

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.4436, -7.5869,  
-25.1693)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(64.4436, -7.5869,  
-25.1693) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(64.6023, -7.7061,  
-25.0492)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7FB2E0
RGB	127, 178, 224
RGB Percent	50%, 70%, 88%
CMY	0.5019, 0.3019, 0.1216
CMYK	0.43, 0.21, 0.00, 0.12
HSL	208°, 61%, 69%
HSV	208°, 43%, 88%
XYZ	38.1273, 41.7346, 76.5670
YIQ	167.9950, -45.1620, 3.4940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

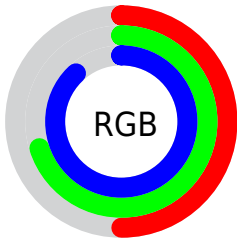
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 160, 224
Decimal	8368864
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.69, -4.90, -28.39
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 28.809, 260.207
Yxy	41.7361, 0.2437, 0.2668
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286558944 (0xFF7FB2E0)
YUV	167.9950, 27.6105, -35.9526
Hunter-Lab	64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492

# Details

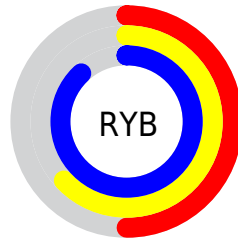
The HunterLab color  $64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $6699CC$ . A complement of this color would be  $68.7516, 8.2427, 25.1921$ , and the grayscale version is  $62.4780, -3.3337, 3.3945$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $87.2542, -15.6272, -10.7948$ , and  $43.7331, -6.2450, -24.0497$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $60.1150, -6.8506, -32.6311$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69.3136, -7.8845, -17.7506$ .

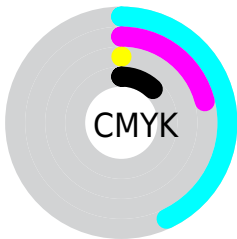
# Distribution



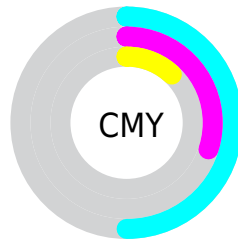
- Red (50%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (88%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (63%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (21%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (12%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492 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 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.6023, -7.7061,  
-25.0492

■ 64.6023, -7.7061,  
-25.0492

187.9862,  
-16.1573, -26.9553

■ 53.7538, -6.8671,  
-24.5688

■ 88.2044, -9.4441,  
-25.8410

■ 43.5904, -6.0463,  
-24.0411

■ 100.8918,  
-10.3431, -26.1537

■ 34.1631, -5.2423,  
-23.4804

■ 114.1352,  
-11.2624, -26.4121

■ 25.5346, -4.4520,  
-22.9243

127.9121,  
-12.2018, -26.6179

■ 17.7873, -3.6693,  
-22.4686

142.2026,  
-13.1612, -26.7731

■ 11.0358, -2.8816,  
-22.3936

156.9890,

■ 2.7611, -4.8319,

-14.1404, -26.8798

-52.6565

172.2550,  
-15.1392, -26.9399

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.6023, -7.7061,  
-25.0492

■ 64.6023, -7.7061,  
-25.0492

■ 60.1150, -6.8506,  
-32.6311

■ 69.3136, -7.8845,  
-17.7506

■ 55.8721, -5.2288,  
-40.4992

■ 74.2237, -7.4689,  
-10.7273

■ 51.8998, -2.7572,  
-48.6315

■ 79.3144, -6.5360,  
-3.9585

■ 48.2224, 0.6286,  
-56.9819

■ 84.5688, -5.1524,  
2.5789

■ 44.8584, 4.9468,

■ 89.9723, -3.3761,

-65.4813

8.9090

■ 42.7618, 8.2626,  
-71.2852

■ 94.8634, -3.4944,  
14.3169

■ 98.2292, -9.0481,  
17.8039

■ 99.0767, -10.4179,  
18.6662

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.6035, -18.8886, -17.8931



64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492



64.6035, 5.5413, -23.4560

# Triad

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



64.6035, -7.7064, -25.0479



64.6035, 22.1036, 11.3042



64.6035, -21.7985, 17.1256

# Complementary

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



64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492



68.7516, 8.2427, 25.1921

# 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.



64.6035, -11.9760, 22.3015



64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492



64.6035, 13.5888, 19.4376

# Square

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



64.6035, -7.7064, -25.0479



64.6035, 23.4777, -0.7215



64.6035, 0.9184, 23.0533



64.6035, -26.5827, 7.4856



# Rectangle

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



64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492



64.6035, 13.7431, -17.7458



64.6035, 0.9184, 23.0533



64.6035, -19.0151, 19.3564

# Sweetspot

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



64.6035, -7.7064, -25.0479



91.9906, -7.5420, -4.4246



77.9827, -38.3161, 17.6044



41.9443, -3.6236, -2.8417

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

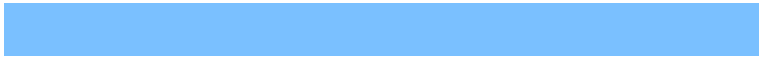


# Same Dimension

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



64.6035, -7.7064, -25.0479



70.0985, -8.0623, -36.9669



50.9143, 16.8546, -50.4546



37.9869, -2.8272, -0.6592



32.9783, 5.6326, -53.3791



9.6583, -0.2561, -11.5193



# Inverse Universe

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



58.5164, 39.0348, -5.9369



62.5208, 55.5427, -7.8598



83.0483, -15.5847, 36.5655



37.1757, 2.1964, 0.8147



31.6322, 56.6421, 1.2849

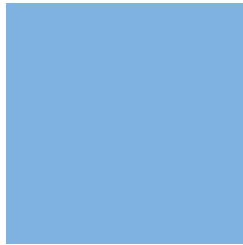


8.4358, 15.3030, -1.1880



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

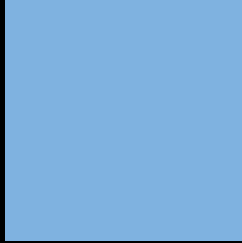
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

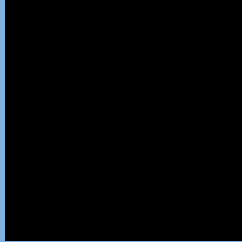
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492.

-25.0492.

# 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

64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492

### Protanopia

64.2943, 3.1404, -22.1288

### Deuteranopia

64.2966, 5.2268, -26.6381



## Tritanopia

64.7235, -17.4094, -8.8114

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492

## Protanomaly

64.3455, -1.0658, -23.4012

## Deuteranomaly

64.2162, 0.3537, -26.1937

## Tritanomaly

64.6248, -13.7830, -14.5782

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492

## Achromatopsia

62.5758, -3.3389, 3.3999

## Achromatomaly

63.1729, -6.1009, -5.8326

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492 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(127, 178, 224)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 178, 224)  
}
```

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(127, 178, 224) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 178, 224) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492 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".

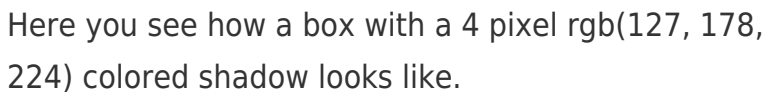
```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(127, 178, 224) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 178, 224) }
```

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



Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(127, 178, 224)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 178, 224); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 178, 224);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 178,  
224) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.6023, -7.7061, -25.0492 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 178, 224) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127,  
178, 224) }
```

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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