

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.3760, -20.8726,  
-8.2487)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(64.3760, -20.8726,  
-8.2487) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(64.3016,  
-20.7698, -8.3471)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BB8C3
RGB	107, 184, 195
RGB Percent	42%, 72%, 76%
CMY	0.5804, 0.2784, 0.2353
CMYK	0.45, 0.06, 0.00, 0.24
HSL	187°, 42%, 59%
HSV	187°, 45%, 76%
XYZ	33.0543, 41.3470, 57.8684
YIQ	162.2310, -49.4230, -12.9030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

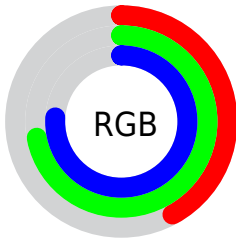
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	107, 148, 195
Decimal	7059651
CIE Lab	70.42, -20.88, -13.01
CIE LCh	70, 24.598, 211.918
Yxy	41.3486, 0.2499, 0.3126
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285249731 (0xFF6BB8C3)
YUV	162.2310, 16.1551, -48.4376
Hunter-Lab	64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471

# Details

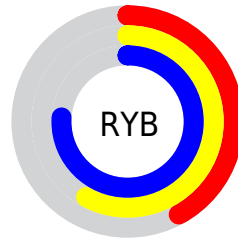
The HunterLab color  $64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $66CCCC$ . A complement of this color would be  $50.6175, 22.9920, 15.2983$ , and the grayscale version is  $60.1552, -3.2097, 3.2683$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87.8265, -23.9571, -8.4730$ , and  $43.3979, -17.3782, -7.9898$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $62.6651, -22.8784, -10.6363$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $66.1195, -18.0328, -5.8708$ .

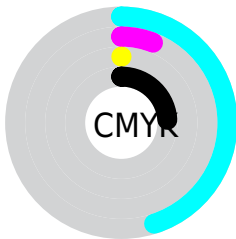
# Distribution



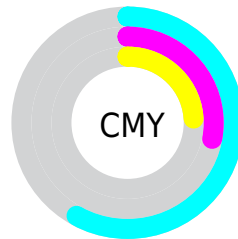
- Red (42%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (76%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (45%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (24%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (24%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471 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 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.3016, -20.7698,  
-8.3471

■ 64.3016, -20.7698,  
-8.3471

187.5567,  
-35.5153, -5.9951

■ 53.4711, -19.0364,  
-8.3532

■ 87.8708, -24.1379,  
-8.1544

■ 43.3267, -17.2523,  
-8.2942

■ 100.5429,  
-25.7887, -7.9786

■ 33.9200, -15.3980,  
-8.1630

■ 113.7716,  
-27.4252, -7.7541

■ 25.3141, -13.4428,  
-7.9533

■ 127.5344,  
-29.0517, -7.4841

■ 17.5919, -11.3349,  
-7.6613

141.8114,  
-30.6715, -7.1710

■ 10.8692, -9.3865,  
-7.2977

156.5846,

■ 2.1549, -3.7710,

-32.2874, -6.8172

-24.8998

171.8380,  
-33.9014, -6.4246

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.3016, -20.7698,  
-8.3471

■ 64.3016, -20.7698,  
-8.3471

■ 62.6651, -22.8784,  
-10.6363

■ 66.1195, -18.0328,  
-5.8708

■ 61.2055, -24.3404,  
-12.7263

■ 68.1132, -14.6961,  
-3.2287

■ 59.9195, -25.1574,  
-14.6064

■ 70.2800, -10.7996,  
-0.4397

■ 58.7980, -25.3539,  
-16.2754


■ 72.6142, -6.3879,  
2.4760

■ 57.8248, -24.9862,

■ 75.1094, -1.5080,


-17.7448

5.4994

 57.3814, -24.6906,  
-18.4219

 77.7582, 3.7928,  
8.6127

 80.5529, 9.4691,  
11.8001

 82.5523, 12.4378,  
14.0045

 83.2543, 11.1340,  
14.7269

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.3028, -23.6407, 2.8082



64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471



64.3028, -13.2952, -17.4092

# Triad

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



64.3028, -20.7703, -8.3461



64.3028, 16.7662, -6.9494



64.3028, -4.1563, 20.8442

# Complementary

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



64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471



50.6175, 22.9920, 15.2983

# 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.



64.3028, 7.0588, 19.1255



64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471



64.3028, 19.6229, 4.1845

# Square

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



64.3028, -20.7703, -8.3461



64.3028, 8.3958, -16.5103



64.3028, 15.9578, 13.4489



64.3028, -14.4669, 18.6199



# Rectangle

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



64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471



64.3028, -6.4448, -20.3633



64.3028, 15.9578, 13.4489



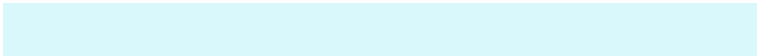
64.3028, -0.3677, 20.7096

# Sweetspot

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



64.3028, -20.7703, -8.3461



94.3292, -13.9435, -0.2402



65.9148, -37.3427, 24.7494



43.8329, -7.0971, -0.5055

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



64.3028, -20.7703, -8.3461



83.9234, -30.5482, -14.1494



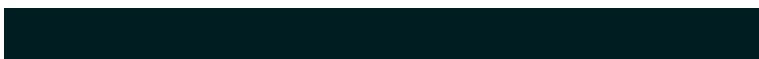
51.0278, -0.4455, -28.5551



33.4763, -3.8884, 0.5733



46.3514, -20.0224, -14.7127



9.9484, -4.5602, -2.5906



# Inverse Universe

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



50.5760, 40.0171, -21.2973



62.7070, 65.6775, -34.8203



61.8448, 1.3109, 24.7950



31.9768, 2.3261, -0.6351



30.7427, 58.8616, -28.3035

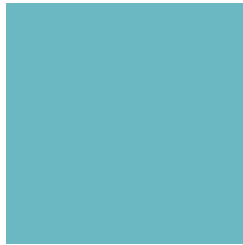


6.4386, 12.4045, -6.5234



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

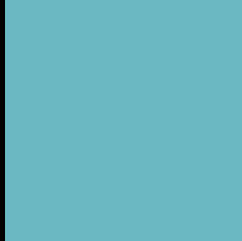
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

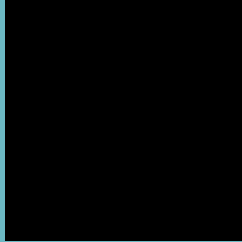
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471.



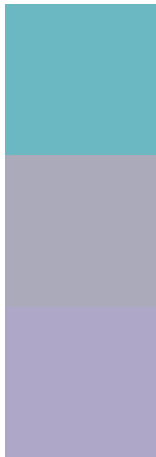
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.3016,

-20.7698, -8.3471.

# 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

64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471

### Protanopia

63.9067, -0.6275, -3.7304

### Deuteranopia

63.9335, 4.8392, -10.6282



## Tritanopia

64.1345, -19.5241, -10.2129

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471

## Protanomaly

63.6688, -8.9556, -5.7574

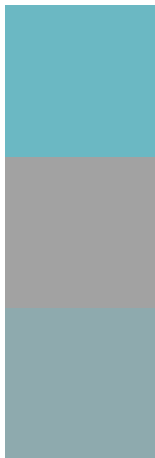
## Deuteranomaly

63.5990, -5.4477, -10.7122

## Tritanomaly

64.0986, -19.7297, -9.7087

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471

## Achromatopsia

60.1088, -3.2073, 3.2658

## Achromatomaly

61.2831, -10.6308, -1.1657

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471 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(107, 184, 195)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 184, 195)  
}
```

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(107, 184, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 184, 195) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471 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(107, 184, 195) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 184, 195) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(107, 184, 195) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 184, 195); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 184, 195);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 184,  
195) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.3016, -20.7698, -8.3471 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 184, 195) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
184, 195) }
```

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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