

Converting Colors

HunterLab(65.9327, -9.1169,
-44.6082)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(65.9327, -9.1169,
-44.6082) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(66.0491, -9.3484,
-44.3906)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59B8FF
RGB	89, 184, 255
RGB Percent	35%, 72%, 100%
CMY	0.6509, 0.2784, 0.0000
CMYK	0.65, 0.28, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	206°, 100%, 67%
HSV	206°, 65%, 100%
XYZ	39.3103, 43.6248, 100.9563
YIQ	163.6890, -79.4110, 1.9410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

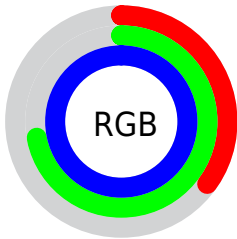
Format	Color
R _Y B	89, 149, 255
Decimal	5880063
CIE Lab	71.98, -6.68, -43.34
CIE LCh	72, 43.850, 261.234
Yxy	43.6263, 0.2138, 0.2372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284070143 (0xFF59B8FF)
YUV	163.6890, 45.0163, -65.5023
Hunter-Lab	66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906

Details

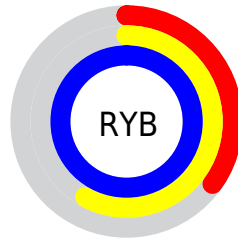
The HunterLab color **66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66CCFF**. The color can be described as light muted azure. A complement of this color would be **68.6481, 24.4787, 34.5645**, and the grayscale version is **60.6478, -3.2360, 3.2951**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.3570, -25.4788, -10.8282**, and **45.0664, -6.3462, -42.6295** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **61.8202, -6.8534, -52.7622**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5842, -10.8582, -36.1660**.

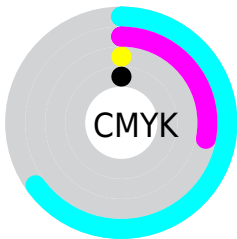
Distribution



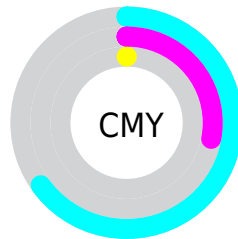
- Red (35%)
- Green (72%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (28%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906 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 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

66.0491, -9.3484,
-44.3906

66.0491, -9.3484,
-44.3906

190.0476,
-18.5036, -49.3244

55.1152, -8.4110,
-43.6907

89.8082, -11.2661,
-45.7574

44.8606, -7.4857,
-43.0272

102.5686,
-12.2489, -46.3969

35.3352, -6.5691,
-42.4672

115.8820,
-13.2484, -46.9963

26.5997, -5.6558,
-42.1506

129.7262,
-14.2648, -47.5524

18.7332, -4.7362,
-42.3918

144.0817,
-15.2986, -48.0635

11.8451, -3.7918,
-44.0269

158.9307,

4.6795, -6.4727,

-16.3496, -48.5290

-67.5551

174.2575,
-17.4180, -48.9491

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 66.0491, -9.3484,
-44.3906

■ 66.0491, -9.3484,
-44.3906

■ 61.8202, -6.8534,
-52.7622

■ 70.5842, -10.8582,
-36.1660

■ 57.9132, -3.3241,
-61.2293

■ 75.3992, -11.4625,
-28.1346

■ 54.3377, 1.2283,
-69.7261

■ 80.4718, -11.2518,
-20.3157

■ 52.6844, 3.7473,
-73.9402

■ 85.7794, -10.3178,
-12.7158

■ 91.3011, -8.7461,

-5.3311

■ 97.0180, -6.6145,
1.8493

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.0502, -26.1484, -32.2254



66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906



66.0502, 11.1493, -40.9957

Triad

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



66.0502, -9.3483, -44.3885



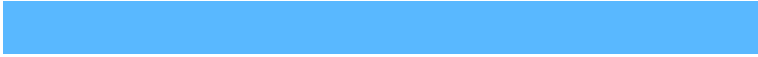
66.0502, 36.7524, 15.6352



66.0502, -31.1874, 22.8114

Complementary

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



66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906



68.6481, 24.4787, 34.5645

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.



66.0502, -17.0257, 29.6105



66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906



66.0502, 22.6174, 26.4178

Square

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



66.0502, -9.3483, -44.3885



66.0502, 39.4498, -2.2922



66.0502, 2.5014, 30.6954



66.0502, -37.7240, 8.9862

Rectangle

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



66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906



66.0502, 24.0979, -30.6979



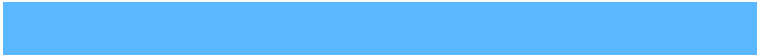
66.0502, 2.5014, 30.6954



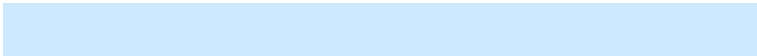
66.0502, -27.2476, 25.7971

Sweetspot

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



66.0502, -9.3483, -44.3885



88.5667, -9.5917, -8.9276



87.2461, -58.4303, 30.7022



40.2604, -4.6321, -5.0942

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



66.0502, -9.3483, -44.3885



60.6510, -5.9354, -55.2159



43.6044, 34.2418, -101.1721



43.7079, -3.5249, -0.5983



38.4783, 2.0070, -52.4270



12.8783, -0.8604, -14.2393

Inverse Universe

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



56.4510, 70.2694, -11.6143



51.9592, 80.5241, -9.9274



92.1907, -16.9926, 50.4303



42.6161, 2.6799, 0.6694



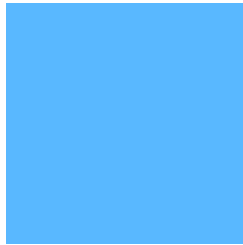
34.9609, 63.0573, -2.1047



11.0090, 20.0371, -2.0641

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

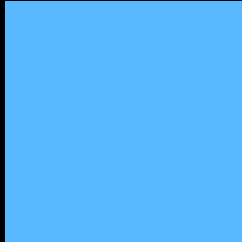
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

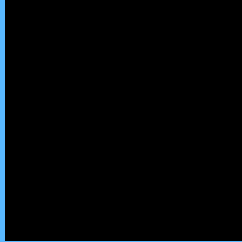
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

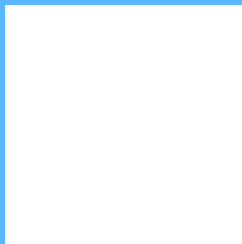
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906.

-44.3906.

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

66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906

Protanopia

65.8128, 6.1053, -37.8869

Deuteranopia

65.7593, 5.2834, -44.6873



Tritanopia

66.1444, -28.0332, -13.2235

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906

Protanomaly

65.5970, -0.4327, -40.5925

Deuteranomaly

65.7813, -0.7720, -44.7513

Tritanomaly

66.0612, -21.9098, -23.6096

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906

Achromatopsia

60.9293, -3.2510, 3.3104

Achromatomaly

62.0285, -7.9525, -12.4087

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906 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(89, 184, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 184, 255)  
}
```

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(89, 184, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 184, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906 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(89, 184, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 184, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 184, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 184, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 184, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 184,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.0491, -9.3484, -44.3906 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 184, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 184,  
255) }
```

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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