564, -6.3584, -2.6703



70.1488, -27.1758, 11.3963



42.7658, -2.9909, -1.7746

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



60.1250, -5.1307, -16.9264



74.6485, -6.1661, -29.2526



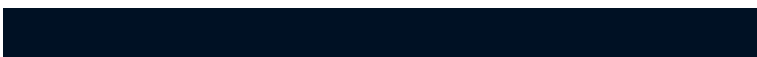
51.3620, 10.7591, -31.2414



33.3095, -2.2351, -0.7268



28.1273, 9.5347, -55.7394



7.2063, 0.0402, -9.0942

Inverse Universe

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



56.6102, 24.3365, -1.9749



69.4660, 40.7390, -3.5988



74.2691, -13.4415, 27.5227



32.7391, 1.7961, 0.9522



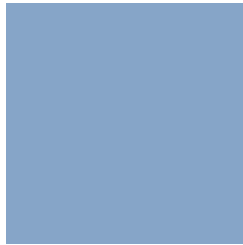
28.8767, 51.2910, 4.4056



6.3988, 11.5793, -0.6808

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

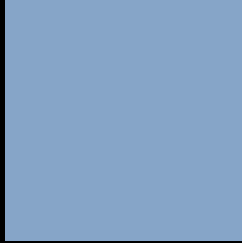
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

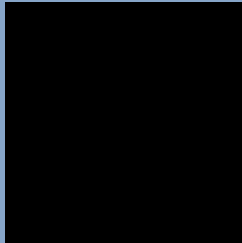
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

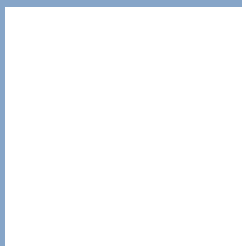
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276.

-16.9276.

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

60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276

Protanopia

60.0357, 1.9003, -15.1402

Deuteranopia

59.8656, 4.5857, -17.7579



Tritanopia

60.1070, -11.1900, -6.8127

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276

Protanomaly

60.1007, -0.7920, -15.6855

Deuteranomaly

60.0802, 0.8715, -17.4951

Tritanomaly

60.1139, -9.0987, -10.6016

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276

Achromatopsia

59.2902, -3.1636, 3.2213

Achromatomaly

59.5946, -4.1875, -3.7016

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 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(134, 165, 200)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 165, 200)  
}
```

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(134, 165, 200) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 165, 200) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 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(134, 165, 200) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 165, 200) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 165, 200)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 165, 200); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 165, 200);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 165,  
200) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1238, -5.1301, -16.9276 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 165, 200) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
165, 200) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor