

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(62.8981, -12.5406,  
-50.6426)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(62.8981, -12.5406,  
-50.6426) contains.

<b>HunterLab(62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426)</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(62.8981,  
-12.5406, -50.6426)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0FB3FF
RGB	15, 179, 255
RGB Percent	6%, 70%, 100%
CMY	0.9410, 0.2980, 0.0000
CMYK	0.94, 0.30, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	199°, 100%, 53%
HSV	199°, 94%, 100%
XYZ	34.3671, 39.5617, 100.4325
YIQ	138.6280, -122.1400, -11.1320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

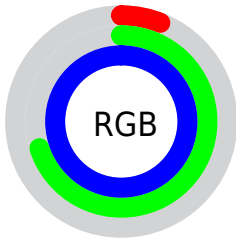
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	15, 112, 255
Decimal	1029119
CIE Lab	69.16, -10.84, -47.86
CIE LCh	69, 49.076, 257.236
Yxy	39.5629, 0.1971, 0.2269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279219199 (0xFF0FB3FF)
YUV	138.6280, 57.3714, -108.4218
Hunter-Lab	62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426

# Details

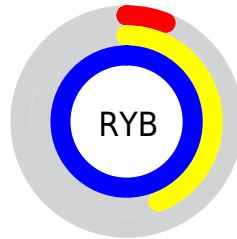
The HunterLab color **62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **53.6529, 56.0608, 33.5403**, and the grayscale version is **50.4845, -2.6937, 2.7429**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.8341, -29.9683, -15.7760**, and **43.8816, -4.4582, -45.2243** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3042, -10.5232, -53.9082**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.7696, -15.4001, -45.0298**.

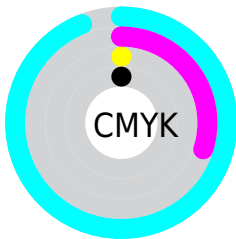
# Distribution



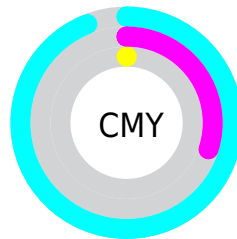
- Red (6%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426 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 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



62.8981, -12.5406,  
-50.6426

62.8981, -12.5406,  
-50.6426

185.5473,  
-23.2797, -56.3575

52.1516, -11.3760,  
-49.9455

86.3119, -14.8698,  
-52.1063

42.0974, -10.2056,  
-49.3472

98.9120, -16.0420,  
-52.8232

32.7880, -9.0206,  
-48.9599

112.0718,  
-17.2221, -53.5112

24.2886, -7.8075,  
-49.0170

125.7683,  
-18.4114, -54.1634

16.6852, -6.5433,  
-50.0593

139.9814,  
-19.6110, -54.7758

10.0996, -5.3230,  
-53.6142

154.6929,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-20.8219, -55.3462

0.0000, NaN, -NF

169.8865,  
-22.0446, -55.8735

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 62.8981, -12.5406,  
-50.6426

■ 62.8981, -12.5406,  
-50.6426

■ 61.3042, -10.5232,  
-53.9082

■ 65.7696, -15.4001,  
-45.0298

■ 68.9058, -17.3525,  
-39.2496

■ 72.3147, -18.3609,  
-33.3293

■ 75.9921, -18.4409,  
-27.3110

■ 79.9279, -17.6396,  
-21.2371

■ 84.1086, -16.0210,  
-15.1442

■ 88.5193, -13.6571,  
-9.0619

■ 93.1447, -10.6211,  
-3.0119

■ 97.9698, -6.9836,  
2.9910

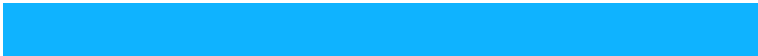
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



62.8991, -29.8641, -34.4052



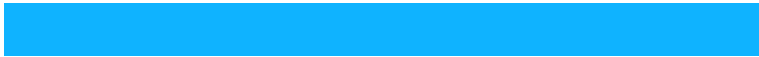
62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426



62.8991, 9.8324, -49.2024

# Triad

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



62.8991, -12.5400, -50.6407



62.8991, 42.9649, 14.3331



62.8991, -31.8003, 25.2708

# Complementary

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



62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426



53.6529, 56.0608, 33.5403

# 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.



62.8991, -15.5465, 31.2192



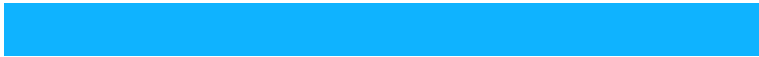
62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426



62.8991, 28.4219, 26.5814

# Square

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



62.8991, -12.5400, -50.6407



62.8991, 44.0667, -6.2533



62.8991, 6.3798, 31.5964

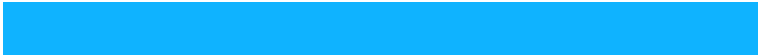


62.8991, -39.8985, 11.7721



# Rectangle

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



62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426



62.8991, 24.6927, -38.3864



62.8991, 6.3798, 31.5964



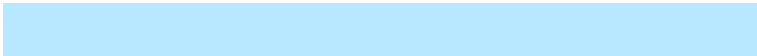
62.8991, -27.2209, 27.9799

# Sweetspot

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



62.8991, -12.5400, -50.6407



86.7706, -14.6641, -11.4342



85.0753, -69.4714, 44.3029



39.2681, -7.2416, -6.5049

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

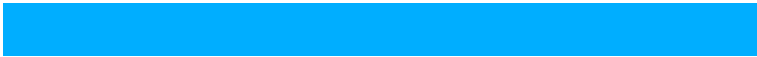


# Same Dimension

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



62.8991, -12.5400, -50.6407



61.3042, -10.5232, -53.9082



32.3339, 52.8011, -152.6319



44.1067, -4.1739, -0.1155



44.6294, -8.0919, -38.3148



14.6149, -3.5595, -10.5833



# Inverse Universe

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



49.8578, 90.1414, -18.4169



49.3205, 90.6772, -16.3034



82.3944, -4.1893, 50.3710



42.6576, 2.9022, 0.0798



35.6913, 65.6889, -12.3355

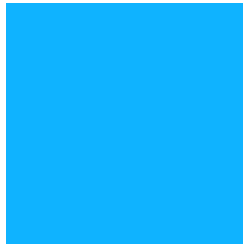


11.2257, 20.8148, -5.0750



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

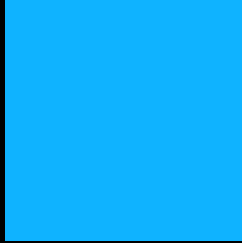
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426 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

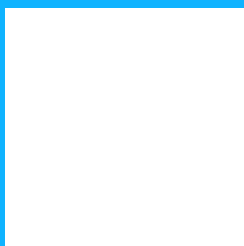
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426.

-12.5406, -50.6426.

# 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

62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426

### Protanopia

62.5557, 6.9148, -41.6999

### Deuteranopia

62.5640, 5.1523, -51.0151



## Tritanopia

62.6801, -29.9968, -13.5901

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426

## Protanomaly

61.6049, -3.5361, -46.7904

## Deuteranomaly

61.8309, -3.4988, -52.6812

## Tritanomaly

62.5032, -23.9497, -26.1343

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426

## Achromatopsia

50.8117, -2.7112, 2.7607

## Achromatomaly

53.6909, -12.4661, -15.4092

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426 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(15, 179, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 179, 255)  
}
```

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(15, 179, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 179, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426 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(15, 179, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 179, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 179, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 179, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 179, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 179,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 62.8981, -12.5406, -50.6426 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 179, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 179,  
255) }
```

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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