

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(63.5134, -17.4540,  
-40.2201)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(63.5134, -17.4540,  
-40.2201) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(63.6464,  
-17.5910, -40.0795)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	16B7F3
RGB	22, 183, 243
RGB Percent	9%, 72%, 95%
CMY	0.9136, 0.2823, 0.0471
CMYK	0.91, 0.25, 0.00, 0.05
HSL	196°, 90%, 52%
HSV	196°, 91%, 95%
XYZ	33.4421, 40.5086, 90.8504
YIQ	141.7010, -115.2160, -15.4720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

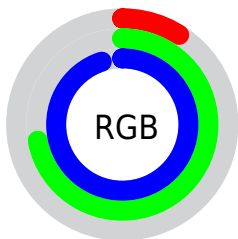
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
R <sub>Y</sub> B	22, 115, 243
Decimal	1488883
CIE Lab	69.83, -16.97, -40.30
CIE LCh	70, 43.731, 247.162
Yxy	40.5100, 0.2029, 0.2458
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279678963 (0xFF16B7F3)
YUV	141.7010, 49.9404, -104.9778
Hunter-Lab	63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795

# Details

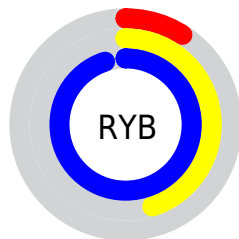
The HunterLab color **63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as light washed azure. A complement of this color would be **50.1532, 55.0512, 30.9682**, and the grayscale version is **51.7349, -2.7604, 2.8109**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **85.2044, -31.8175, -13.8879**, and **44.2189, -8.9513, -35.9466** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.5811, -15.2912, -43.9618**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.1166, -19.4651, -35.6398**.

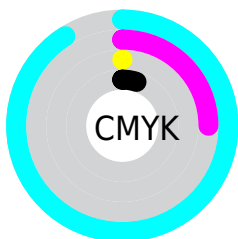
# Distribution



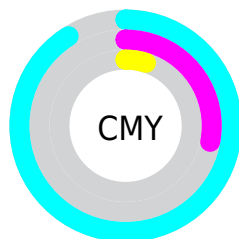
- Red (9%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (95%)



- Red (9%)
- Yellow (45%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (25%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (5%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795 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 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.6464, -17.5910,  
-40.0795

63.6464, -17.5910,  
-40.0795

186.6195,  
-30.7670, -44.5611

52.8549, -16.0799,  
-39.4032

87.1433, -20.5513,  
-41.3730

42.7525, -14.5365,  
-38.7479

99.7819, -22.0146,  
-41.9663

33.3910, -12.9447,  
-38.1754

112.9785,  
-23.4723, -42.5155

24.8345, -11.2805,  
-37.8176

126.7105,  
-24.9277, -43.0183

17.1675, -9.5030,  
-37.9828

140.9577,  
-26.3830, -43.4740

10.5083, -7.8556,  
-39.5368

155.7022,

0.0000, NaN, -NF

-27.8404, -43.8826

0.0000, NaN, -NF

170.9278,  
-29.3013, -44.2446

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 63.6464, -17.5910,  
-40.0795

■ 63.6464, -17.5910,  
-40.0795

■ 61.5811, -15.2912,  
-43.9618

■ 66.1166, -19.4651,  
-35.6398

■ 68.8235, -20.4976,  
-30.9991

■ 71.7753, -20.6610,  
-26.1789

■ 74.9703, -19.9691,  
-21.2131

■ 78.4014, -18.4618,  
-16.1377

■ 82.0586, -16.1942,  
-10.9864

■ 85.9303, -13.2291,  
-5.7883

■ 90.0038, -9.6317,  
-0.5674

■ 94.2663, -5.4657,  
4.6580

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



63.6475, -31.1313, -22.7006



63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795



63.6475, 1.4450, -44.3098

# Triad

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



63.6475, -17.5904, -40.0783



63.6475, 39.2237, 7.8404



63.6475, -24.9179, 26.1940

# Complementary

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



63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795



50.1532, 55.0512, 30.9682

# 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.



63.6475, -8.1032, 30.0452



63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795



63.6475, 30.0815, 21.7741

# Square

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



63.6475, -17.5904, -40.0783



63.6475, 35.8743, -12.3573



63.6475, 12.1552, 28.7222



63.6475, -34.9846, 16.0431



# Rectangle

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



63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795



63.6475, 15.0410, -38.2122



63.6475, 12.1552, 28.7222



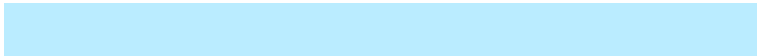
63.6475, -19.9535, 28.0994

# Sweetspot

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



63.6475, -17.5904, -40.0783



88.2295, -15.9800, -9.4893



80.5397, -65.8862, 42.7494



40.1813, -7.8573, -5.2581

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

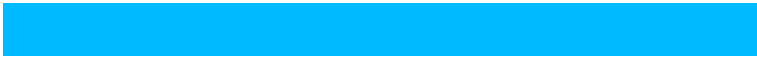


# Same Dimension

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



63.6475, -17.5904, -40.0783



64.9893, -16.0673, -46.5463



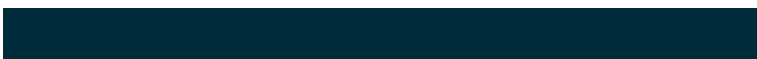
33.8912, 40.4002, -126.7510



42.3700, -4.2392, 0.0867



45.8785, -11.7047, -32.0770



14.2124, -4.3464, -8.3817



# Inverse Universe

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



48.0096, 86.2592, -24.2340



49.7945, 92.3733, -22.8524



75.2119, 0.8930, 45.7609



40.8497, 2.8428, -0.1450



34.9632, 64.9273, -16.5683

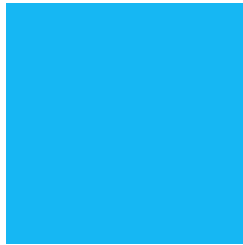


10.4477, 19.5421, -6.0401



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

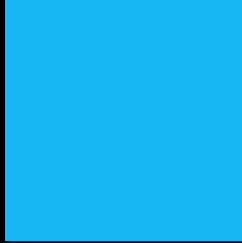
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

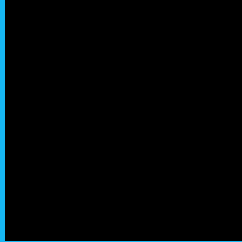
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

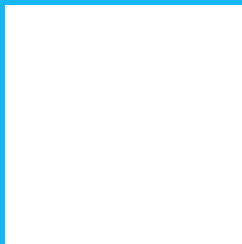
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795.



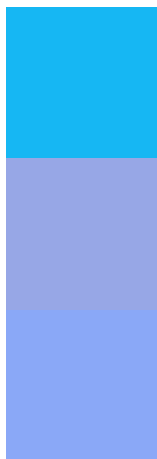
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795.

-17.5910, -40.0795.

# 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

63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795

### Protanopia

63.1901, 4.8507, -31.2200

### Deuteranopia

63.3435, 5.4533, -43.2373



## Tritanopia

63.4651, -30.1669, -14.2042

# Trichromacy



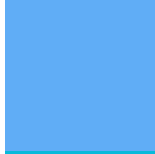
## Original Color

63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795



## Protanomaly

62.3124, -6.9298, -36.5097



## Deuteranomaly

62.4722, -5.3160, -44.3456



## Tritanomaly

63.4282, -25.6898, -23.3677

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795



## Achromatopsia

52.0094, -2.7751, 2.8258



## Achromatomaly

54.7406, -13.5229, -12.6981

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795 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(22, 183, 243)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(22, 183, 243)  
}
```

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(22, 183, 243) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(22, 183, 243) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795 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(22, 183, 243) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(22, 183, 243) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(22, 183, 243)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(22, 183, 243); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 183, 243);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(22, 183,  
243) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 63.6464, -17.5910, -40.0795 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(22, 183, 243) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(22, 183,  
243) }
```

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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