

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.4838, 1.3291,
-35.0027)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.4838, 1.3291,
-35.0027) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(60.3846, 1.2003,
-34.8386)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81A3E4
RGB	129, 163, 228
RGB Percent	51%, 64%, 89%
CMY	0.4941, 0.3608, 0.1059
CMYK	0.43, 0.29, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	219°, 65%, 70%
HSV	219°, 43%, 89%
XYZ	36.1541, 36.4630, 78.5314
YIQ	160.2440, -41.1290, 13.0070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

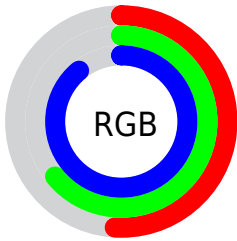
Format	Color
RYB	129, 154, 228
Decimal	8496100
CIELab	66.87, 5.07, -36.48
CIELCh	67, 36.826, 277.915
Yxy	36.4644, 0.2392, 0.2412
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286686180 (0xFF81A3E4)
YUV	160.2440, 33.4037, -27.4010
Hunter-Lab	60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386

Details

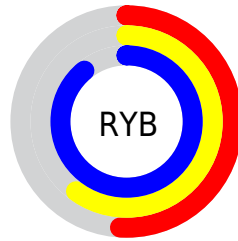
The HunterLab color $60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $6699CC$. A complement of this color would be $75.2755, -0.7175, 30.0122$, and the grayscale version is $59.2710, -3.1626, 3.2203$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $82.2661, -6.9891, -17.6151$, and $39.9792, 1.4209, -33.2220$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $54.6519, 4.1947, -45.8789$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $66.3988, -1.0551, -24.6451$.

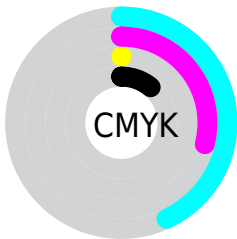
Distribution



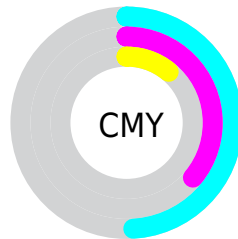
- Red (51%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (89%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (49%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (11%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386 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 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.3846, 1.2003,
-34.8386

■ 60.3846, 1.2003,
-34.8386

181.9301, -3.3724,
-38.7079

■ 49.7926, 1.4984,
-34.1988

■ 83.5154, 0.4564,
-36.0257

■ 39.9035, 1.7406,
-33.5628

■ 95.9841, 0.0187,
-36.5553

■ 30.7728, 1.9196,
-32.9852

■ 109.0182, -0.4590,
-37.0363

■ 22.4694, 2.0250,
-32.5888

122.5940, -0.9741,
-37.4677

■ 15.0861, 2.0417,
-32.6781

136.6908, -1.5246,
-37.8497

■ 8.7230, 2.0674,
-34.3622

151.2900, -2.1089,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-38.1829

0.0000, NaN, -NF

166.3748, -2.7252,
-38.4686

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.3846, 1.2003,
-34.8386

■ 60.3846, 1.2003,
-34.8386

■ 54.6519, 4.1947,
-45.8789

■ 66.3988, -1.0551,
-24.6451

■ 49.2456, 8.0729,
-57.8843

■ 72.6528, -2.6970,
-15.1783

■ 44.2266, 12.9838,
-70.9196

■ 79.1174, -3.8306,
-6.3204

■ 39.6672, 19.0438,
-84.9330

■ 85.7681, -4.5412,
2.0305

■ 35.6479, 26.2611,
-99.6530

■ 92.5851, -4.8974,
9.9610

■ 33.3066, 31.4796,
-109.5859

■ 98.4884, -8.6722,
16.3498

■ 99.1874, -9.8056,
17.0721

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.3857, -14.6827, -31.8444



60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386



60.3857, 17.5047, -25.6554

Triad

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



60.3857, 1.2001, -34.8372



60.3857, 23.8605, 19.0302



60.3857, -29.8705, 13.5570

Complementary

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



60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386



75.2755, -0.7175, 30.0122

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.



60.3857, -21.4883, 22.5590



60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386



60.3857, 9.1558, 25.0777

Square

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



60.3857, 1.2001, -34.8372



60.3857, 31.4722, 7.2919



60.3857, -7.5268, 26.1688



60.3857, -31.5135, -1.0126

Rectangle

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



60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386



60.3857, 26.0339, -15.0156



60.3857, -7.5268, 26.1688



60.3857, -27.7946, 17.2057

Sweetspot

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



60.3857, 1.2001, -34.8372



90.0759, -4.3837, -6.8453



80.0130, -36.3699, 11.1289



40.9096, -1.9182, -4.1734

0.0000, NaN, NaN



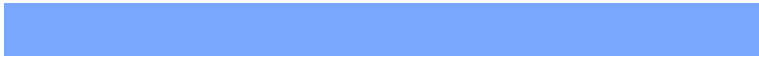
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



60.3857, 1.2001, -34.8372



62.7451, 4.3429, -50.6588



52.1722, 22.7352, -50.8672



38.3306, -1.9503, -1.3871



25.6989, 22.8955, -81.5461



8.0998, 3.5891, -17.8719

Inverse Universe

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



59.0257, 37.1967, 2.2157



61.7271, 51.9235, 3.3906



84.4045, -22.5300, 37.0250



38.0122, 1.9454, 1.6679



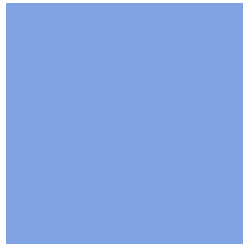
31.4077, 54.8697, 11.8989



8.6366, 15.2779, 1.8020

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

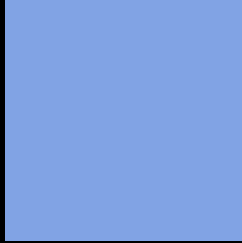
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

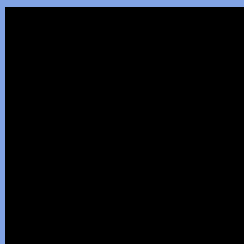
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

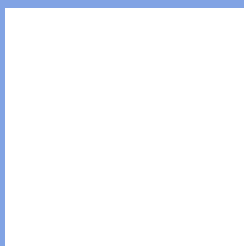
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386.

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

60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386

Protanopia

60.3186, 5.2782, -33.4640

Deuteranopia

60.5276, 4.7707, -35.2328



Tritanopia

60.3411, -14.9110, -8.1785

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386

Protanomaly

60.2944, 3.8048, -34.2427

Deuteranomaly

60.5382, 3.3164, -35.2390

Tritanomaly

60.2389, -9.3203, -17.4321

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386

Achromatopsia

59.2902, -3.1636, 3.2213

Achromatomaly

59.4828, -2.3769, -9.1387

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386 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(129, 163, 228)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 163, 228)  
}
```

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(129, 163, 228) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 163, 228) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386 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(129, 163, 228) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 163, 228) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 163, 228)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 163, 228); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 163, 228);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 163,  
228) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.3846, 1.2003, -34.8386 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 163, 228) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
163, 228) }
```

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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