

Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.2003, -11.3881,
-38.1408)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(65.2003, -11.3881,
-38.1408) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(65.2474,
-11.6501, -37.7721)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5AB7F4
RGB	90, 183, 244
RGB Percent	35%, 72%, 96%
CMY	0.6470, 0.2823, 0.0431
CMYK	0.63, 0.25, 0.00, 0.04
HSL	204°, 88%, 65%
HSV	204°, 63%, 96%
XYZ	37.4790, 42.5722, 91.8298
YIQ	162.1470, -75.0090, -0.7450

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

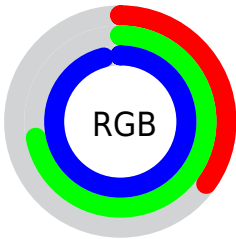
Format	Color
R _{YB}	90, 148, 244
Decimal	5945332
CIE Lab	71.26, -9.48, -38.50
CIE LCh	71, 39.656, 256.162
Yxy	42.5737, 0.2181, 0.2477
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284135412 (0xFF5AB7F4)
YUV	162.1470, 40.3535, -63.2729
Hunter-Lab	65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721

Details

The HunterLab color **65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **64.8899, 24.5942, 31.5756**, and the grayscale version is **60.0326, -3.2032, 3.2617**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.9646, -25.2056, -11.3550**, and **44.2189, -8.9513, -35.9466** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.3946, -9.8733, -44.9964**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **69.3756, -12.5237, -30.6165**.

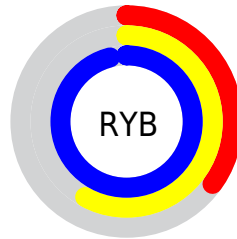
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (72%)

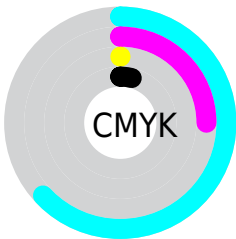
Blue (96%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (96%)

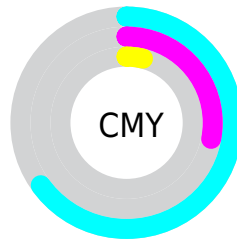


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (28%)

Yellow (4%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721 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 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

65.2474, -11.6501,
-37.7721

65.2474, -11.6501,
-37.7721

188.9063,
-21.8775, -41.8608

54.3607, -10.5610,
-37.1148

88.9197, -13.8445,
-38.9979

44.1564, -9.4728,
-36.4598

101.6398,
-14.9552, -39.5494

34.6851, -8.3790,
-35.8548

114.9145,
-16.0768, -40.0540

26.0087, -7.2697,
-35.4021

128.7216,
-17.2105, -40.5104

18.2079, -6.1281,
-35.3377

143.0411,
-18.3569, -40.9186

11.3950, -4.9219,
-36.3062

157.8556,

3.7418, -6.5481,

-19.5166, -41.2791

-66.0075

173.1488,
-20.6901, -41.5928

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 65.2474, -11.6501,
-37.7721

■ 65.2474, -11.6501,
-37.7721

■ 61.3946, -9.8733,
-44.9964

■ 69.3756, -12.5237,
-30.6165

■ 57.8283, -7.1504,
-52.2438

■ 73.7574, -12.5638,
-23.5716

■ 54.5551, -3.4854,
-59.4615

■ 78.3749, -11.8489,
-16.6604

■ 52.4479, -0.5144,
-64.4450

■ 83.2089, -10.4594,
-9.8959

■ 88.2416, -8.4718,

-3.2817

■ 93.4566, -5.9557,
3.1848

■ 98.2716, -4.9397,
8.8300

■ 99.6553, -7.2276,
10.3595

Harmonies

Analogous

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



65.2486, -26.0078, -25.3292



65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721



65.2486, 6.5498, -37.2205

Triad

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



65.2486, -11.6498, -37.7708



65.2486, 33.6642, 12.1592



65.2486, -26.8679, 22.6655

Complementary

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



65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721



64.8899, 24.5942, 31.5756

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.



65.2486, -12.9477, 28.1269



65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721



65.2486, 22.5795, 23.2979

Square

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



65.2486, -11.6498, -37.7708



65.2486, 34.1104, -4.9273



65.2486, 5.1022, 28.3212



65.2486, -34.1201, 11.0262

Rectangle

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



65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721



65.2486, 18.4869, -29.4664



65.2486, 5.1022, 28.3212



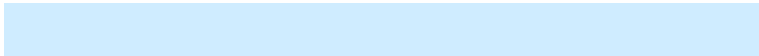
65.2486, -22.8864, 25.1256

Sweetspot

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



65.2486, -11.6498, -37.7708



89.6110, -10.2184, -7.5571



83.0946, -55.2015, 29.9364



40.7625, -4.9862, -4.4236

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



65.2486, -11.6498, -37.7708



63.3657, -9.6093, -49.6451



44.0743, 27.7902, -87.4916



41.9426, -3.5456, -0.4289



39.0274, -0.9784, -46.6687



12.4055, -1.6548, -11.9335

Inverse Universe

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



54.7412, 65.6546, -13.6432



52.7661, 80.1131, -13.5484



86.2458, -13.5866, 46.2555



40.8052, 2.6041, 0.4883



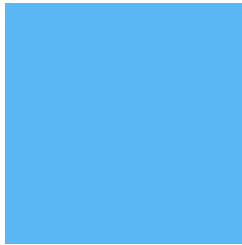
34.1130, 61.8759, -4.7497



10.2127, 18.7022, -2.8010

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

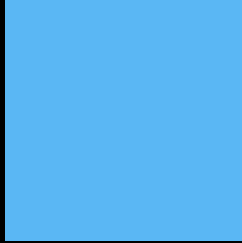
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

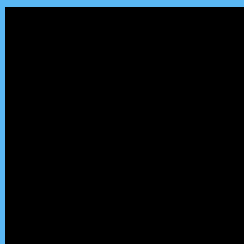
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

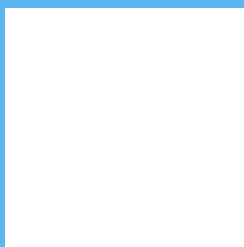
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721.

-11.6501, -37.7721.

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

65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721

Protanopia

64.8788, 4.9762, -31.7617

Deuteranopia

65.0626, 5.1953, -40.0061



Tritanopia

65.2490, -26.5581, -12.7416

Trichromacy



Original Color

65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721

Protanomaly

64.5432, -1.9879, -34.5689

Deuteranomaly

64.9154, -1.5117, -39.6591

Tritanomaly

65.0191, -21.2696, -21.4205

Monochromacy



Original Color

65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721

Achromatopsia

60.1088, -3.2073, 3.2658

Achromatomaly

61.4731, -8.7285, -10.3715

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721 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(90, 183, 244)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(90, 183, 244)  
}
```

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(90, 183, 244) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(90, 183, 244) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721 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(90, 183, 244) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(90, 183, 244) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(90, 183, 244)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(90, 183, 244); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 183, 244);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(90, 183,  
244) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 65.2474, -11.6501, -37.7721 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(90, 183, 244) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(90, 183,  
244) }
```

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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