

Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.5244, -12.0783,
-49.6806)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(60.5244, -12.0783,
-49.6806) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(60.5512,
-11.9647, -49.8554)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00ADF8
RGB	0, 173, 248
RGB Percent	0%, 68%, 97%
CMY	0.9997, 0.3216, 0.0274
CMYK	1.00, 0.30, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	198°, 100%, 49%
HSV	198°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	31.8869, 36.6645, 94.2034
YIQ	129.8230, -127.1830, -13.3510

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

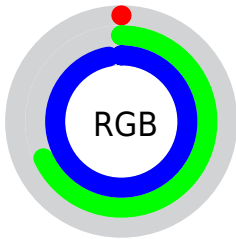
Format	Color
R _{YB}	0, 102, 248
Decimal	44536
CIE Lab	67.03, -10.44, -47.43
CIE LCh	67, 48.563, 257.588
Yxy	36.6657, 0.1959, 0.2253
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278234616 (0xFF00ADF8)
YUV	129.8230, 58.2613, -113.8548
Hunter-Lab	60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554

Details

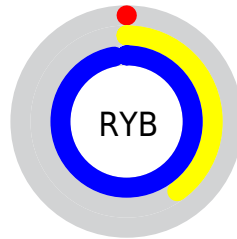
The HunterLab color **60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **49.9985, 59.7088, 31.8517**, and the grayscale version is **47.0001, -2.5078, 2.5536**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **81.2935, -27.3185, -19.3861**, and **41.7568, -3.6468, -44.3200** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.5450, -11.9549, -49.8688**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.1100, -14.9437, -44.8058**.

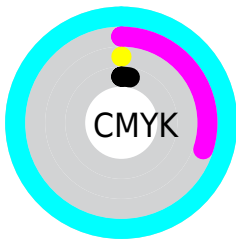
Distribution



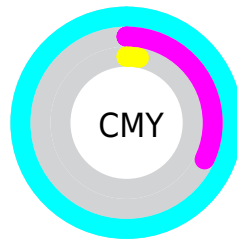
- Red (0%)
- Green (68%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (3%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554 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 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

60.5512, -11.9647,
-49.8554

60.5512, -11.9647,
-49.8554

182.1705,
-22.5263, -55.5653

49.9487, -10.8220,
-49.1713

83.7008, -14.2508,
-51.3116

40.0486, -9.6741,
-48.5984

96.1784, -15.4023,
-52.0278

30.9058, -8.5116,
-48.2635

109.2208,
-16.5622, -52.7160

22.5892, -7.3203,
-48.4352

122.8047,
-17.7319, -53.3689

15.1910, -6.0753,
-49.7576

136.9093,
-18.9124, -53.9820

8.8191, -5.6285,
-54.3453

151.5160,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-20.1046, -54.5531

0.0000, NaN, -NF

166.6081,
-21.3091, -55.0810

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 60.5512, -11.9647,
-49.8554

■ 60.5512, -11.9647,
-49.8554

■ 60.5450, -11.9549,
-49.8688

■ 63.1100, -14.9437,
-44.8058

■ 65.8909, -17.1689,
-39.6100

■ 68.9277, -18.5049,
-34.2414

■ 72.2233, -18.9370,
-28.7326

■ 75.7723, -18.4909,
-23.1232

■ 79.5645, -17.2168,
-17.4521

■ 83.5874, -15.1779,
-11.7525

■ 87.8269, -12.4430,
-6.0515

■ 92.2690, -9.0809,
-0.3691

Harmonies

Analogous

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



60.5522, -28.9388, -34.0492



60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554



60.5522, 9.9287, -48.2158

Triad

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



60.5522, -11.9639, -49.8541



60.5522, 42.0130, 14.1275



60.5522, -31.1220, 24.4577

Complementary

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



60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554



49.9985, 59.7088, 31.8517

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.



60.5522, -15.3606, 30.2784



60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554



60.5522, 27.6339, 25.9265

Square

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



60.5522, -11.9639, -49.8541



60.5522, 43.2633, -5.8940



60.5522, 6.0200, 30.6991



60.5522, -38.9052, 11.2390

Rectangle

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



60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554



60.5522, 24.4467, -37.4647



60.5522, 6.0200, 30.6991



60.5522, -26.6917, 27.1064

Sweetspot

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



60.5522, -11.9639, -49.8541



86.2426, -15.6837, -12.1731



82.2414, -68.3479, 44.7521



39.0760, -7.7085, -6.7818

0.0000, NaN, NaN



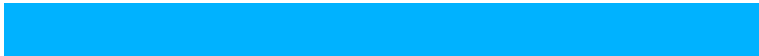
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



60.5522, -11.9639, -49.8541



62.4547, -12.2843, -51.5446



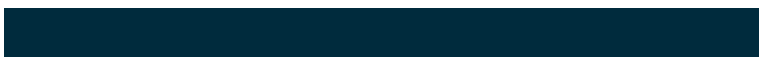
30.0497, 54.7537, -155.7486



43.2090, -4.1618, -0.0475



44.7886, -9.2243, -36.0691



14.2974, -3.7933, -9.6819

Inverse Universe

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



47.9327, 88.3723, -17.8209



49.4660, 91.1987, -18.3202



77.8043, -0.7956, 47.9271



41.7491, 2.8568, 0.0085



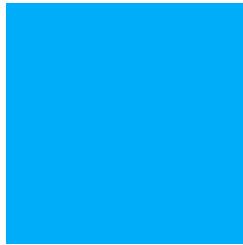
35.2647, 65.0862, -13.6026



10.8194, 20.1194, -5.3410

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

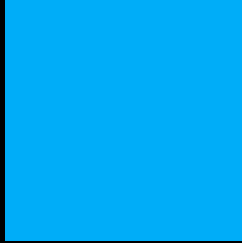
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

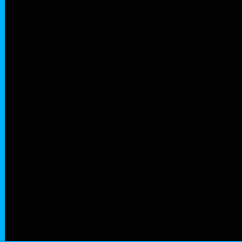
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

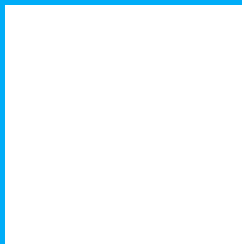
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554.

-11.9647, -49.8554.

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

60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554

Protanopia

60.1906, 7.3607, -41.7040

Deuteranopia

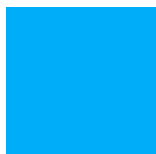
60.4877, 5.3084, -52.0945



Tritanopia

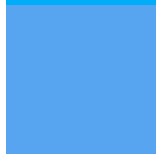
60.4092, -29.0471, -12.8019

Trichromacy



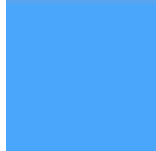
Original Color

60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554



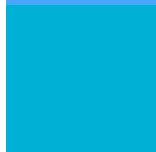
Protanomaly

59.0999, -3.5037, -47.1309



Deuteranomaly

59.6912, -3.6369, -53.1168



Tritanomaly

60.2066, -23.1409, -25.2985

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554



Achromatopsia

47.2470, -2.5210, 2.5670



Achromatomaly

50.4122, -12.4870, -15.6523

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554 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, 173, 248)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 173, 248)  
}
```

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, 173, 248) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 173, 248) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554 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, 173, 248) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 173, 248) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 173, 248)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 173, 248); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 173, 248);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 173,  
248) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.5512, -11.9647, -49.8554 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 173, 248) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 173,  
248) }
```

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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