

Converting Colors

HunterLab(67.1377, -16.8038,
-30.3581)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(67.1377, -16.8038,
-30.3581) contains.

HunterLab(67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(67.1377,
-16.8038, -30.3581)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58BEEE
RGB	88, 190, 238
RGB Percent	35%, 75%, 93%
CMY	0.6549, 0.2549, 0.0667
CMYK	0.63, 0.20, 0.00, 0.07
HSL	199°, 82%, 64%
HSV	199°, 63%, 93%
XYZ	37.8706, 45.0747, 87.5932
YIQ	164.9740, -76.2000, -6.6960

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

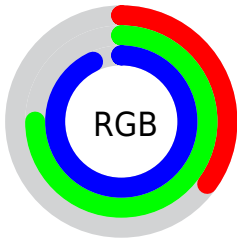
Format	Color
R _Y B	88, 149, 238
Decimal	5816046
CIE Lab	72.94, -15.44, -32.66
CIE LCh	73, 36.128, 244.695
Yxy	45.0763, 0.2221, 0.2643
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284006126 (0xFF58BEEE)
YUV	164.9740, 36.0018, -67.5062
Hunter-Lab	67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581

Details

The HunterLab color **67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581** 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 **60.4089, 29.6976, 28.6803**, and the grayscale version is **61.2104, -3.2660, 3.3257**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.2276, -28.9493, -8.3902**, and **46.1180, -13.4017, -28.7130** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **63.9410, -15.9541, -35.8851**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **70.5829, -16.8048, -24.7492**.

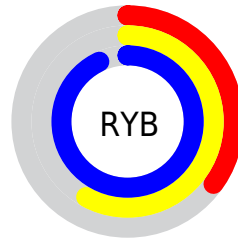
Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (75%)

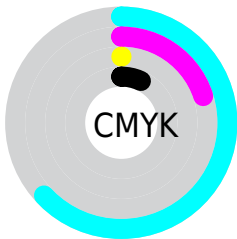
Blue (93%)



Red (35%)

Yellow (58%)

Blue (93%)

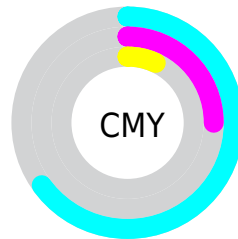


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (0%)

Black (7%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (7%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581 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 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

67.1377, -16.8038,
-30.3581

67.1377, -16.8038,
-30.3581

191.5940,
-29.3690, -33.1580

56.1405, -15.3868,
-29.7967

91.0137, -19.5996,
-31.3345

45.8184, -13.9471,
-29.2017

103.8285,
-20.9887, -31.7457

36.2203, -12.4726,
-28.5952

117.1940,
-22.3766, -32.1047

27.4055, -10.9452,
-28.0293

131.0883,
-23.7658, -32.4122

19.4510, -9.3347,
-27.6259

145.4921,
-25.1583, -32.6698

12.4626, -7.5858,
-27.7157

160.3879,

5.7071, -9.9874,

-26.5555, -32.8788

-35.4119

175.7600,
-27.9587, -33.0410

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 67.1377, -16.8038,
-30.3581

■ 67.1377, -16.8038,
-30.3581

■ 63.9410, -15.9541,
-35.8851

■ 70.5829, -16.8048,
-24.7492

■ 60.9943, -14.2359,
-41.2943

■ 74.2629, -16.0037,
-19.1005

■ 58.2947, -11.6736,
-46.5544

■ 78.1662, -14.4612,
-13.4434

■ 56.5308, -9.4910,
-50.1702

■ 82.2789, -12.2437,
-7.8035

■ 86.5867, -9.4185,

-2.1996

91.0760, -6.0496,
3.3559

95.7338, -2.1965,
8.8554

98.1759, -6.0843,
11.5383

99.4752, -8.2186,
12.9397

Harmonies

Analogous

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



67.1389, -28.0644, -16.2251



67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581



67.1389, -0.9298, -34.6061

Triad

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



67.1389, -16.8037, -30.3568



67.1389, 31.6175, 6.1139



67.1389, -20.9503, 24.2776

Complementary

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



67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581



60.4089, 29.6976, 28.6803

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.



67.1389, -6.2015, 27.5778



67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581



67.1389, 24.9955, 18.8576

Square

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



67.1389, -16.8037, -30.3568



67.1389, 28.0775, -10.8023



67.1389, 10.7406, 25.8690



67.1389, -30.2889, 15.4742

Rectangle

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



67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581



67.1389, 10.4046, -30.5599



67.1389, 10.7406, 25.8690



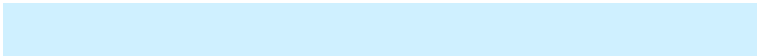
67.1389, -16.5171, 25.9543

Sweetspot

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



67.1389, -16.8037, -30.3568



90.7989, -12.1086, -6.0393



80.6154, -54.7023, 31.7213



41.3956, -5.9874, -3.6006

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



67.1389, -16.8037, -30.3568



68.0815, -16.7511, -40.7327



45.4155, 21.3244, -77.2435



41.2629, -3.8776, -0.1057



42.5117, -7.5327, -36.8750



12.9699, -3.2357, -9.2264

Inverse Universe

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



53.7364, 65.5566, -19.4918



53.3558, 82.4089, -21.7320



80.7612, -8.2926, 42.8402



39.9253, 2.6769, 0.1050



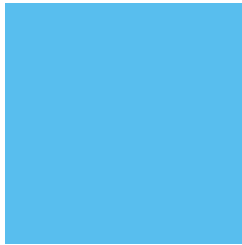
34.0849, 62.7038, -11.5598



9.9224, 18.4123, -4.5956

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

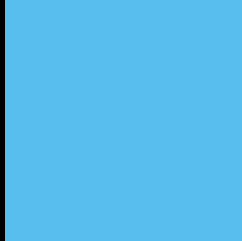
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581 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

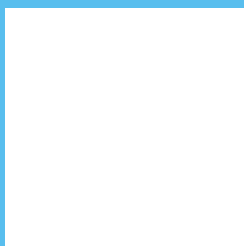
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581.

-16.8038, -30.3581.

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

67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581

Protanopia

66.8217, 3.3927, -23.8911

Deuteranopia

66.6196, 5.3419, -32.9189



Tritanopia

67.2229, -27.1008, -13.4073

Trichromacy



Original Color

67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581

Protanomaly

66.4773, -5.1552, -27.2171

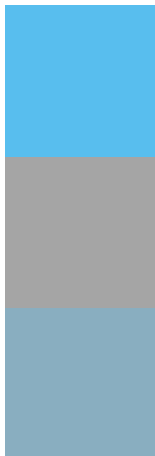
Deuteranomaly

66.2724, -3.6007, -32.9787

Tritanomaly

67.0989, -23.3950, -19.5090

Monochromacy



Original Color

67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581

Achromatopsia

61.3402, -3.2730, 3.3327

Achromatomaly

62.7664, -10.3994, -8.6128

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581 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(88, 190, 238)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 190, 238)  
}
```

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(88, 190, 238) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 190, 238) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581 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(88, 190, 238) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 190, 238) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 190, 238)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 190, 238); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 190, 238);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 190,  
238) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 67.1377, -16.8038, -30.3581 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 190, 238) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 190,  
238) }
```

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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