

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(62.4299, 1.8039,  
-47.5197)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(62.4299, 1.8039,  
-47.5197) contains.

<b>HunterLab(62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(62.5537, 1.5755,  
-47.1509)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	76A9FA
RGB	118, 169, 250
RGB Percent	46%, 66%, 98%
CMY	0.5372, 0.3372, 0.0196
CMYK	0.53, 0.32, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	217°, 93%, 72%
HSV	217°, 53%, 98%
XYZ	38.9145, 39.1297, 95.9443
YIQ	162.9850, -56.3970, 14.3790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

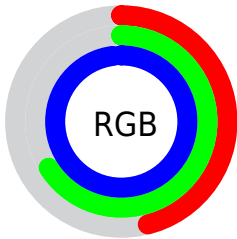
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	118, 155, 250
Decimal	7776762
CIE Lab	68.85, 5.56, -45.46
CIE LCh	69, 45.795, 276.977
Yxy	39.1310, 0.2237, 0.2249
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285966842 (0xFF76A9FA)
YUV	162.9850, 42.8984, -39.4518
Hunter-Lab	62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509

# Details

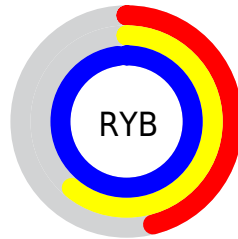
The HunterLab color  $62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $6699FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $79.0452, 4.2079, 35.9235$ , and the grayscale version is  $60.3603, -3.2207, 3.2795$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $83.5933, -12.1098, -15.8044$ , and  $41.6954, 2.2189, -46.0105$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56.7707, 5.2597, -59.3829$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $68.6778, -1.1573, -35.7817$ .

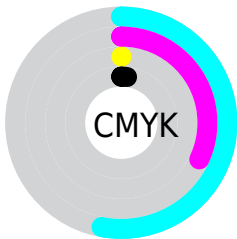
# Distribution



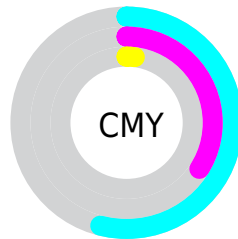
- Red (46%)
- Green (66%)
- Blue (98%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (61%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (53%)
- Magenta (32%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (54%)
- Magenta (34%)
- Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509 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 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 62.5537, 1.5755,  
-47.1509

■ 62.5537, 1.5755,  
-47.1509

185.0533, -2.8805,  
-52.5261

■ 51.8283, 1.8591,  
-46.4531

■ 85.9293, 0.8604,  
-48.5752

■ 41.7964, 2.0862,  
-45.8294

■ 98.5116, 0.4362,  
-49.2593

■ 32.5111, 2.2495,  
-45.3777

■ 111.6543, -0.0282,  
-49.9093

■ 24.0381, 2.3392,  
-45.3032

125.3345, -0.5304,  
-50.5197

■ 16.4643, 2.3405,  
-46.0855

139.5318, -1.0685,  
-51.0876

■ 9.9129, 2.2297,  
-49.0942

154.2280, -1.6405,

0.0000, INF, -NF

-51.6115

0.0000, NaN, -NF

169.4068, -2.2450,  
-52.0910

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 62.5537, 1.5755,  
-47.1509

■ 62.5537, 1.5755,  
-47.1509

■ 56.7707, 5.2597,  
-59.3829

■ 68.6778, -1.1573,  
-35.7817

■ 51.3812, 10.0457,  
-72.5281

■ 75.0936, -3.0857,  
-25.1910

■ 46.4505, 16.0585,  
-86.5392

■ 81.7648, -4.3385,  
-15.2759

■ 42.0471, 23.3338,  
-101.2150

■ 88.6607, -5.0245,  
-5.9378

■ 39.2118, 29.2163,  
-112.0808

■ 95.7563, -5.2336,  
2.9126

99.8410, -6.2077,  
7.7036

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.5548, -18.1827, -42.5227



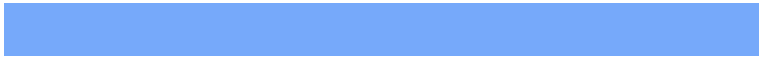
62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509



62.5548, 22.4912, -35.1023

# Triad

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



62.5548, 1.5757, -47.1494



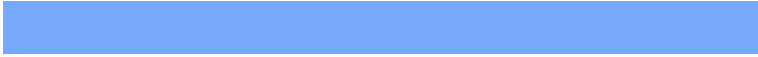
62.5548, 31.8016, 22.1914



62.5548, -35.9680, 16.4961

# Complementary

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



62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509



79.0452, 4.2079, 35.9235

# 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.



62.5548, -25.5610, 26.7577



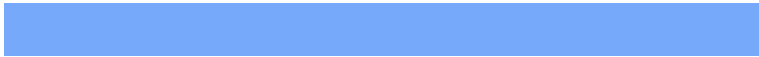
62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509



62.5548, 13.0278, 29.2193

# Square

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



62.5548, 1.5757, -47.1494



62.5548, 41.3550, 7.8389



62.5548, -8.1106, 30.5643



62.5548, -38.1998, -1.3792



# Rectangle

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



62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509



62.5548, 33.7194, -20.9906



62.5548, -8.1106, 30.5643



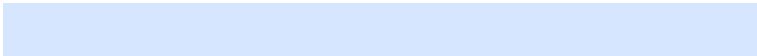
62.5548, -33.3823, 20.7482

# Sweetspot

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



62.5548, 1.5757, -47.1494



88.3851, -4.9703, -9.0887



87.3295, -47.0314, 17.0428



40.2170, -2.2367, -5.1112

0.0000, NaN, NaN

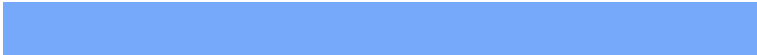


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



62.5548, 1.5757, -47.1494



57.9098, 5.4953, -61.0827



49.7014, 31.9952, -76.7062



42.1219, -2.3807, -1.3727



29.0063, 20.1869, -79.8330



9.8883, 3.7626, -20.4820



# Inverse Universe

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



60.1225, 52.3338, 0.9459



56.3403, 63.9675, 2.5420



93.6218, -25.9616, 46.3792



41.6368, 2.2545, 1.6066



33.5563, 58.8959, 10.6004



10.3099, 18.2814, 1.8141



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

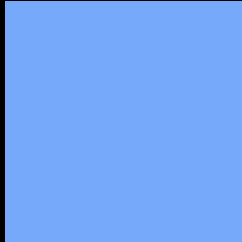
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

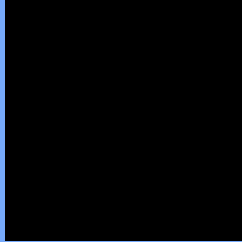
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

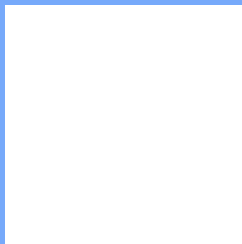
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509.

-47.1509.

# 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

62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509

### Protanopia

62.5616, 7.2266, -43.9526

### Deuteranopia

62.3736, 5.6100, -48.2223



## Tritanopia

62.6021, -20.5791, -10.1238

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509

## Protanomaly

62.3645, 5.1797, -45.1381

## Deuteranomaly

62.4199, 4.2617, -48.1530

## Tritanomaly

62.4259, -13.1503, -22.1863

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509

## Achromatopsia

60.5188, -3.2291, 3.2881

## Achromatomaly

60.8715, -2.8996, -12.8303

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509 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(118, 169, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(118, 169, 250)  
}
```

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(118, 169, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(118, 169, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509 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".

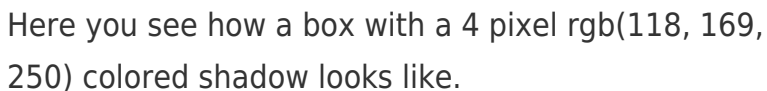
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(118, 169, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(118, 169, 250) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(118, 169, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 169, 250); -webkit-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 169, 250); box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(118, 169, 250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 62.5537, 1.5755, -47.1509 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(118, 169, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(118,  
169, 250) }
```

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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