

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.9163, -14.3540,  
-30.9982)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(61.9163, -14.3540,  
-30.9982) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(61.8443,  
-14.2470, -31.1211)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	50B0E2
RGB	80, 176, 226
RGB Percent	31%, 69%, 89%
CMY	0.6862, 0.3098, 0.1137
CMYK	0.65, 0.22, 0.00, 0.11
HSL	201°, 72%, 60%
HSV	201°, 65%, 89%
XYZ	32.5611, 38.2472, 77.6179
YIQ	152.9960, -73.2660, -4.8020

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

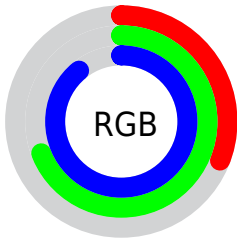
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	80, 138, 226
Decimal	5288162
CIE Lab	68.20, -13.08, -33.48
CIE LCh	68, 35.949, 248.656
Yxy	38.2485, 0.2194, 0.2577
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283478242 (0xFF50B0E2)
YUV	152.9960, 35.9910, -64.0175
Hunter-Lab	61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211

# Details

The HunterLab color **61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **57.1974, 27.2203, 27.8525**, and the grayscale version is **56.3200, -3.0051, 3.0600**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.0738, -23.8558, -15.3305**, and **41.6144, -10.7864, -28.7297** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **58.7156, -13.1020, -36.7053**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.2116, -14.5850, -25.4908**.

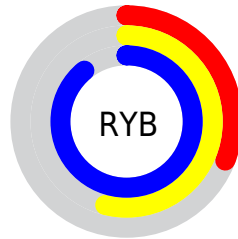
# Distribution



Red (31%)

Green (69%)

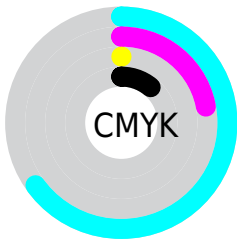
Blue (89%)



Red (31%)

Yellow (54%)

Blue (89%)

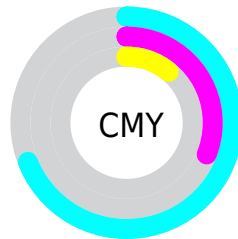


Cyan (65%)

Magenta (22%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (11%)



Cyan (69%)

Magenta (31%)

Yellow (11%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211 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 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 61.8443, -14.2470,  
-31.1211

■ 61.8443, -14.2470,  
-31.1211

184.0339,  
-25.8687, -34.3112

■ 51.1621, -12.9554,  
-30.5273

■ 85.1404, -16.8069,  
-32.1800

■ 41.1766, -11.6470,  
-29.9132

■ 97.6858, -18.0849,  
-32.6357

■ 31.9413, -10.3102,  
-29.3152

■ 110.7932,  
-19.3655, -33.0397

■ 23.5232, -8.9266,  
-28.8166

■ 124.4395,  
-20.6509, -33.3922

■ 16.0109, -7.4646,  
-28.6240

138.6042,  
-21.9428, -33.6942

■ 9.5308, -6.4945,  
-29.3545

153.2689,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-23.2424, -33.9470

0.0000, NaN, -NF

168.4171,  
-24.5508, -34.1522

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.8443, -14.2470,  
-31.1211

■ 61.8443, -14.2470,  
-31.1211

■ 58.7156, -13.1020,  
-36.7053

■ 65.2116, -14.5850,  
-25.4908

■ 55.8285, -11.1304,  
-42.2072

■ 68.8034, -14.1629,  
-19.8551

■ 53.1809, -8.3565,  
-47.5943

■ 72.6074, -13.0401,  
-14.2430

■ 51.8267, -6.6172,  
-50.4942

■ 76.6095, -11.2816,  
-8.6768

■ 80.7955, -8.9523,  
-3.1716

■ 85.1518, -6.1137,  
2.2637

■ 89.6658, -2.8222,  
7.6249

■ 93.7309, -1.1667,  
12.2222

■ 96.1547, -5.2417,  
14.7917

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



61.8454, -25.8161, -18.1736



61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211



61.8454, 1.4597, -33.7187

# Triad

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



61.8454, -14.2468, -31.1199



61.8454, 30.6369, 7.6661



61.8454, -21.5987, 22.3375

# Complementary

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



61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211



57.1974, 27.2203, 27.8525

# 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.



61.8454, -7.9262, 26.0956



61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211



61.8454, 22.9761, 19.1751

# Square

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



61.8454, -14.2468, -31.1199



61.8454, 28.4984, -8.4305



61.8454, 8.4585, 25.1099



61.8454, -29.7466, 13.2176



# Rectangle

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



61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211



61.8454, 12.3700, -28.7249



61.8454, 8.4585, 25.1099



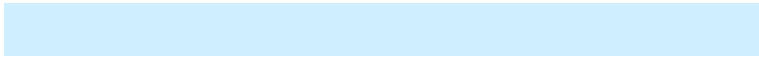
61.8454, -17.5561, 24.1471

# Sweetspot

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



61.8454, -14.2468, -31.1199



90.4473, -11.5515, -6.4863



75.9444, -51.9397, 29.7619



41.2082, -5.6924, -3.8429

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



61.8454, -14.2468, -31.1199



65.9956, -14.2497, -44.5782



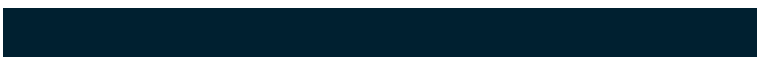
41.4322, 22.3669, -77.0429



38.3934, -3.4906, -0.1661



39.4366, -5.4589, -37.5082



11.1467, -2.6040, -8.3112



# Inverse Universe

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



50.0422, 62.4909, -16.7366



52.6126, 83.0469, -19.0324



76.7034, -8.9011, 41.2408



37.2179, 2.4223, 0.2155



32.3698, 59.3076, -9.1079

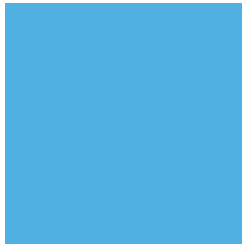


8.6191, 15.9613, -3.7397



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

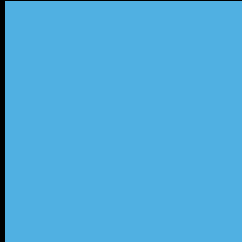
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211 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

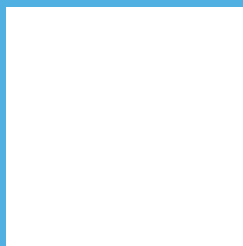
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211.



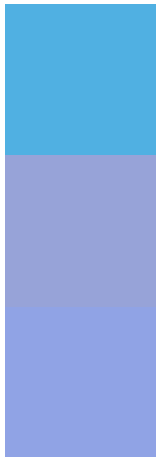
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211.

-14.2470, -31.1211.

# 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

61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211

### Protanopia

61.4260, 3.6691, -24.7920

### Deuteranopia

61.4661, 4.9416, -33.5427



## Tritanopia

61.7440, -25.3645, -12.5465

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211

## Protanomaly

61.2638, -4.1323, -27.8505

## Deuteranomaly

61.3772, -3.0293, -33.1354

## Tritanomaly

61.6825, -21.3939, -19.1079

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211

## Achromatopsia

56.4399, -3.0115, 3.0665

## Achromatomaly

57.6374, -9.2351, -9.0639

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211 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(80, 176, 226)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(80, 176, 226)  
}
```

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(80, 176, 226) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(80, 176, 226) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211 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(80, 176, 226) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(80, 176, 226) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(80, 176, 226)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(80, 176, 226); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 176, 226);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(80, 176,  
226) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.8443, -14.2470, -31.1211 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(80, 176, 226) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(80, 176,  
226) }
```

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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