

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.1469, -5.3026,
-16.1434)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.1469, -5.3026,
-16.1434) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(60.1537, -5.1027,
-16.2799)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87A5C7
RGB	135, 165, 199
RGB Percent	53%, 65%, 78%
CMY	0.4706, 0.3529, 0.2196
CMYK	0.32, 0.17, 0.00, 0.22
HSL	212°, 36%, 65%
HSV	212°, 32%, 78%
XYZ	33.7556, 36.1847, 59.2380
YIQ	159.9060, -28.7940, 4.2140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

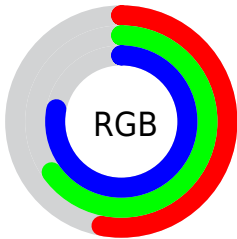
Format	Color
R_{YB}	135, 155, 199
Decimal	8889799
CIE _{Lab}	66.66, -2.21, -20.75
CIE _{LCh}	67, 20.869, 263.911
Yxy	36.1861, 0.2613, 0.2801
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287079879 (0xFF87A5C7)
YUV	159.9060, 19.2733, -21.8426
Hunter-Lab	60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799

Details

The HunterLab color $60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $6699CC$. A complement of this color would be $65.0136, 1.8558, 19.1890$, and the grayscale version is $59.1850, -3.1580, 3.2156$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $83.2788, -6.6773, -16.1565$, and $39.6151, -3.6165, -15.7450$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $55.7040, -4.4903, -23.2660$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $64.7817, -5.2184, -9.6261$.

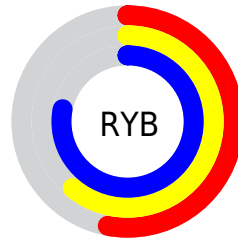
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (65%)

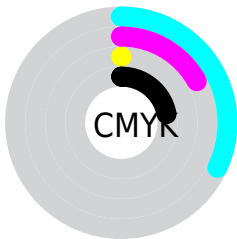
Blue (78%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (78%)

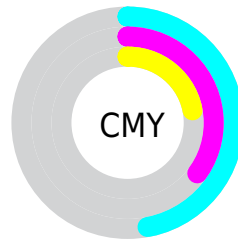


Cyan (32%)

Magenta (17%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (22%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (22%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799 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 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.1537, -5.1027,
-16.2799

■ 60.1537, -5.1027,
-16.2799

181.5966,
-12.4402, -16.3803

■ 49.5762, -4.4188,
-15.9855

■ 83.2582, -6.5562,
-16.6754

■ 39.7025, -3.7632,
-15.6267

■ 95.7147, -7.3228,
-16.7847

■ 30.5885, -3.1373,
-15.2049

■ 108.7370, -8.1152,
-16.8390

■ 22.3035, -2.5414,
-14.7339

122.3016, -8.9327,
-16.8412

■ 14.9408, -1.9750,
-14.2617

136.3876, -9.7745,
-16.7940

■ 8.5878, -1.5819,
-14.1069

150.9763,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-10.6401, -16.7000

0.0000, NaN, NaN

166.0511,
-11.5289, -16.5614

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.1537, -5.1027,
-16.2799

■ 60.1537, -5.1027,
-16.2799

■ 55.7040, -4.4903,
-23.2660

■ 64.7817, -5.2184,
-9.6261

■ 51.4504, -3.2995,
-30.6208

■ 69.5659, -4.9051,
-3.2715

■ 47.4192, -1.4438,
-38.3658

■ 74.4920, -4.2231,
2.8212

■ 43.6383, 1.1653,
-46.5035

■ 79.5466, -3.2225,
8.6860

■ 40.1375, 4.6034,
-55.0035

■ 84.7183, -1.9453,
14.3538

■ 36.9452, 8.9076,
-63.7920

■ 89.9976, -0.4268,
19.8516

■ 34.6446, 12.7841,
-70.8999

■ 93.3375, -5.7259,
23.0907

■ 96.6909, -11.1787,
26.2519

■ 98.4396, -13.9525,
27.8695

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.1549, -13.4161, -12.2072



60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799



60.1549, 4.2298, -14.5018

Triad

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



60.1549, -5.1033, -16.2788



60.1549, 14.0748, 9.7867



60.1549, -17.0299, 12.4813

Complementary

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



60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799



65.0136, 1.8558, 19.1890

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.



60.1549, -10.3105, 16.8753



60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799



60.1549, 7.7192, 15.4933

Square

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



60.1549, -5.1033, -16.2788



60.1549, 15.6781, 1.4366



60.1549, -1.2989, 17.8876



60.1549, -20.0267, 5.0559

Rectangle

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



60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799



60.1549, 9.7367, -10.3576



60.1549, -1.2989, 17.8876



60.1549, -15.1521, 14.3135

Sweetspot

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



60.1549, -5.1033, -16.2788



93.3487, -6.3458, -2.6797



69.8771, -26.5173, 11.1324



42.7617, -2.9842, -1.7796

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



60.1549, -5.1033, -16.2788



75.2088, -6.2204, -28.3486



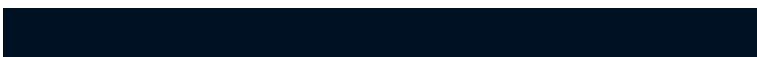
51.6646, 10.2576, -29.9934



33.3069, -2.2309, -0.7299



28.0892, 9.6131, -55.8609



7.1992, 0.0526, -9.1119

Inverse Universe

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



56.7342, 23.4492, -1.8326



70.1131, 39.5611, -3.4445



73.8874, -13.1775, 26.9044



32.7388, 1.7947, 0.9559



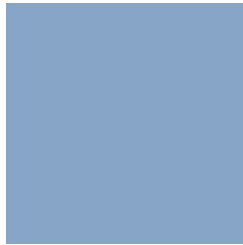
28.8730, 51.2774, 4.4594



6.3980, 11.5764, -0.6693

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

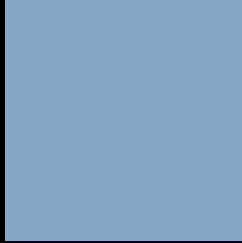
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

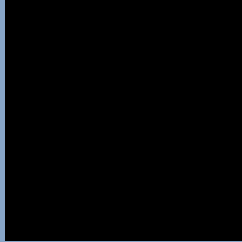
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

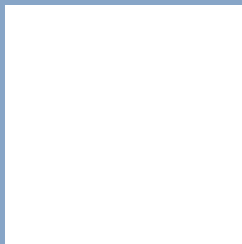
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799.

-16.2799.

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

60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799

Protanopia

59.9976, 1.6949, -14.6087

Deuteranopia

59.9107, 4.6586, -17.0792



Tritanopia

60.1388, -11.1436, -6.2369

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799

Protanomaly

60.0624, -1.0003, -15.1514

Deuteranomaly

60.1198, 0.9284, -16.8276

Tritanomaly

60.1447, -9.0608, -9.9986

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799

Achromatopsia

59.2902, -3.1636, 3.2213

Achromatomaly

59.5617, -4.3681, -3.2366

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799 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(135, 165, 199)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 165, 199)  
}
```

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(135, 165, 199) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 165, 199) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

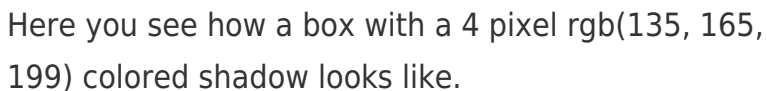
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(135, 165, 199) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 165, 199) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 165, 199)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 165, 199); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 165, 199);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 165,  
199) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1537, -5.1027, -16.2799 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 165, 199) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
165, 199) }
```

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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