

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(64.7404, -19.2285,  
-39.4109)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(64.7404, -19.2285,  
-39.4109) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(64.9101,  
-19.4018, -39.2490)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BBF5
RGB	0, 187, 245
RGB Percent	0%, 73%, 96%
CMY	0.9997, 0.2667, 0.0392
CMYK	1.00, 0.24, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	194°, 100%, 48%
HSV	194°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	34.2518, 42.1332, 92.7135
YIQ	137.6990, -130.0700, -21.6060

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

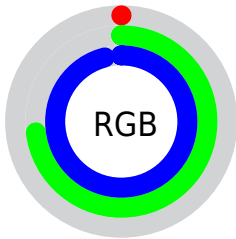
Format	Color
R <sub>YB</sub>	0, 106, 245
Decimal	48117
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	70.96, -19.03, -39.63
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	71, 43.960, 244.351
Y <sub>xy</sub>	42.1346, 0.2026, 0.2492
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278238197 (0xFF00BBF5)
YUV	137.6990, 52.8994, -120.7620
Hunter-Lab	64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490

# Details

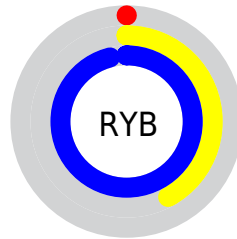
The HunterLab color **64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CCFF**. The color can be described as middle saturated azure. A complement of this color would be **47.3772, 64.6815, 30.3234**, and the grayscale version is **50.1361, -2.6751, 2.7240**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.4296, -34.2418, -12.2421**, and **45.4764, -10.4931, -34.1899** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **64.9054, -19.3948, -39.2583**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **66.9680, -21.5079, -35.5939**.

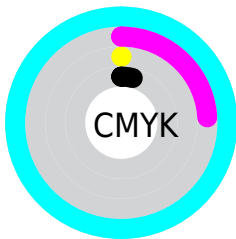
# Distribution



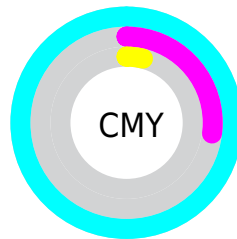
- Red (0%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (96%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Blue (96%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (4%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (4%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490 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 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



64.9101, -19.4018,  
-39.2490

64.9101, -19.4018,  
-39.2490

188.4253,  
-33.3963, -43.5629

54.0433, -17.7763,  
-38.5793

88.5457, -22.5722,  
-40.5145

43.8603, -16.1106,  
-37.9208

101.2487,  
-24.1330, -41.0898

34.4120, -14.3868,  
-37.3274

114.5070,  
-25.6840, -41.6198

25.7606, -12.5784,  
-36.9137

128.2983,  
-27.2288, -42.1027

17.9877, -10.6410,  
-36.9440

142.6028,  
-28.7704, -42.5380

11.2068, -8.6357,  
-38.1428

157.4025,

3.2662, -5.7159,

-30.3110, -42.9259

-78.4383

172.6815,  
-31.8525, -43.2672

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 64.9101, -19.4018,  
-39.2490

■ 64.9101, -19.4018,  
-39.2490

■ 64.9054, -19.3948,  
-39.2583

■ 66.9680, -21.5079,  
-35.5939

■ 69.2191, -22.9226,  
-31.7442

■ 71.7014, -23.5019,  
-27.6630

■ 74.4241, -23.2143,  
-23.3670

■ 77.3879, -22.0678,

-18.8849

■ 80.5883, -20.0965,  
-14.2499

■ 84.0173, -17.3511,  
-9.4950

■ 87.6647, -13.8915,  
-4.6506

■ 91.5190, -9.7814,  
0.2571

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



64.9112, -32.4580, -20.8945



64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490



64.9112, -0.5011, -45.0091

# Triad

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



64.9112, -19.4012, -39.2478



64.9112, 39.8608, 6.2679



64.9112, -23.9149, 27.1915

# Complementary

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



64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490



47.3772, 64.6815, 30.3234

# 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.



64.9112, -6.3805, 30.5877



64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490



64.9112, 31.7183, 21.0799

# Square

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



64.9112, -19.4012, -39.2478



64.9112, 35.2835, -14.5310



64.9112, 14.1700, 28.7513



64.9112, -34.8324, 17.5482



# Rectangle

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



64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490



64.9112, 13.2940, -39.8129



64.9112, 14.1700, 28.7513



64.9112, -18.6828, 28.9415

# Sweetspot

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



64.9112, -19.4012, -39.2478



87.8897, -18.1881, -9.9831



80.9960, -68.1408, 45.8617



39.9476, -9.0188, -5.5973

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

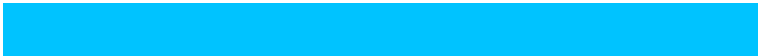


# Same Dimension

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



64.9112, -19.4012, -39.2478



67.8812, -20.2368, -41.1601



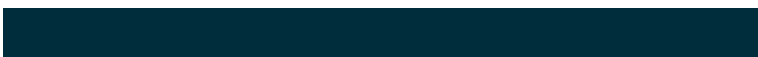
32.2771, 45.2438, -138.0039



42.4897, -4.4321, 0.2301



47.8732, -14.5666, -28.3922



14.7336, -5.0707, -7.4696



# Inverse Universe

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



47.9606, 89.6065, -26.9992



50.1825, 93.7559, -28.1682



72.0617, 7.4419, 44.5327



40.8623, 2.9099, -0.3232



35.2321, 65.8851, -20.2491

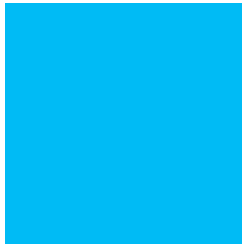


10.5204, 19.7999, -7.0271



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

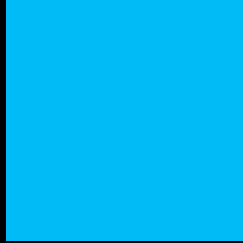
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490 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

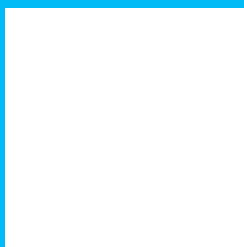
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490.

-19.4018, -39.2490.

# 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

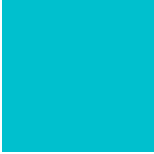
64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490

### Protanopia

64.4548, 4.7860, -30.4259

### Deuteranopia

64.5880, 5.3033, -42.3793



## Tritanopia

64.9273, -31.1727, -13.8605

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490



## Protanomaly

63.1013, -8.7127, -36.5513



## Deuteranomaly

63.5573, -7.6428, -43.8145



## Tritanomaly

64.8029, -27.1018, -22.4931

# Monochromacy



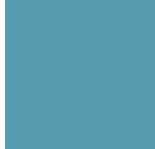
## Original Color

64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490



## Achromatopsia

50.4135, -2.6899, 2.7391



## Achromatomaly

53.8758, -15.2673, -12.8444

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490 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(0, 187, 245)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 187, 245)  
}
```

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(0, 187, 245) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 187, 245) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490 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(0, 187, 245) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 187, 245) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 187, 245)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 187, 245); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 187, 245);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 187,  
245) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 64.9101, -19.4018, -39.2490 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 187, 245) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 187,  
245) }
```

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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