

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(63.2695, -8.0095,  
-49.8110)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(63.2695, -8.0095,  
-49.8110) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(63.2486, -8.0399,  
-49.8537)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	47B1FF
RGB	71, 177, 255
RGB Percent	28%, 69%, 100%
CMY	0.7215, 0.3059, 0.0000
CMYK	0.72, 0.31, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	205°, 100%, 64%
HSV	205°, 72%, 100%
XYZ	36.3707, 40.0039, 100.4123
YIQ	154.1980, -88.2140, 1.7860

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

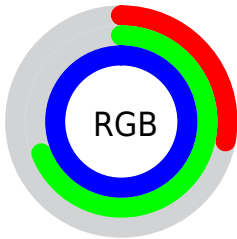
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	71, 138, 255
Decimal	4698623
CIE Lab	69.47, -5.41, -47.31
CIE LCh	69, 47.614, 263.471
Yxy	40.0051, 0.2057, 0.2263
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282888703 (0xFF47B1FF)
YUV	154.1980, 49.6954, -72.9646
Hunter-Lab	63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537

# Details

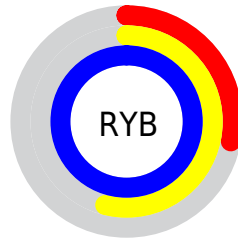
The HunterLab color **63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **0099FF**. The color can be described as light washed azure. A complement of this color would be **65.7369, 29.2197, 35.6398**, and the grayscale version is **56.7584, -3.0285, 3.0838**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.9694, -24.2430, -15.4844**, and **43.2949, -3.5055, -46.5474** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **59.2721, -4.8695, -58.1984**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **67.5433, -10.1886, -41.6059**.

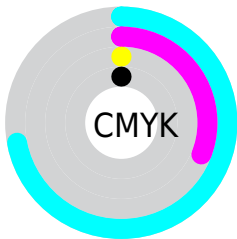
# Distribution



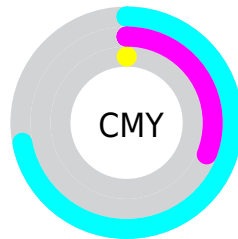
- Red (28%)
- Green (69%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (28%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (72%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (0%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537 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 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 63.2486, -8.0399,  
-49.8537

■ 63.2486, -8.0399,  
-49.8537

186.0498,  
-16.6666, -55.4820

■ 52.4810, -7.1747,  
-49.1534

■ 86.7014, -9.8234,  
-51.3091

■ 42.4041, -6.3262,  
-48.5433

■ 99.3195, -10.7435,  
-52.0177

■ 33.0703, -5.4916,  
-48.1290

■ 112.4966,  
-11.6829, -52.6959

■ 24.5440, -4.6669,  
-48.1307

■ 126.2098,  
-12.6415, -53.3372

■ 16.9108, -3.8441,  
-49.0560

140.4389,  
-13.6192, -53.9379

■ 10.2905, -3.0068,  
-52.3289

155.1659,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-14.6162, -54.4961

0.0000, NaN, -NF

170.3744,  
-15.6320, -55.0108

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 63.2486, -8.0399,  
-49.8537

■ 63.2486, -8.0399,  
-49.8537

■ 59.2721, -4.8695,  
-58.1984

■ 67.5433, -10.1886,  
-41.6059

■ 55.6226, -0.6688,  
-66.5829

■ 72.1331, -11.3760,  
-33.5142

■ 52.9675, 3.2430,  
-73.2055

■ 76.9962, -11.6845,  
-25.6115

■ 82.1095, -11.2052,  
-17.9155

■ 87.4512, -10.0276,  
-10.4305

■ 93.0012, -8.2349,  
-3.1514

■ 98.7415, -5.9019,  
3.9328

■ 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.



63.2496, -26.2866, -37.3323



63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537



63.2496, 14.0605, -44.6825

# Triad

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



63.2496, -8.0396, -49.8517



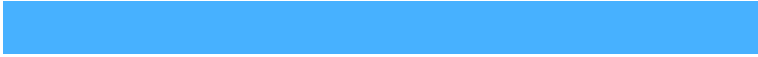
63.2496, 39.4877, 17.2649



63.2496, -33.4589, 22.7606

# Complementary

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



63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537



65.7369, 29.2197, 35.6398

# 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.



63.2496, -19.1110, 30.0501



63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537



63.2496, 23.3403, 27.7038

# Square

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



63.2496, -8.0396, -49.8517



63.2496, 43.4922, -1.2245



63.2496, 1.4221, 31.4926



63.2496, -39.6336, 7.7795



# Rectangle

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



63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537



63.2496, 27.8667, -32.5410



63.2496, 1.4221, 31.4926



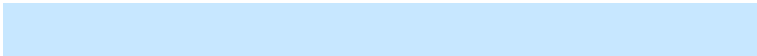
63.2496, -29.5328, 25.9570

# Sweetspot

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



63.2496, -8.0396, -49.8517



87.5340, -10.0048, -10.3184



86.5955, -61.5064, 33.1929



39.8168, -4.8073, -5.7028

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



63.2496, -8.0396, -49.8517



57.4616, -2.9594, -62.2623



39.0779, 41.2628, -118.7392



43.7215, -3.5471, -0.5818



38.6806, 1.6504, -51.9102



12.9359, -0.9552, -14.1067



# Inverse Universe

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



53.7982, 76.4956, -11.3528



49.9275, 85.0106, -7.7608



91.5641, -17.0690, 52.2611



42.6175, 2.6875, 0.6494



34.9834, 63.1389, -2.4234



11.0158, 20.0617, -2.1597



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

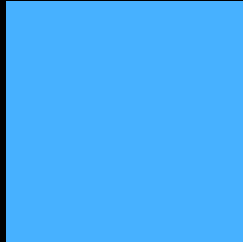
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

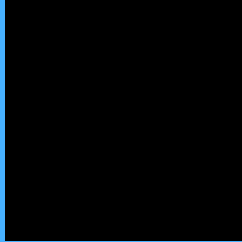
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

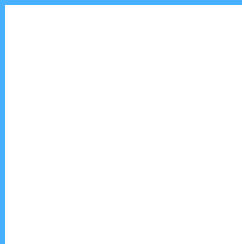
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537.



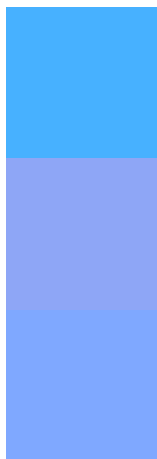
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537.



# 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

63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537

### Protanopia

62.9897, 7.1611, -43.1284

### Deuteranopia

63.0375, 5.2298, -50.0484



## Tritanopia

63.1716, -29.6579, -14.0369

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537

## Protanomaly

62.6913, 0.4120, -46.1228

## Deuteranomaly

62.8264, -0.0607, -50.5701

## Tritanomaly

62.8051, -22.7187, -26.2756

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537

## Achromatopsia

56.8457, -3.0331, 3.0885

## Achromatomaly

58.2128, -7.9308, -14.4707

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537 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(71, 177, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(71, 177, 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(71, 177, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(71, 177, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537 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(71, 177, 255) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(71, 177, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(71, 177, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(71, 177, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 177, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(71, 177,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.2486, -8.0399, -49.8537 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(71, 177, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(71, 177,  
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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