

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.4315, -23.1089,
-5.5314)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.4315, -23.1089,
-5.5314) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(60.4315,
-23.1089, -5.5314)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AB0B4
RGB	90, 176, 180
RGB Percent	35%, 69%, 71%
CMY	0.6470, 0.3098, 0.2941
CMYK	0.50, 0.02, 0.00, 0.29
HSL	183°, 37%, 53%
HSV	183°, 50%, 71%
XYZ	27.9800, 36.5197, 48.7544
YIQ	150.7420, -52.5400, -16.9880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

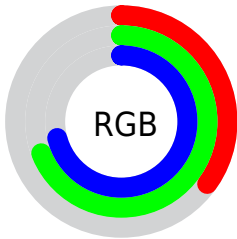
Format	Color
RYB	90, 134, 180
Decimal	5943476
CIELab	66.92, -24.78, -10.05
CIElCh	67, 26.740, 202.077
Yxy	36.5211, 0.2471, 0.3225
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284133556 (0xFF5AB0B4)
YUV	150.7420, 14.4242, -53.2707
Hunter-Lab	60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314

Details

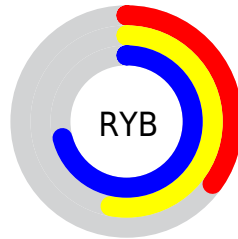
The HunterLab color $60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex 339999 . A complement of this color would be $42.9506, 27.3686, 13.5912$, and the grayscale version is $55.4856, -2.9606, 3.0146$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $83.5945, -27.0312, -5.2472$, and $39.8972, -19.0861, -5.5880$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $59.5083, -25.3084, -6.7967$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $61.5225, -20.3143, -4.0596$.

Distribution



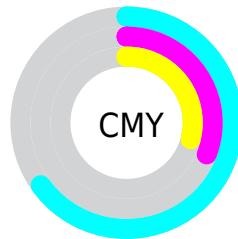
- Red (35%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (71%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Blue (71%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (29%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (29%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314 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 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.4315, -23.1089,
-5.5314

60.4315, -23.1089,
-5.5314

181.9979,
-39.5050, -2.3805

49.8366, -21.1252,
-5.6364

83.5677, -26.9201,
-5.1470

39.9444, -19.0645,
-5.6776

96.0389, -28.7706,
-4.8784

30.8103, -16.8984,
-5.6467

109.0753,
-30.5956, -4.5633

22.5032, -14.5811,
-5.5350

122.6534,
-32.4009, -4.2047

15.1156, -12.0339,
-5.3337

136.7524,
-34.1911, -3.8051

8.7502, -12.8071,
-5.1014

151.3537,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-35.9699, -3.3666

0.0000, NaN, NaN

166.4406,
-37.7404, -2.8912

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.4315, -23.1089,
-5.5314

■ 60.4315, -23.1089,
-5.5314

■ 59.5083, -25.3084,
-6.7967

■ 61.5225, -20.3143,
-4.0596

■ 58.7435, -26.9143,
-7.8561

■ 62.7806, -16.9363,
-2.3912

■ 58.1290, -27.9487,
-8.7137

■ 64.2075, -13.0008,
-0.5368

■ 57.6508, -28.4558,
-9.3825

■ 65.8015, -8.5429,
1.4893

■ 57.2732, -28.5709,
-9.9100

■ 67.5591, -3.6038,
3.6710

■ 57.2731, -28.5709,
-9.9101

■ 69.4757, 1.7716,
5.9915

■ 71.5456, 7.5373,
8.4340

■ 73.7623, 13.6480,
10.9824

■ 76.1192, 20.0607,
13.6216

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.4327, -24.3739, 6.2301



60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314



60.4327, -16.7314, -16.6529

Triad

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



60.4327, -23.1093, -5.5305



60.4327, 16.0184, -11.7714



60.4327, -0.0227, 21.2035

Complementary

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



60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314



42.9506, 27.3686, 13.5912

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.



60.4327, 11.5766, 18.1359



60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314



60.4327, 21.2966, 0.1933

Square

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



60.4327, -23.1093, -5.5305



60.4327, 5.6672, -20.7168



60.4327, 19.6109, 10.9527



60.4327, -11.6363, 20.2631

Rectangle

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



60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314



60.4327, -10.1481, -21.4668



60.4327, 19.6109, 10.9527



60.4327, 4.0187, 20.6319

Sweetspot

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



60.4327, -23.1093, -5.5305



87.4482, -14.7444, 0.5432



59.6719, -37.0773, 25.8298



40.4509, -7.4252, -0.0078



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978

Same Dimension

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



60.4327, -23.1093, -5.5305



80.0150, -34.3379, -9.3115



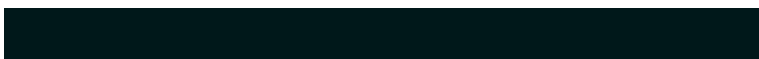
46.8748, -3.1790, -25.7891



30.9282, -3.8571, 0.7664



47.8751, -23.9027, -8.2407



8.6074, -4.3794, -1.3045

Inverse Universe

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



44.8901, 41.9903, -25.8561



55.8497, 69.0003, -42.5659



53.4971, 5.6687, 22.3426



29.3940, 2.2028, -0.8478



29.7556, 57.9529, -35.0012



5.2969, 10.3451, -6.4534

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

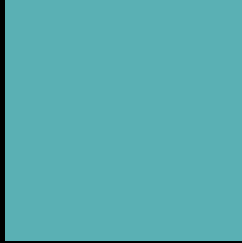
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314 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

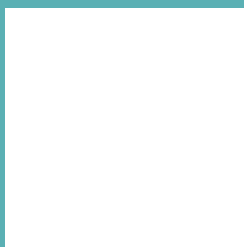
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314.



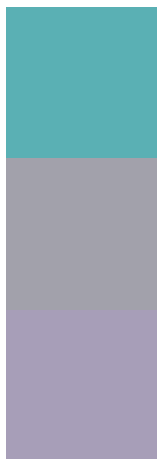
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314.

-23.1089, -5.5314.

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

60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314

Protanopia

60.0928, -1.2104, -1.0057

Deuteranopia

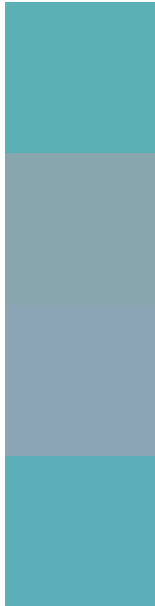
60.1082, 4.1381, -7.6194



Tritanopia

60.5485, -20.3796, -10.1905

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314

Protanomaly

59.6344, -10.2842, -3.2467

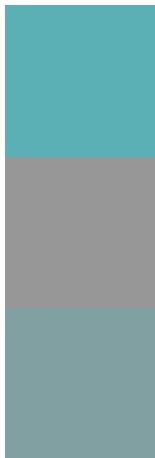
Deuteranomaly

59.8483, -7.3549, -7.6324

Tritanomaly

60.3990, -21.1561, -8.7542

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314

Achromatopsia

55.6299, -2.9683, 3.0225

Achromatomaly

56.9363, -11.3994, -0.7112

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314 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(90, 176, 180)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 176, 180)  
}
```

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(90, 176, 180) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 176, 180) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314 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(90, 176, 180) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 176, 180) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 176, 180)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 176, 180); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 176, 180);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 176,  
180) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.4315, -23.1089, -5.5314 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 176, 180) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 176,  
180) }
```

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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