

Converting Colors

HunterLab(100.0000, -88.0609,
11.4349)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(100.0000, -88.0609,
11.4349) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.1771,
-50.3806, -1.4565)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFEF
RGB	0, 255, 239
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 94%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0000, 0.0627
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.00
HSL	176°, 100%, 50%
HSV	176°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	51.3400, 77.7520, 93.9631
YIQ	176.9310, -146.8440, -59.0360

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

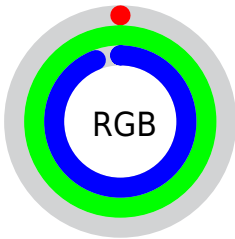
Format	Color
RYB	0, 132, 255
Decimal	65519
CIELab	90.67, -52.57, -6.51
CIELCh	91, 52.968, 187.055
Yxy	77.7525, 0.2302, 0.3486
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255599 (0xFF00FFEF)
YUV	176.9310, 30.6000, -155.1685
Hunter-Lab	88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565

Details

The HunterLab color **88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**, and the color name is **turquoise blue**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.1508, 79.1084, 29.1899**, and the grayscale version is **66.2065, -3.5326, 3.5971**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9577, -38.3760, -6.2933**, and **65.8418, -37.9218, -0.4343** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1770, -50.3810, -1.4555**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3522, -49.5741, -2.0621**.

Distribution



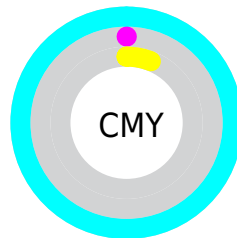
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (94%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565 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 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.1771, -50.3806,
-1.4565

88.1771, -50.3806,
-1.4565

220.7546,
-77.2343, 3.6557

76.0728, -47.0079,
-1.8370

114.1057,
-56.8004, -0.5695

64.5792, -43.4987,
-2.1702

127.8815,
-59.8836, -0.0671

53.7309, -39.8193,
-2.4526

142.1710,
-62.8985, 0.4717

43.5690, -35.9250,
-2.6793

156.9563,
-65.8549, 1.0451

34.1434, -31.7523,
-2.8440

172.2213,
-68.7605, 1.6515

25.5168, -27.2061,
-2.9383

187.9514,

17.7715, -22.1371,

-71.6221, 2.2895

-2.9512

204.1333,
-74.4451, 2.9579

■ 11.0223, -19.2890,
-2.8678

■ 2.7171, -4.7549,
-9.7765

■ 88.1771, -50.3806,
-1.4565

■ 88.1771, -50.3806,
-1.4565

■ 88.1770, -50.3810,
-1.4555

■ 88.3522, -49.5741,
-2.0621

■ 88.6840, -48.1462,
-2.4642

■ 89.2185, -45.9240,
-2.6009

■ 89.9810, -42.8260,
-2.4378

■ 90.9896, -38.8077,
-1.9527

■ 92.2569, -33.8562,
-1.1331

■ 93.7906, -27.9858,
0.0242

■ 95.5941, -21.2334,
1.5140

■ 97.6671, -13.6537,
3.3247

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.1774, -47.4502, 21.9022



88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565



88.1774, -42.2953, -30.2789

Triad

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



88.1774, -50.3793, -1.4571



88.1774, 28.6589, -44.1662



88.1774, 16.3663, 39.1421

Complementary

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



88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565



46.1508, 79.1084, 29.1899

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.



88.1774, 40.4635, 29.5912



88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565



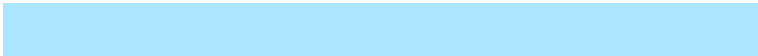
88.1774, 48.1334, -16.6087

Square

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



88.1774, -50.3793, -1.4571



88.1774, 1.7307, -59.2941



88.1774, 52.6934, 10.6292



88.1774, -10.9703, 40.9893

Rectangle

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



88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565



88.1774, -31.1035, -47.2554



88.1774, 52.6934, 10.6292



88.1774, 25.2077, 36.9027

Sweetspot

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



88.1774, -50.3793, -1.4571



93.7864, -28.0018, 0.0208



84.6403, -72.2149, 50.8894



43.0757, -14.1505, -0.2349

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.1774, -50.3793, -1.4571



88.1770, -50.3810, -1.4555



52.2755, 4.4827, -75.0122



45.2334, -6.1430, 1.5810



63.7460, -36.3785, -1.1461



19.9054, -11.2652, -0.5617

Inverse Universe

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



46.1508, 79.1084, 29.1899



46.1491, 79.1129, 29.1920



57.0335, 46.8961, 35.9628



42.4329, 1.6957, 3.2809



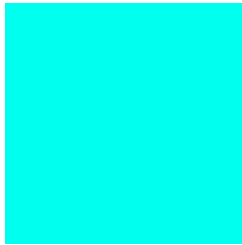
33.3697, 57.2262, 20.9460



10.4422, 17.9665, 6.0967

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

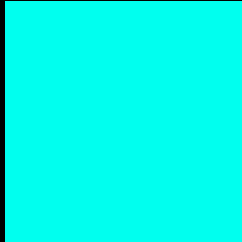
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

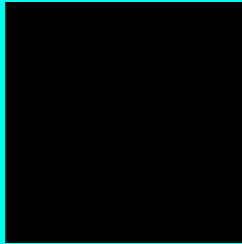
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

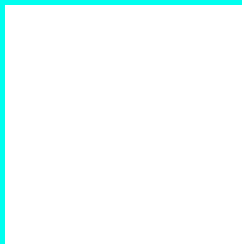
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565.



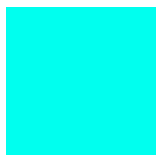
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1771,

-50.3806, -1.4565.

Color Blindness Simulation

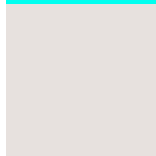
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



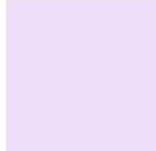
Original Color

88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565



Protanopia

87.2429, -3.1833, 6.7379



Deuteranopia

87.3227, 6.5840, -5.8239



Tritanopia

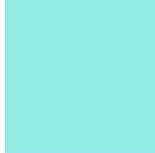
87.9224, -26.8457, -10.0908

Trichromacy



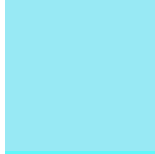
Original Color

88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565



Protanomaly

84.7322, -30.2428, 0.3225



Deuteranomaly

84.5487, -24.6299, -8.3514



Tritanomaly

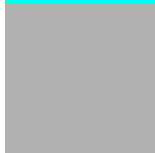
87.0907, -39.3052, -8.0369

Monochromacy



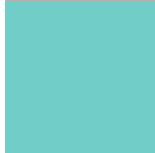
Original Color

88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565



Achromatopsia

66.3066, -3.5380, 3.6026



Achromatomaly

71.6544, -28.0751, -1.5529

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565 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, 255, 239)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 239)  
}
```

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, 255, 239) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 239) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565 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, 255, 239) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 239) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 239)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 239); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 239);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
239) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1771, -50.3806, -1.4565 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 239) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
239) }
```

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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