

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.2596, -10.8076,  
-33.7997)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.2596, -10.8076,  
-33.7997) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.1821,  
-10.5849, -33.9863)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	56AAE2
RGB	86, 170, 226
RGB Percent	34%, 67%, 89%
CMY	0.6627, 0.3333, 0.1137
CMYK	0.62, 0.25, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	204°, 71%, 61%
HSV	204°, 62%, 89%
XYZ	31.9399, 36.2189, 77.2590
YIQ	151.2680, -68.0400, -0.3920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

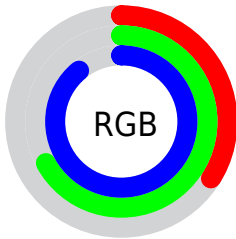
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	86, 139, 226
Decimal	5679842
CIE Lab	66.69, -8.79, -35.82
CIE LCh	67, 36.884, 256.212
Yxy	36.2201, 0.2196, 0.2491
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283869922 (0xFF56AAE2)
YUV	151.2680, 36.8429, -57.2400
Hunter-Lab	60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863

# Details

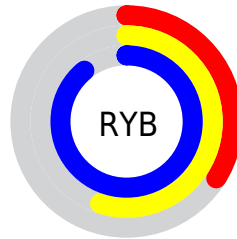
The HunterLab color **60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **60.1571, 21.4801, 28.7658**, and the grayscale version is **55.6153, -2.9675, 3.0217**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **82.0204, -19.4703, -18.1893**, and **39.8235, -8.1311, -32.2233** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.6019, -9.0436, -40.6498**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **64.0115, -11.3118, -27.3995**.

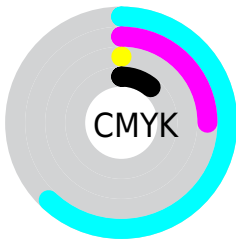
# Distribution



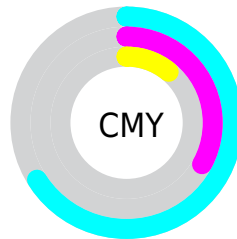
- Red (34%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (66%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863 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 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.1821, -10.5849,  
-33.9863

■ 60.1821, -10.5849,  
-33.9863

181.6375,  
-20.4911, -37.7318

■ 49.6027, -9.5359,  
-33.3544

■ 83.2897, -12.7018,  
-35.1512

■ 39.7271, -8.4884,  
-32.7220

■ 95.7477, -13.7751,  
-35.6675

■ 30.6110, -7.4353,  
-32.1413

■ 108.7715,  
-14.8602, -36.1346

■ 22.3238, -6.3655,  
-31.7301

■ 122.3374,  
-15.9583, -36.5516

■ 14.9586, -5.2589,  
-31.7823

136.4248,  
-17.0699, -36.9188

■ 8.6045, -4.9113,  
-33.4435

151.0148,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-18.1958, -37.2371

0.0000, NaN, -NF

166.0907,  
-19.3361, -37.5076

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.1821, -10.5849,  
-33.9863

■ 60.1821, -10.5849,  
-33.9863

■ 56.6019, -9.0436,  
-40.6498

■ 64.0115, -11.3118,  
-27.3995

■ 53.2819, -6.6433,  
-47.3498

■ 68.0696, -11.2902,  
-20.9252

■ 50.2305, -3.3783,  
-54.0368

■ 72.3399, -10.5927,  
-14.5822

■ 47.9442, -0.2250,  
-59.4403

■ 76.8050, -9.2922,  
-8.3797

■ 81.4487, -7.4576,  
-2.3194

■ 86.2562, -5.1514,  
3.6026

■ 91.2141, -2.4291,  
9.3936

■ 95.1044, -3.4885,  
13.6854

■ 97.9660, -8.2226,  
16.6761

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.1832, -23.6171, -22.8121



60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863



60.1832, 5.8940, -33.4693

# Triad

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



60.1832, -10.5847, -33.9851



60.1832, 30.3498, 11.1015



60.1832, -24.4316, 20.6302

# Complementary

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



60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863



60.1571, 21.4801, 28.7658

# 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.



60.1832, -11.8115, 25.6342



60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863



60.1832, 20.3300, 21.2324

# Square

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



60.1832, -10.5847, -33.9851



60.1832, 30.7697, -4.3632



60.1832, 4.5285, 25.8200



60.1832, -31.0103, 10.0288



# Rectangle

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



60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863



60.1832, 16.6813, -26.4865



60.1832, 4.5285, 25.8200



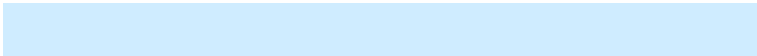
60.1832, -20.8203, 22.8809

# Sweetspot

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



60.1832, -10.5847, -33.9851



89.5504, -10.1214, -7.6351



76.3709, -49.6990, 26.3203



40.7303, -4.9348, -4.4659

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



60.1832, -10.5847, -33.9851



63.9039, -9.7627, -48.5707



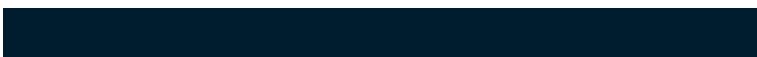
40.7253, 25.7003, -79.2071



38.2156, -3.2012, -0.3812



36.5403, -0.7276, -44.1015



10.4846, -1.5972, -9.6570



# Inverse Universe

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



50.7228, 58.8576, -12.1693



53.3547, 78.5729, -13.4455



79.9554, -13.5891, 42.5005



37.1994, 2.3232, 0.4783



32.0249, 58.0649, -4.2773



8.5348, 15.6595, -2.5731



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

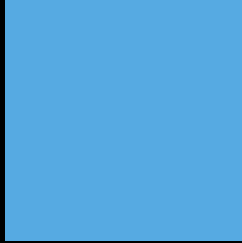
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

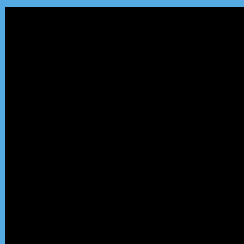
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

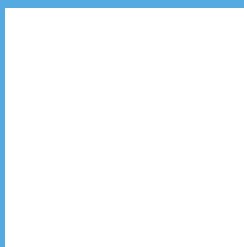
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863.



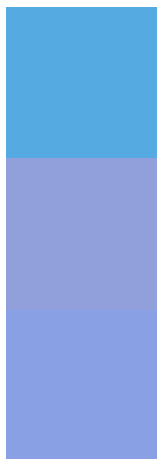
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863.

-10.5849, -33.9863.

# 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

60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863

### Protanopia

59.8982, 4.6358, -28.6660

### Deuteranopia

60.0512, 4.5675, -35.3852



## Tritanopia

60.0645, -23.7344, -12.0587

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863

## Protanomaly

59.7494, -1.6115, -31.0915

## Deuteranomaly

59.9571, -1.8811, -34.9521

## Tritanomaly

60.1062, -19.2511, -19.6508

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863

## Achromatopsia

55.6299, -2.9683, 3.0225

## Achromatomaly

56.7275, -7.9735, -9.2065

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863 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(86, 170, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(86, 170, 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(86, 170, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(86, 170, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863 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(86, 170, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(86, 170, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(86, 170, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(86, 170, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 170, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(86, 170,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.1821, -10.5849, -33.9863 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(86, 170, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(86, 170,  
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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