

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.1063, -18.8889,
-9.6687)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.1063, -18.8889,
-9.6687) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(60.1063,
-18.8889, -9.6687)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63ADBB
RGB	99, 173, 187
RGB Percent	39%, 68%, 73%
CMY	0.6117, 0.3216, 0.2667
CMYK	0.47, 0.07, 0.00, 0.27
HSL	190°, 39%, 56%
HSV	190°, 47%, 73%
XYZ	29.0588, 36.1277, 52.4555
YIQ	152.4700, -48.5980, -11.3340

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

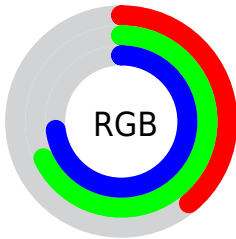
Format	Color
RYB	99, 139, 187
Decimal	6532539
CIELab	66.62, -19.28, -14.34
CIELCh	67, 24.025, 216.650
Yxy	36.1291, 0.2470, 0.3071
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284722619 (0xFF63ADBB)
YUV	152.4700, 17.0233, -46.8932
Hunter-Lab	60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687

Details

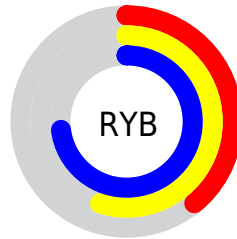
The HunterLab color $60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 669999 . A complement of this color would be $48.2459, 21.5745, 15.5988$, and the grayscale version is $56.1737, -2.9973, 3.0520$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $83.3536, -22.2744, -9.3424$, and $39.5292, -15.2864, -9.7391$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $58.3667, -20.5359, -12.1524$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $62.0167, -16.6500, -7.0244$.

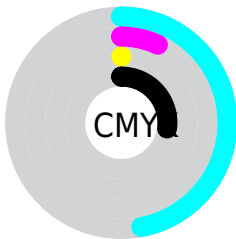
Distribution



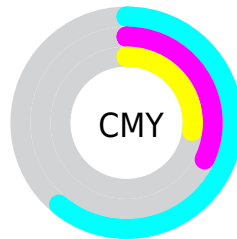
- Red (39%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (73%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (47%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (27%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687 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 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.1063, -18.8889,
-9.6687

60.1063, -18.8889,
-9.6687

181.5280,
-33.0162, -7.8891

49.5317, -17.2337,
-9.5983

83.2053, -22.1063,
-9.6200

39.6612, -15.5294,
-9.4598

95.6593, -23.6848,
-9.5119

30.5506, -13.7554,
-9.2467

108.6792,
-25.2510, -9.3527

22.2694, -11.8782,
-8.9552

122.2415,
-26.8092, -9.1456

14.9110, -9.8398,
-8.5900

136.3253,
-28.3624, -8.8934

8.5598, -10.2695,
-8.3139

150.9119,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-29.9134, -8.5985

0.0000, NaN, NaN

165.9845,
-31.4641, -8.2631

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.1063, -18.8889,
-9.6687

■ 60.1063, -18.8889,
-9.6687

■ 58.3667, -20.5359,
-12.1524

■ 62.0167, -16.6500,
-7.0244

■ 56.7946, -21.5719,
-14.4611

■ 64.0915, -13.8482,
-4.2418

■ 55.3882, -21.9964,
-16.5814

■ 66.3271, -10.5222,
-1.3400

■ 54.1394, -21.8318,
-18.5089

■ 68.7176, -6.7145,
1.6616

■ 53.0295, -21.1465,
-20.2584

■ 71.2560, -2.4691,
4.7451

■ 52.7142, -20.9037,
-20.7629

■ 73.9350, 2.1700,
7.8946

■ 76.7472, 7.1613,
11.0964

■ 79.6852, 12.4657,
14.3387

■ 81.2727, 13.2979,
16.0148

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.1075, -22.3680, 0.9533



60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687



60.1075, -11.1739, -17.6894

Triad

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



60.1075, -18.8893, -9.6677



60.1075, 16.9367, -5.0417



60.1075, -5.5820, 19.6889

Complementary

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



60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687



48.2459, 21.5745, 15.5988

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.



60.1075, 5.1906, 18.6505



60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687



60.1075, 18.6947, 5.5015

Square

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



60.1075, -18.8893, -9.6677



60.1075, 9.6128, -14.7079



60.1075, 14.2610, 13.8515



60.1075, -15.0412, 16.9885

Rectangle

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



60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687



60.1075, -4.4116, -19.8138



60.1075, 14.2610, 13.8515



60.1075, -1.9997, 19.7572

Sweetspot

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



60.1075, -18.8893, -9.6677



89.6486, -12.7020, -0.6687



62.7443, -36.2549, 23.4865



41.7506, -6.4591, -0.7188



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053

Same Dimension

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



60.1075, -18.8893, -9.6677



78.1441, -27.4553, -16.2145



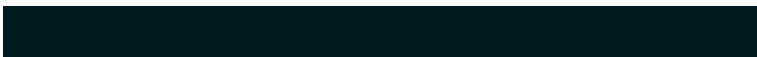
47.0677, 1.3385, -30.1964



32.4715, -3.6359, 0.4587



43.8560, -17.4832, -17.0750



9.0764, -3.9744, -2.7653

Inverse Universe

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



47.4412, 39.2578, -19.4910



58.7831, 63.9175, -31.4233



59.4228, 0.1508, 24.8397



31.0958, 2.1991, -0.4792



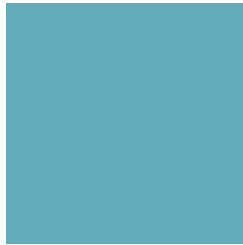
29.9522, 56.9431, -24.4364



5.9877, 11.4797, -5.6319

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

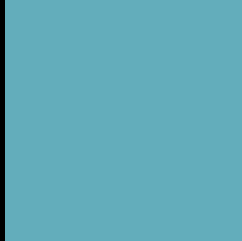
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687 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

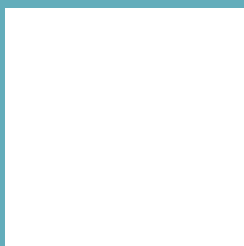
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687.

-18.8889, -9.6687.

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

60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687

Protanopia

59.8057, -0.1801, -5.4312

Deuteranopia

59.6810, 4.5932, -11.5405



Tritanopia

60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687

Protanomaly

59.6708, -8.0550, -7.3457

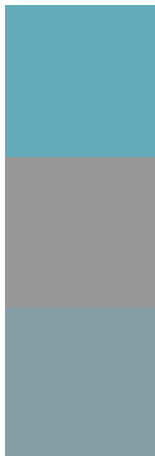
Deuteranomaly

59.5348, -4.9509, -11.3477

Tritanomaly

60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687

Achromatopsia

56.0347, -2.9899, 3.0445

Achromatomaly

57.3104, -9.8595, -1.6852

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687 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(99, 173, 187)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 173, 187)  
}
```

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(99, 173, 187) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 173, 187) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687 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(99, 173, 187) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 173, 187) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 173, 187)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 173, 187); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 173, 187);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 173,  
187) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1063, -18.8889, -9.6687 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 173, 187) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 173,  
187) }
```

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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