

Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.6215, -0.6902,
-16.3856)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(61.6215, -0.6902,
-16.3856) contains.

HunterLab(61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(61.6995, -0.9502,
-16.2912)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	96A6CB
RGB	150, 166, 203
RGB Percent	59%, 65%, 80%
CMY	0.4118, 0.3490, 0.2039
CMYK	0.26, 0.18, 0.00, 0.20
HSL	222°, 34%, 69%
HSV	222°, 26%, 80%
XYZ	36.9934, 38.0683, 61.8981
YIQ	165.4340, -21.4130, 8.1150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

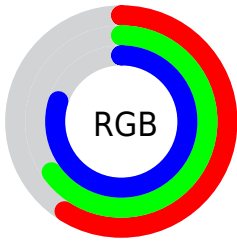
Format	Color
R_{YB}	150, 162, 203
Decimal	9873099
CIE Lab	68.07, 2.69, -20.73
CIE LCh	68, 20.902, 277.382
Yxy	38.0698, 0.2701, 0.2780
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288063179 (0xFF96A6CB)
YUV	165.4340, 18.5200, -13.5356
Hunter-Lab	61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912

Details

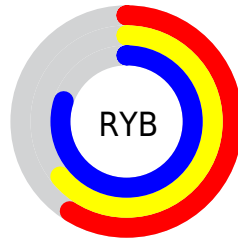
The HunterLab color $61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $9999CC$. A complement of this color would be $71.0208, -3.8856, 19.6055$, and the grayscale version is $61.4524, -3.2789, 3.3388$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $84.8010, -2.9863, -13.9449$, and $40.9893, 0.0320, -15.8708$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $56.0680, 1.0225, -25.1807$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $67.5313, -2.4617, -8.0361$.

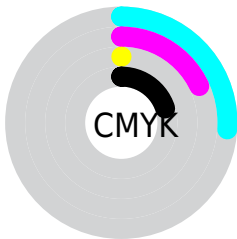
Distribution



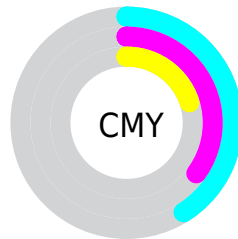
- Red (59%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (59%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (80%)



- Cyan (26%)
- Magenta (18%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (20%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (20%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912 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 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.6995, -0.9502,
-16.2912

■ 61.6995, -0.9502,
-16.2912

183.8258, -6.4577,
-16.3201

■ 51.0263, -0.5225,
-16.0067

■ 84.9795, -1.9341,
-16.6679

■ 41.0502, -0.1411,
-15.6578

■ 97.5173, -2.4829,
-16.7685

■ 31.8253, 0.1881,
-15.2450

110.6175, -3.0669,
-16.8146

■ 23.4184, 0.4581,
-14.7798

124.2568, -3.6842,
-16.8089

■ 15.9188, 0.6585,
-14.3022

138.4148, -4.3332,
-16.7543

■ 9.4533, 0.7729,
-13.9564

153.0730, -5.0126,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-16.6531

0.0000, NaN, -NF

168.2151, -5.7211,
-16.5077

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.6995, -0.9502,
-16.2912

■ 61.6995, -0.9502,
-16.2912

■ 56.0680, 1.0225,
-25.1807

■ 67.5313, -2.4617,
-8.0361

■ 50.6640, 3.5608,
-34.8390

■ 73.5354, -3.5917,
-0.3059

■ 45.5285, 6.7870,
-45.4052

■ 79.6936, -4.4069,
6.9947

■ 40.7126, 10.8398,
-57.0054

■ 85.9905, -4.9592,
13.9432

■ 36.2815, 15.8542,
-69.6974

■ 92.4131, -5.2903,
20.6025

■ 32.3154, 21.9102,
-83.3671

■ 97.2551, -11.3876,
25.2841

■ 28.9032, 28.9270,
-97.5849

■ 98.5352, -13.4207,
26.4848

■ 27.7132, 31.7809,
-103.2450

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.7007, -10.1085, -14.7584



61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912



61.7007, 8.0913, -11.9623

Triad

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



61.7007, -0.9510, -16.2900



61.7007, 11.7677, 12.9308



61.7007, -19.1416, 9.6248

Complementary

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



61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912



71.0208, -3.8856, 19.6055

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.



61.7007, -13.9121, 15.5416



61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912



61.7007, 3.8266, 17.2411

Square

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



61.7007, -0.9510, -16.2900



61.7007, 15.7153, 5.5316



61.7007, -5.6055, 18.1197



61.7007, -20.2512, 1.1035

Rectangle

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



61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912



61.7007, 12.7146, -6.6704



61.7007, -5.6055, 18.1197



61.7007, -17.8232, 11.9436

Sweetspot

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



61.7007, -0.9510, -16.2900



93.5853, -4.3904, -2.3477



72.6300, -21.8641, 6.3500



42.7455, -1.9352, -1.7819

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



61.7007, -0.9510, -16.2900



75.9393, 0.0422, -27.0714



57.9396, 9.9069, -21.9419



33.7447, -1.5365, -1.3199



22.4250, 24.4545, -80.8195



6.2744, 2.6742, -13.6152

Inverse Universe

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



61.0438, 17.2117, 2.8747



75.1349, 28.0661, 3.7580



75.0263, -14.8919, 23.1671



33.5686, 1.6052, 1.6415



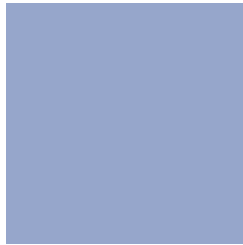
28.8282, 50.1692, 12.4261



6.6505, 11.7718, 1.3308

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

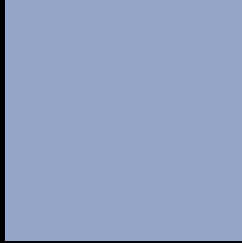
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

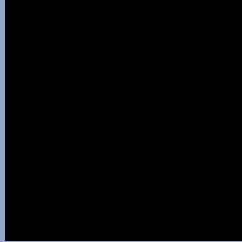
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912.

-16.2912.

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

61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912

Protanopia

61.6306, 1.7443, -15.7480

Deuteranopia

61.5481, 4.5846, -17.0250



Tritanopia

61.5677, -7.4606, -5.3353

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912

Protanomaly

61.6803, 0.4157, -15.6974

Deuteranomaly

61.5005, 2.9469, -17.1255

Tritanomaly

61.5841, -5.3704, -9.0467

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912

Achromatopsia

61.3402, -3.2730, 3.3327

Achromatomaly

61.3502, -2.3611, -3.4532

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912 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(150, 166, 203)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(150, 166, 203)  
}
```

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(150, 166, 203) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(150, 166, 203) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

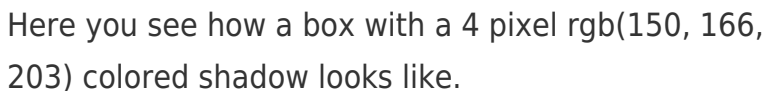
This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(150, 166, 203) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(150, 166, 203) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(150, 166, 203)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 166, 203); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 166, 203); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(150, 166, 203) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.6995, -0.9502, -16.2912 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(150, 166, 203) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(150,  
166, 203) }
```

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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