

Converting Colors

HunterLab(63.0334, -23.3279,
-22.6655)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(63.0334, -23.3279,
-22.6655) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(63.1600,
-23.4793, -22.4773)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	31B8D8
RGB	49, 184, 216
RGB Percent	19%, 72%, 85%
CMY	0.8078, 0.2784, 0.1529
CMYK	0.77, 0.15, 0.00, 0.15
HSL	191°, 68%, 52%
HSV	191°, 77%, 85%
XYZ	30.8018, 39.8919, 71.0423
YIQ	147.2830, -90.7320, -18.6680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

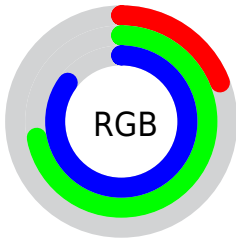
Format	Color
RYB	49, 124, 216
Decimal	3258584
CIELab	69.39, -24.63, -26.24
CIELCh	69, 35.988, 226.808
Yxy	39.8933, 0.2173, 0.2815
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281448664 (0xFF31B8D8)
YUV	147.2830, 33.8775, -86.1942
Hunter-Lab	63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773

Details

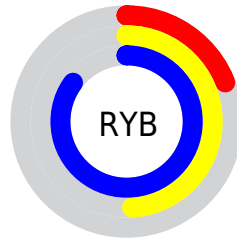
The HunterLab color **63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **45.5056, 45.1713, 25.0433**, and the grayscale version is **54.0261, -2.8827, 2.9353**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.7934, -31.3473, -13.0647**, and **43.3657, -16.0026, -19.6583** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.4687, -22.9167, -25.1883**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **65.0461, -23.3306, -19.5449**.

Distribution



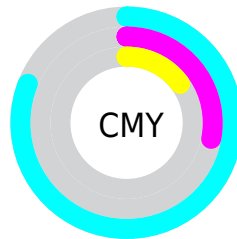
- Red (19%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (85%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (85%)



- Cyan (77%)
- Magenta (15%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (15%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (15%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773 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 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

63.1600, -23.4793,
-22.4773

63.1600, -23.4793,
-22.4773

185.9230,
-39.7685, -23.9099

52.3979, -21.5195,
-22.0430

86.6031, -27.2532,
-23.1684

42.3267, -19.4895,
-21.5556

99.2167, -29.0895,
-23.4283

32.9990, -17.3634,
-21.0257

112.3894,
-30.9022, -23.6332

24.4795, -15.1009,
-20.4844

126.0984,
-32.6967, -23.7854

16.8538, -12.6345,
-20.0154

140.3235,
-34.4774, -23.8870

10.2423, -11.1775,
-19.8765

155.0466,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-36.2478, -23.9402

0.0000, NaN, -NF

170.2513,
-38.0107, -23.9472

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.1600, -23.4793,
-22.4773

■ 63.1600, -23.4793,
-22.4773

■ 61.4687, -22.9167,
-25.1883

■ 65.0461, -23.3306,
-19.5449

■ 59.9484, -21.7199,
-27.6933

■ 67.1319, -22.4471,
-16.4042

■ 59.5538, -21.3466,
-28.3558

■ 69.4207, -20.8341,
-13.0739

■ 71.9104, -18.5177,
-9.5781

■ 74.5960, -15.5377,
-5.9427

■ 77.4704, -11.9428,
-2.1927

■ 80.5253, -7.7853,
1.6488

■ 83.7516, -3.1186,
5.5612

■ 87.1399, 2.0054,
9.5271

Harmonies

Analogous

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



63.1611, -30.7339, -5.8334



63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773



63.1611, -10.3879, -33.1501

Triad

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



63.1611, -23.4791, -22.4762



63.1611, 30.2340, -3.7734



63.1611, -12.2077, 25.8856

Complementary

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



63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773



45.5056, 45.1713, 25.0433

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.



63.1611, 3.9610, 26.1706



63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773



63.1611, 29.6192, 11.4872

Square

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



63.1611, -23.4791, -22.4762



63.1611, 21.2142, -20.6416



63.1611, 19.6115, 21.5830



63.1611, -24.6943, 20.6701

Rectangle

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



63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773



63.1611, 0.3957, -34.0397



63.1611, 19.6115, 21.5830



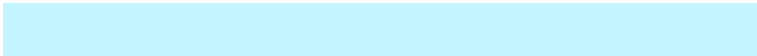
63.1611, -7.0563, 26.5043

Sweetspot

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



63.1611, -23.4791, -22.4762



91.4115, -17.0611, -5.3345



70.9502, -55.5867, 36.4640



41.7162, -8.5924, -3.2257

0.0000, NaN, NaN



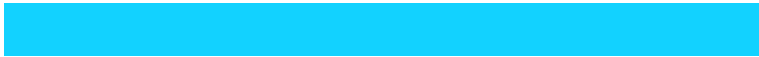
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



63.1611, -23.4791, -22.4762



72.9533, -26.7781, -32.4042



38.8496, 16.5681, -74.9192



36.9926, -4.0322, 0.3857



45.9820, -16.6460, -21.5396



11.7542, -4.7034, -4.5385

Inverse Universe

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



45.0085, 72.2181, -30.7400



51.3019, 94.7400, -36.8620



64.0770, 4.8449, 36.8787



35.4824, 2.5310, -0.4450



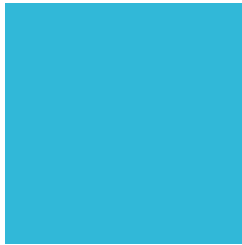
32.3717, 61.1158, -23.0990



8.0175, 15.2468, -6.5767

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

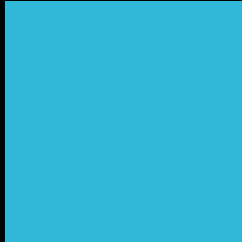
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

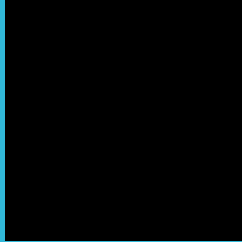
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773.



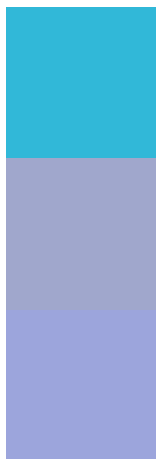
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.1600,

-23.4793, -22.4773.

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

63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773

Protanopia

62.8257, 1.4726, -15.1731

Deuteranopia

62.5664, 4.8665, -25.5261



Tritanopia

63.0392, -28.4502, -14.2075

Trichromacy



Original Color

63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773



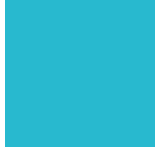
Protanomaly

61.9954, -10.3831, -19.0509



Deuteranomaly

61.9689, -7.9894, -26.0756



Tritanomaly

62.9714, -26.6170, -17.2436

Monochromacy



Original Color

63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773



Achromatopsia

54.0158, -2.8821, 2.9348



Achromatomaly

56.1246, -13.7054, -6.8872

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773 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(49, 184, 216)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(49, 184, 216)  
}
```

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(49, 184, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(49, 184, 216) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773 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(49, 184, 216) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(49, 184, 216) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(49, 184, 216) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(49, 184, 216); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 184, 216);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(49, 184,  
216) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.1600, -23.4793, -22.4773 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(49, 184, 216) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(49, 184,  
216) }
```

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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