

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(63.0602, -10.3295,  
-50.2749)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(63.0602, -10.3295,  
-50.2749) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(63.0592,  
-10.3299, -50.2769)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	33B2FF
RGB	51, 178, 255
RGB Percent	20%, 70%, 100%
CMY	0.7999, 0.3020, 0.0000
CMYK	0.80, 0.30, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	203°, 100%, 60%
HSV	203°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	35.3357, 39.7646, 100.4207
YIQ	148.8050, -100.4090, -2.9770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

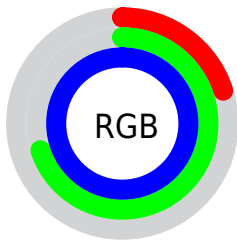
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>YB</sub>	51, 129, 255
Decimal	3388159
CIE Lab	69.30, -8.15, -47.61
CIE LCh	69, 48.299, 260.280
Yxy	39.7659, 0.2013, 0.2266
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281578239 (0xFF33B2FF)
YUV	148.8050, 52.3541, -85.7750
Hunter-Lab	63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769

# Details

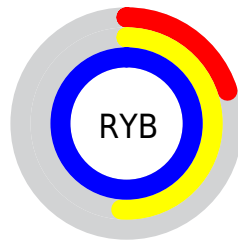
The HunterLab color **63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **3399CC**. The color can be described as light washed azure. A complement of this color would be **60.7798, 39.1825, 35.0809**, and the grayscale version is **54.5705, -2.9117, 2.9649**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.7180, -26.9116, -15.8867**, and **43.5878, -3.9826, -45.8837** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.6471, -7.0151, -57.4099**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.7723, -12.6593, -43.0832**.

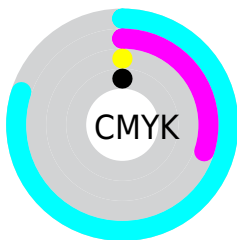
# Distribution



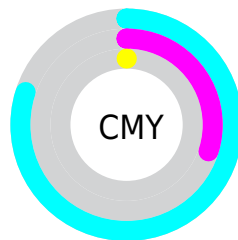
- Red (20%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (80%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769 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 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.0592, -10.3299,  
-50.2769

63.0592, -10.3299,  
-50.2769

185.7783,  
-20.0170, -55.9520

52.3030, -9.3148,  
-49.5782

86.4910, -12.3869,  
-51.7368

42.2384, -8.3053,  
-48.9743

99.0994, -13.4336,  
-52.4499

32.9177, -7.2956,  
-48.5743

112.2671,  
-14.4937, -53.1334

24.4059, -6.2772,  
-48.6054

125.9713,  
-15.5681, -53.7806

16.7888, -5.2348,  
-49.5928

140.1917,  
-16.6574, -54.3876

10.1872, -4.1646,  
-53.0155

154.9104,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-17.7618, -54.9524

0.0000, NaN, -NF

170.1108,  
-18.8816, -55.4739

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 63.0592, -10.3299,  
-50.2769

■ 63.0592, -10.3299,  
-50.2769

■ 59.6471, -7.0151,  
-57.4099

■ 66.7723, -12.6593,  
-43.0832

■ 56.5073, -2.8402,  
-64.4969

■ 70.7768, -14.0119,  
-35.8863

■ 56.5050, -2.8370,  
-64.5022

■ 75.0593, -14.4374,  
-28.7331

■ 79.6020, -14.0074,  
-21.6616

■ 84.3860, -12.8029,  
-14.6977

■ 89.3926, -10.9053,  
-7.8566

■ 94.6041, -8.3918,  
-1.1446

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.0602, -28.1122, -35.8655



63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769



63.0602, 11.9210, -46.9667

# Triad

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



63.0602, -10.3295, -50.2749



63.0602, 41.2526, 15.8118



63.0602, -32.6314, 24.0598

# Complementary

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



63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769



60.7798, 39.1825, 35.0809

# 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.



63.0602, -17.3265, 30.6544



63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769



63.0602, 25.8993, 27.1456

# Square

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



63.0602, -10.3295, -50.2749



63.0602, 43.8006, -3.7210



63.0602, 3.9090, 31.5487



63.0602, -39.7760, 9.8353



# Rectangle

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



63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769



63.0602, 26.2708, -35.4704



63.0602, 3.9090, 31.5487



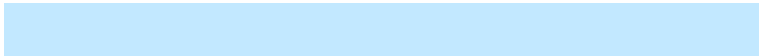
63.0602, -28.3771, 27.0043

# Sweetspot

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



63.0602, -10.3295, -50.2749



87.3607, -11.7439, -10.5827



85.8637, -65.2772, 38.1802



39.5944, -5.7380, -6.0255

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

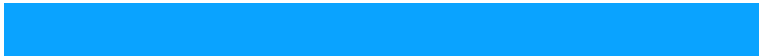


# Same Dimension

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



63.0602, -10.3295, -50.2749



57.7375, -4.5746, -61.6541



36.6113, 43.9527, -129.8830



43.8882, -3.8190, -0.3795



41.2068, -2.6504, -45.7834



13.6522, -2.1013, -12.5279



# Inverse Universe

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



51.8109, 83.1791, -14.8189



49.1032, 88.2873, -9.8060



87.6797, -11.8951, 51.7003



42.6348, 2.7802, 0.4034



35.2734, 64.1865, -6.5074

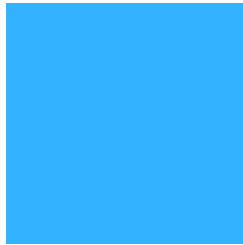


11.1027, 20.3743, -3.3732



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

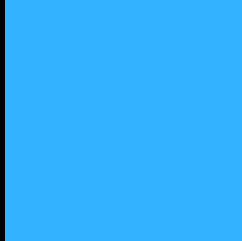
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769 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

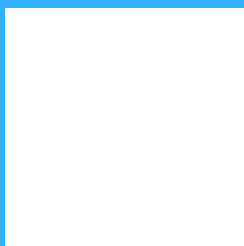
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769.



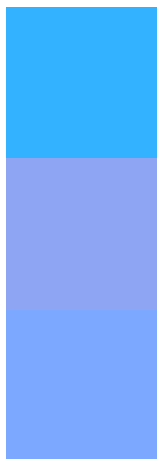
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769.

-10.3299, -50.2769.

# 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

63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769

### Protanopia

62.6041, 7.1720, -42.3553

### Deuteranopia

62.9168, 4.8259, -50.3006



## Tritanopia

63.0537, -30.1923, -13.6351

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769

## Protanomaly

62.2720, -1.1264, -46.2023

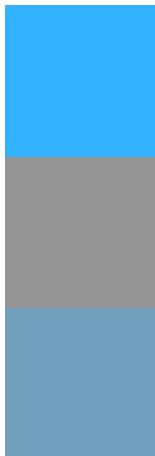
## Deuteranomaly

62.7070, -2.0244, -50.8480

## Tritanomaly

62.9602, -23.8220, -26.0402

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769

## Achromatopsia

54.8219, -2.9252, 2.9786

## Achromatomaly

56.8183, -10.0286, -14.8111

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769 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(51, 178, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(51, 178, 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(51, 178, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(51, 178, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769 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".

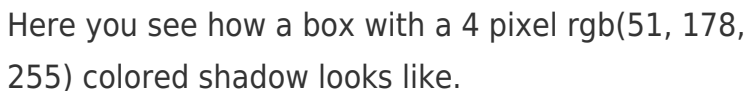
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(51, 178, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(51, 178, 255) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(51, 178, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(51, 178, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 178, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(51, 178,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.0592, -10.3299, -50.2769 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(51, 178, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(51, 178,  
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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