

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.3485, -20.3102,  
-10.3293)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.3485, -20.3102,  
-10.3293) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(61.3944,  
-20.3625, -10.1263)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	60B1BF
RGB	96, 177, 191
RGB Percent	38%, 69%, 75%
CMY	0.6235, 0.3059, 0.2510
CMYK	0.50, 0.07, 0.00, 0.25
HSL	189°, 43%, 56%
HSV	189°, 50%, 75%
XYZ	29.9500, 37.6927, 54.9872
YIQ	154.3770, -52.7700, -12.8180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

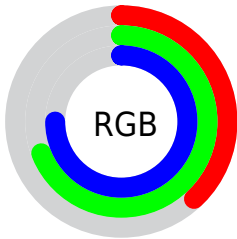
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	96, 140, 191
Decimal	6336959
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	67.79, -20.94, -14.80
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	68, 25.637, 215.250
Yxy	37.6942, 0.2442, 0.3074
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284527039 (0xFF60B1BF)
YUV	154.3770, 18.0551, -51.1966
Hunter-Lab	61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263

# Details

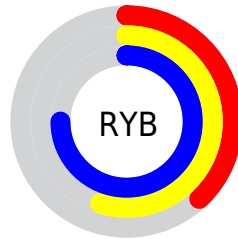
The HunterLab color **61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **669999**. A complement of this color would be **48.0350, 24.3502, 16.3646**, and the grayscale version is **56.9445, -3.0384, 3.0939**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.6573, -24.0096, -9.8829**, and **40.7524, -16.6170, -10.1617** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.7331, -21.9680, -12.5026**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **63.2317, -18.1401, -7.5728**.

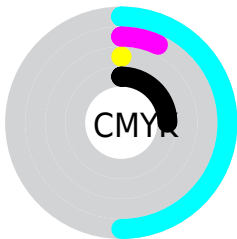
# Distribution



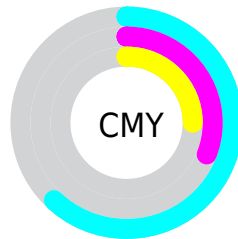
- Red (38%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (75%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (7%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (25%)



- Cyan (62%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (25%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263 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 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



61.3944, -20.3625,  
-10.1263

61.3944, -20.3625,  
-10.1263

183.3865,  
-35.1586, -8.4356

50.7399, -18.6139,  
-10.0464

84.6399, -23.7514,  
-10.0974

40.7839, -16.8101,  
-9.8988

97.1618, -25.4095,  
-9.9993

31.5806, -14.9288,  
-9.6774

110.2467,  
-27.0520, -9.8501

23.1976, -12.9352,  
-9.3787

123.8714,  
-28.6833, -9.6530

15.7248, -10.7689,  
-9.0076

138.0152,  
-30.3070, -9.4107

9.2893, -10.3169,  
-8.6076

152.6598,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-31.9260, -9.1256

0.0000, NaN, NaN

167.7886,  
-33.5426, -8.8000

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.3944, -20.3625,  
-10.1263

■ 61.3944, -20.3625,  
-10.1263

■ 59.7331, -21.9680,  
-12.5026

■ 63.2317, -18.1401,  
-7.5728

■ 58.2432, -22.9431,  
-14.6894

■ 65.2397, -15.3264,  
-4.8636

■ 56.9206, -23.2952,  
-16.6764

■ 67.4157, -11.9583,  
-2.0180

■ 55.7549, -23.0573,  
-18.4640

■ 69.7541, -8.0781,  
0.9441

■ 54.7125, -22.3559,  
-20.0926

■ 72.2483, -3.7310,  
4.0035

■ 54.6855, -22.3358,  
-20.1354

■ 74.8912, 1.0374,  
7.1431

■ 77.6752, 6.1832,  
10.3473

■ 80.5927, 11.6647,  
13.6030

■ 82.1093, 12.4904,  
15.2217

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.3956, -23.8420, 1.3797



61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263



61.3956, -12.2919, -19.0731

# Triad

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



61.3956, -20.3628, -10.1253



61.3956, 18.1900, -6.1640



61.3956, -5.2957, 20.8588

# Complementary

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



61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263



48.0350, 24.3502, 16.3646

# 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.



61.3956, 6.2854, 19.5813



61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263



61.3956, 20.4059, 5.2415

# Square

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



61.3956, -20.3628, -10.1253



61.3956, 10.0537, -16.5063



61.3956, 15.9043, 14.3149



61.3956, -15.5633, 18.1963



# Rectangle

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



61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263



61.3956, -5.1050, -21.6227



61.3956, 15.9043, 14.3149



61.3956, -1.4318, 20.8697

# Sweetspot

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



61.3956, -20.3628, -10.1253



91.6021, -13.7487, -0.9351



63.9111, -38.6747, 25.3688



42.6156, -6.9520, -0.8325



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594



# Same Dimension

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



61.3956, -20.3628, -10.1253



79.6851, -29.6027, -17.1011



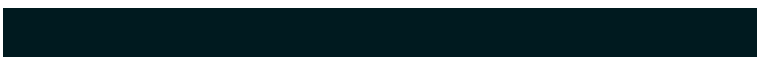
47.3682, 1.2260, -32.4871



32.5014, -3.6837, 0.4941



44.4355, -18.2425, -16.1601



9.1633, -4.0849, -2.6351



# Inverse Universe

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



47.5579, 42.9060, -21.8019



58.4916, 70.3481, -35.2818



59.7954, 1.3755, 25.8958



31.0990, 2.2159, -0.5239



30.0383, 57.2463, -25.5882

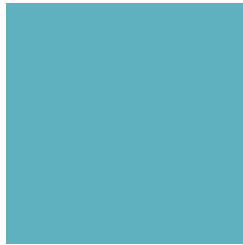


6.0010, 11.5265, -5.8087



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

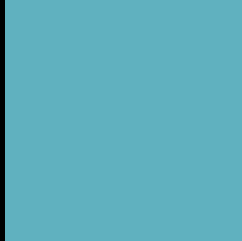
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

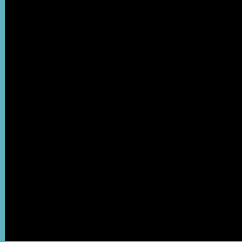
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.3944,

-20.3625, -10.1263.

# 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

61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263

### Protanopia

61.0354, -0.2390, -5.3849

### Deuteranopia

60.8942, 4.6437, -12.6656



## Tritanopia

61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263

## Protanomaly

60.7547, -8.6577, -7.5072

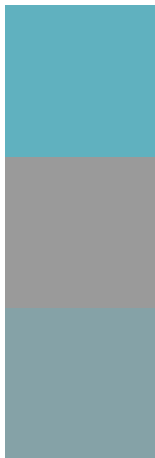
## Deuteranomaly

60.6159, -5.3991, -12.6657

## Tritanomaly

61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263

## Achromatopsia

56.8457, -3.0331, 3.0885

## Achromatomaly

57.9804, -10.4360, -1.8405

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263 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(96, 177, 191)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 177, 191)  
}
```

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(96, 177, 191) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 177, 191) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263 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(96, 177, 191) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 177, 191) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 177, 191)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 177, 191); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 177, 191);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 177,  
191) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.3944, -20.3625, -10.1263 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 177, 191) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 177,  
191) }
```

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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