

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.5015, -20.6591,
-78.3940)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.5015, -20.6591,
-78.3940) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(63.1368,
-13.3151, -50.1720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00B4FF
RGB	0, 180, 255
RGB Percent	0%, 71%, 100%
CMY	0.9997, 0.2941, 0.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.29, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	198°, 100%, 50%
HSV	198°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	34.3713, 39.8626, 100.4904
YIQ	134.7300, -131.3550, -14.8350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

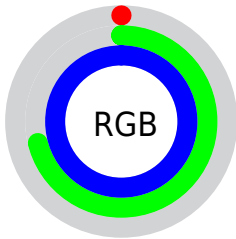
Format	Color
RYB	0, 106, 255
Decimal	46335
CIELab	69.37, -11.76, -47.53
CIELCh	69, 48.962, 256.107
Yxy	39.8638, 0.1967, 0.2281
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278236415 (0xFF00B4FF)
YUV	134.7300, 59.2931, -118.1582
Hunter-Lab	63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720

Details

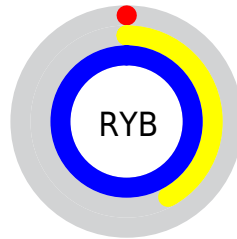
The HunterLab color **63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **51.2859, 62.5611, 32.6948**, and the grayscale version is **48.9345, -2.6110, 2.6587**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.0961, -30.7336, -15.4193**, and **43.8816, -4.4582, -45.2243** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.1302, -13.3051, -50.1852**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.7183, -16.2952, -45.1435**.

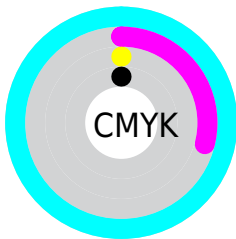
Distribution



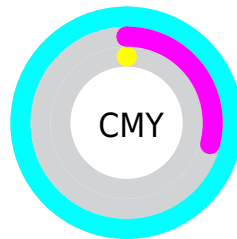
- Red (0%)
- Green (71%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (29%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720 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 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

63.1368, -13.3151,
-50.1720

63.1368, -13.3151,
-50.1720

185.8895,
-24.4158, -55.8347

52.3759, -12.0994,
-49.4727

86.5772, -15.7377,
-51.6308

42.3063, -10.8741,
-48.8669

99.1896, -16.9531,
-52.3428

32.9802, -9.6294,
-48.4624

112.3611,
-18.1743, -53.0248

24.4625, -8.3503,
-48.4844

126.0690,
-19.4031, -53.6704

16.8388, -7.0115,
-49.4522

140.2930,
-20.6408, -54.2757

10.2295, -5.7011,
-52.8261

155.0150,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-21.8883, -54.8387

0.0000, NaN, -NF

170.2188,
-23.1464, -55.3585

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 63.1368, -13.3151,
-50.1720

■ 63.1368, -13.3151,
-50.1720

■ 63.1302, -13.3051,
-50.1852

■ 65.7183, -16.2952,
-45.1435

■ 68.5264, -18.5006,
-39.9541

■ 71.5962, -19.7920,
-34.5755

■ 74.9316, -20.1514,
-29.0391

■ 78.5281, -19.6026,
-23.3849

■ 82.3759, -18.1953,
-17.6527

■ 86.4626, -15.9935,
-11.8776

■ 90.7740, -13.0672,
-6.0882

■ 95.2961, -9.4875,
-0.3069

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.1378, -30.3665, -33.4623



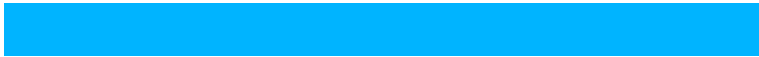
63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720



63.1378, 8.9332, -49.4601

Triad

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



63.1378, -13.3146, -50.1700



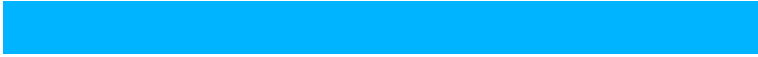
63.1378, 43.1825, 13.7117



63.1378, -31.3251, 25.6335

Complementary

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



63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720



51.2859, 62.5611, 32.6948

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.



63.1378, -14.8020, 31.3565



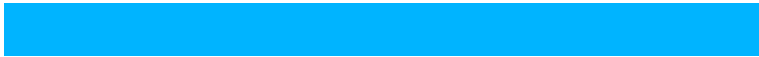
63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720



63.1378, 29.0915, 26.2834

Square

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



63.1378, -13.3146, -50.1700



63.1378, 43.7269, -7.1306



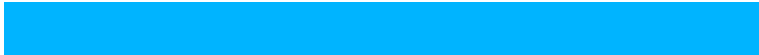
63.1378, 7.2261, 31.5439



63.1378, -39.7491, 12.4440

Rectangle

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



63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720



63.1378, 23.8519, -39.0477



63.1378, 7.2261, 31.5439



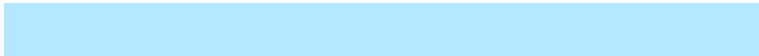
63.1378, -26.6452, 28.2583

Sweetspot

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



63.1378, -13.3146, -50.1700



86.4499, -16.0012, -11.8950



84.8483, -70.7705, 46.7235



39.1856, -7.8747, -6.6312

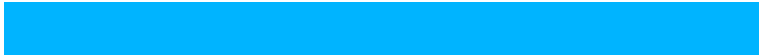
0.0000, NaN, NaN



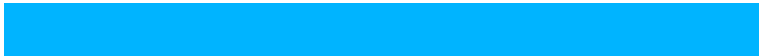
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



63.1378, -13.3146, -50.1700



63.1302, -13.3051, -50.1852



31.5950, 54.4920, -157.1148



44.1879, -4.3055, -0.0177



45.9306, -10.0626, -35.6870



14.9790, -4.0899, -9.8935

Inverse Universe

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



49.5551, 91.5056, -19.5263



49.5524, 91.5083, -19.5161



79.0321, 1.3658, 48.7215



42.6661, 2.9476, -0.0408



35.8576, 66.2842, -14.6356



11.2741, 20.9873, -5.7388

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

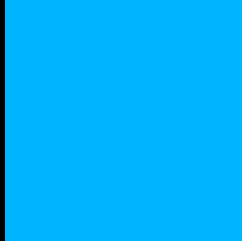
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

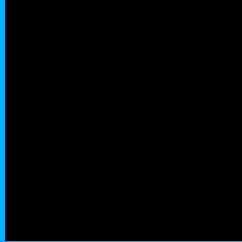
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

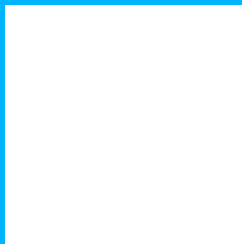
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720.



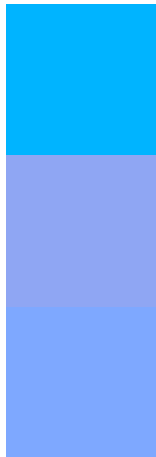
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.1368,

-13.3151, -50.1720.

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

63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720

Protanopia

62.9151, 6.6235, -41.0243

Deuteranopia

62.9769, 5.0270, -50.1750



Tritanopia

63.0537, -30.1923, -13.6351

Trichromacy



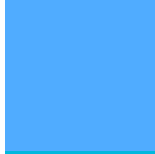
Original Color

63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720



Protanomaly

61.6971, -4.7830, -46.6288



Deuteranomaly

61.9924, -4.5097, -52.3632



Tritanomaly

62.8502, -24.2409, -26.2281

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720



Achromatopsia

49.2221, -2.6264, 2.6743



Achromatomaly

52.3128, -12.9276, -16.3273

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720 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(0, 180, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 180, 255)  
}
```

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(0, 180, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 180, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720 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(0, 180, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 180, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 180, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 180, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 180, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 180,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.1368, -13.3151, -50.1720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 180, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 180,  
255) }
```

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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