

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.4902, 10.9355,  
-42.9074)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(64.4902, 10.9355,  
-42.9074) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(64.5039, 11.0489,  
-43.1916)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CA7FA
RGB	156, 167, 250
RGB Percent	61%, 65%, 98%
CMY	0.3882, 0.3451, 0.0196
CMYK	0.38, 0.33, 0.00, 0.02
HSL	233°, 90%, 80%
HSV	233°, 38%, 98%
XYZ	44.7844, 41.6075, 96.1132
YIQ	173.1730, -33.1990, 23.4810

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

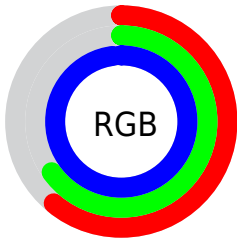
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	156, 166, 250
Decimal	10266618
CIE Lab	70.60, 15.80, -42.54
CIE LCh	71, 45.383, 290.375
Yxy	41.6091, 0.2454, 0.2280
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288456698 (0xFF9CA7FA)
YUV	173.1730, 37.8757, -15.0607
Hunter-Lab	64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916

# Details

The HunterLab color  $64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $9999FF$ . A complement of this color would be  $91.9016, -12.6442, 36.1153$ , and the grayscale version is  $64.5749, -3.4456, 3.5085$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $85.7955, -1.1516, -12.5332$ , and  $43.4493, 10.7428, -41.8845$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $56.5303, 17.0528, -59.7265$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $72.9076, 5.9102, -28.5217$ .

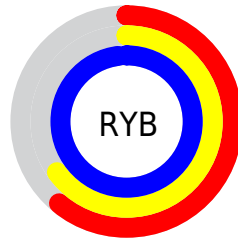
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (65%)

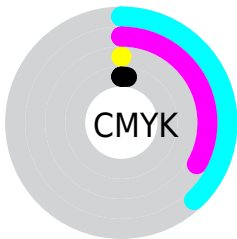
Blue (98%)



Red (61%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (98%)

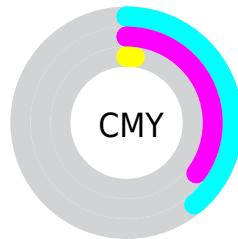


Cyan (38%)

Magenta (33%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (2%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916 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 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 64.5039, 11.0489,  
-43.1916

■ 64.5039, 11.0489,  
-43.1916

187.8457, 10.2275,  
-48.0396

■ 53.6613, 10.8397,  
-42.4985

■ 88.0952, 11.2498,  
-44.5442

■ 43.5041, 10.5469,  
-41.8414

■ 100.7776, 11.2554,  
-45.1751

■ 34.0835, 10.1581,  
-41.2903

114.0162, 11.2046,  
-45.7654

■ 25.4624, 9.6575,  
-40.9920

127.7885, 11.1013,  
-46.3115

■ 17.7233, 9.0232,  
-41.2831

142.0746, 10.9492,  
-46.8122

■ 10.9812, 8.2259,  
-43.0887

156.8567, 10.7512,

■ 2.5785, 26.5642,

-47.2669

-110.9892

172.1186, 10.5098,  
-47.6758

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 64.5039, 11.0489,  
-43.1916

■ 64.5039, 11.0489,  
-43.1916

■ 56.5303, 17.0528,  
-59.7265

■ 72.9076, 5.9102,  
-28.5217

■ 49.0879, 24.1485,  
-78.5700

■ 81.6634, 1.4451,  
-15.3186

■ 42.3275, 32.5416,  
-100.0364

■ 90.7186, -2.4980,  
-3.2535

■ 36.4587, 42.2495,  
-123.8756

99.8410, -6.2077,  
7.7036

■ 31.7542, 52.7277,

-148.3820

■ 28.4902, 62.4078,  
-169.5702

■ 27.9166, 64.3273,  
-173.7575

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.5051, -9.9846, -46.2648



64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916



64.5051, 30.2686, -25.7031

# Triad

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



64.5051, 11.0486, -43.1900



64.5051, 24.0367, 26.4453



64.5051, -38.2709, 9.5428

# Complementary

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



64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916



91.9016, -12.6442, 36.1153

# 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.



64.5051, -31.4010, 23.3369



64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916



64.5051, 3.3654, 30.8500

# Square

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



64.5051, 11.0486, -43.1900



64.5051, 38.4004, 15.3817



64.5051, -16.7626, 29.9278



64.5051, -36.7615, -11.1573



# Rectangle

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



64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916



64.5051, 38.6222, -10.5882



64.5051, -16.7626, 29.9278



64.5051, -36.9017, 15.0068

# Sweetspot

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



64.5051, 11.0486, -43.1900



89.5911, -1.2305, -7.4258



90.3228, -33.0641, 2.2488



40.8657, -0.3190, -4.2040

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



64.5051, 11.0486, -43.1900



59.8514, 15.7774, -56.5639



64.5665, 26.6134, -42.8007



41.1946, -0.8262, -2.5311



20.5864, 45.8364, -124.6789



7.0323, 11.1834, -32.9316



# Inverse Universe

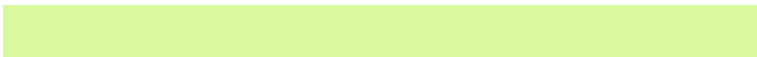
The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



68.4782, 32.1037, 11.1029



65.1242, 40.7861, 13.1384



92.3583, -29.4911, 36.2021



41.5430, 1.7503, 2.9442



32.9222, 56.5572, 19.9023

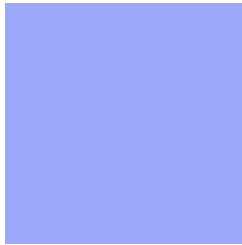


10.0705, 17.4019, 5.2994



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

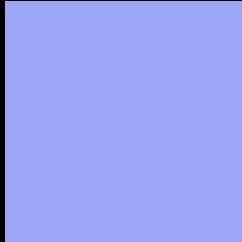
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

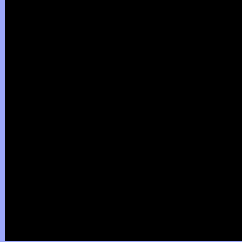
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916.

-43.1916.

# 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

64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916

### Protanopia

64.6510, 7.3016, -44.4933

### Deuteranopia

64.5880, 5.3033, -42.3793



## Tritanopia

64.3753, -10.8912, -6.9895

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916

## Protanomaly

64.5992, 8.5181, -43.8111

## Deuteranomaly

64.6468, 6.9958, -42.2387

## Tritanomaly

64.2886, -3.3694, -19.1166

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916

## Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122

## Achromatomaly

64.4658, 0.8262, -11.0838

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916 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(156, 167, 250)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 167, 250)  
}
```

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(156, 167, 250) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 167, 250) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916 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(156, 167, 250) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 167, 250) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 167, 250)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 167, 250); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 167, 250);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 167,  
250) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.5039, 11.0489, -43.1916 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 167, 250) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
167, 250) }
```

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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