

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.3332, -18.7886,  
-25.8303)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.3332, -18.7886,  
-25.8303) contains.

<b>HunterLab(61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(61.3008,  
-18.6783, -26.0461)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41B1D9
RGB	65, 177, 217
RGB Percent	25%, 69%, 85%
CMY	0.7451, 0.3059, 0.1490
CMYK	0.70, 0.18, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	196°, 67%, 55%
HSV	196°, 70%, 85%
XYZ	30.4265, 37.5779, 71.2953
YIQ	148.0720, -79.5920, -11.3040

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

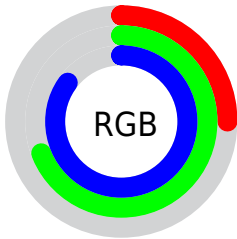
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	65, 129, 217
Decimal	4305369
CIE Lab	67.71, -18.77, -29.35
CIE LCh	68, 34.837, 237.393
Yxy	37.5792, 0.2184, 0.2698
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282495449 (0xFF41B1D9)
YUV	148.0720, 33.9815, -72.8541
Hunter-Lab	61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461

# Details

The HunterLab color **61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **0099CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **50.2380, 35.1003, 25.6670**, and the grayscale version is **54.3398, -2.8994, 2.9524**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.8115, -26.5615, -15.7483**, and **41.2601, -12.8095, -23.9195** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.9630, -17.9602, -29.9923**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.8521, -18.6436, -21.9372**.

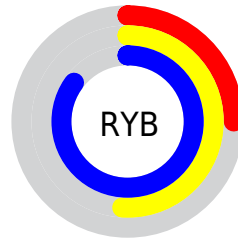
# Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (69%)

Blue (85%)



Red (25%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (85%)

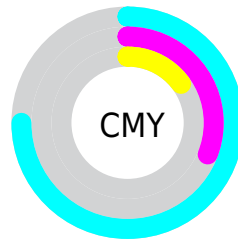


Cyan (70%)

Magenta (18%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (15%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (15%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461 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 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.3008, -18.6783,  
-26.0461

61.3008, -18.6783,  
-26.0461

183.2516,  
-32.5918, -28.3192

50.6520, -17.0564,  
-25.5293

84.5356, -21.8364,  
-26.9198

40.7022, -15.3903,  
-24.9722

97.0526, -23.3888,  
-27.2746

31.5056, -13.6603,  
-24.3972

110.1328,  
-24.9307, -27.5750

23.1299, -11.8360,  
-23.8597

123.7530,  
-26.4659, -27.8223

15.6653, -9.8648,  
-23.5035

137.8925,  
-27.9974, -28.0186

9.2384, -9.3482,  
-23.7832

152.5329,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-29.5277, -28.1655

0.0000, NaN, -NF

167.6576,  
-31.0586, -28.2651

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.3008, -18.6783,  
-26.0461

■ 61.3008, -18.6783,  
-26.0461

■ 58.9630, -17.9602,  
-29.9923

■ 63.8521, -18.6436,  
-21.9372

■ 56.8299, -16.5090,  
-33.7589

■ 66.6120, -17.8702,  
-17.6975

■ 54.8769, -14.4658,  
-37.3639

■ 69.5757, -16.3928,  
-13.3563

■ 72.7350, -14.2586,  
-8.9424

■ 76.0799, -11.5217,  
-4.4808

■ 79.5997, -8.2378,  
0.0079

■ 83.2838, -4.4614,  
4.5070

■ 87.1215, -0.2441,  
9.0044

■ 90.5407, 2.4622,  
12.8458

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3019, -27.7943, -11.3665



61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461



61.3019, -4.6386, -32.7488

# Triad

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



61.3019, -18.6781, -26.0450



61.3019, 29.8159, 2.0188



61.3019, -16.5279, 23.7175

# Complementary

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



61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461



50.2380, 35.1003, 25.6670

# 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.



61.3019, -1.8977, 25.6164



61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461



61.3019, 25.8318, 15.1117

# Square

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



61.3019, -18.6781, -26.0450



61.3019, 24.2229, -14.2019



61.3019, 13.8190, 22.9015



61.3019, -26.6432, 16.8581



# Rectangle

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



61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461



61.3019, 5.9932, -30.7932



61.3019, 13.8190, 22.9015



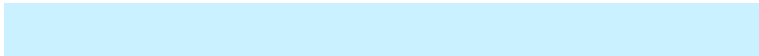
61.3019, -12.0218, 24.8684

# Sweetspot

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



61.3019, -18.6781, -26.0450



90.8602, -14.2442, -5.9971



71.9235, -52.7960, 32.8150



41.5116, -7.0355, -3.4664

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.3019, -18.6781, -26.0450



69.5444, -20.8441, -38.1697



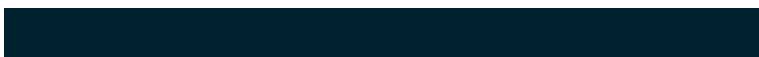
39.7944, 18.0799, -72.9694



37.7087, -3.7906, 0.1318



42.9073, -11.5606, -28.6743



11.5339, -3.8091, -6.1935



# Inverse Universe

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



46.5919, 65.7429, -23.0723



51.9023, 89.0113, -27.9268



68.8296, -1.9592, 38.0690



36.3501, 2.4860, -0.1401



32.3764, 60.2402, -16.2468

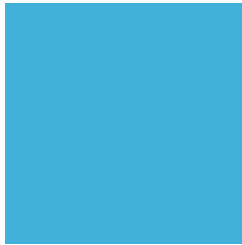


8.3246, 15.6310, -5.2792



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461 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 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

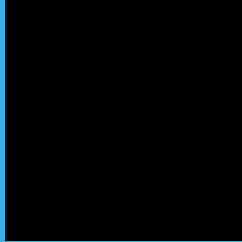
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461.



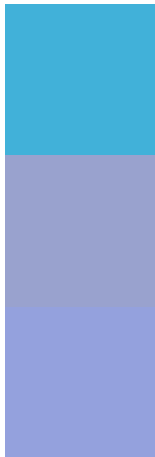
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.3008,

-18.6783, -26.0461.

# 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

61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461

### Protanopia

60.8845, 2.5079, -19.3027

### Deuteranopia

60.8326, 5.0712, -29.0983



## Tritanopia

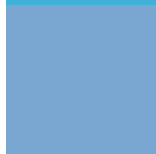
61.3936, -26.7871, -12.4993

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461



## Protanomaly

60.2955, -6.8265, -22.9216



## Deuteranomaly

60.5444, -5.0985, -29.0893



## Tritanomaly

61.4777, -24.1639, -17.0301

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461



## Achromatopsia

54.4186, -2.9036, 2.9567



## Achromatomaly

56.2716, -11.5208, -7.1832

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461 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(65, 177, 217)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 177, 217)  
}
```

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(65, 177, 217) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 177, 217) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461 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(65, 177, 217) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 177, 217) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(65, 177, 217)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 177, 217); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 177, 217);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 177,  
217) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.3008, -18.6783, -26.0461 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 177, 217) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 177,  
217) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor