

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.1510, -61.4352,  
-44.2382)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.1510, -61.4352,  
-44.2382) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(85.5170,  
-43.1901, -13.6537)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F6FF
RGB	0, 246, 255
RGB Percent	0%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0353, 0.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	182°, 100%, 50%
HSV	182°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	51.0058, 73.1316, 106.0353
YIQ	173.4720, -149.5050, -49.3530

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

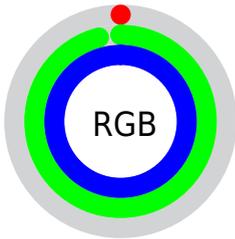
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 125, 255
Decimal	63231
CIELab	88.51, -44.16, -18.05
CIELCh	89, 47.706, 202.230
Yxy	73.1342, 0.2216, 0.3177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278253311 (0xFF00F6FF)
YUV	173.4720, 40.1933, -152.1349
Hunter-Lab	85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537

# Details

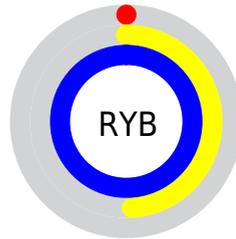
The HunterLab color **85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.3219, 78.2350, 29.9101**, and the grayscale version is **64.7334, -3.4540, 3.5171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9577, -38.3760, -6.2933**, and **63.6179, -31.6726, -11.1449** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.5172, -43.1904, -13.6534**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.9631, -43.0890, -13.0366**.

# Distribution



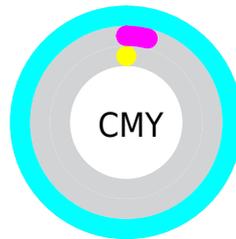
- Red (0%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (100%)



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



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

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537 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 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

 85.5170, -43.1901,  
-13.6537

 85.5170, -43.1901,  
-13.6537

217.1358,  
-66.7959, -12.0526

 73.5430, -40.2647,  
-13.5846

 111.2060,  
-48.7856, -13.6191

 62.1853, -37.2275,  
-13.4571

 124.8685,  
-51.4831, -13.5262

 51.4813, -34.0511,  
-13.2654

 139.0488,  
-54.1279, -13.3859

 41.4735, -30.6965,  
-13.0056

 153.7287,  
-56.7280, -13.2007

 32.2142, -27.1076,  
-12.6756

168.8916,  
-59.2898, -12.9729

 23.7697, -23.1982,  
-12.2784

184.5226,

 16.2279, -18.8277,

-61.8188, -12.7045

-11.8337

200.6082,  
-64.3195, -12.3971

■ 9.7134, -16.9985,  
-11.4249

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.5170, -43.1901,  
-13.6537

■ 85.5170, -43.1901,  
-13.6537

■ 85.5172, -43.1904,  
-13.6534

■ 85.9631, -43.0890,  
-13.0366

■ 86.5678, -42.3615,  
-12.1955

■ 87.3775, -40.8381,  
-11.0694

■ 88.4162, -38.4403,  
-9.6333

■ 89.7000, -35.1274,  
-7.8762

■ 91.2394, -30.8899,  
-5.7983

■ 93.0402, -25.7442,  
-3.4087

■ 95.1037, -19.7281,  
-0.7237

■ 97.4280, -12.8956,  
2.2352

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.5185, -45.6150, 10.3734



85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537



85.5185, -31.0087, -37.7668

# Triad

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



85.5185, -43.1905, -13.6516



85.5185, 35.0050, -26.7925



85.5185, 1.7537, 37.7012

# Complementary

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



85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537



46.3219, 78.2350, 29.9101

# 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.



85.5185, 25.5360, 32.5688



85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537



85.5185, 46.0643, -1.4877

# Square

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



85.5185, -43.1905, -13.6516



85.5185, 13.5796, -46.6948



85.5185, 42.4208, 19.6383



85.5185, -21.3175, 36.1100

# Rectangle

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



85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537



85.5185, -18.1857, -48.5146



85.5185, 42.4208, 19.6383



85.5185, 9.9598, 36.7690

# Sweetspot

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



85.5185, -43.1905, -13.6516



93.0343, -25.7613, -3.4165



84.5809, -72.4473, 50.6774



42.6760, -12.9719, -2.0637

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.5185, -43.1905, -13.6516



85.5172, -43.1904, -13.6534



45.1930, 18.2839, -95.9507



45.1276, -5.8105, 1.1006



61.8562, -31.2683, -9.8156



19.3868, -9.8600, -2.9469



# Inverse Universe

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



52.8353, 103.0674, -63.4821



52.8336, 103.0727, -63.4839



62.3528, 34.1619, 39.0175



42.7652, 3.4781, -1.4483



38.1976, 74.5292, -45.9738

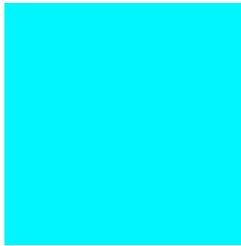


11.9330, 23.3044, -14.5272



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

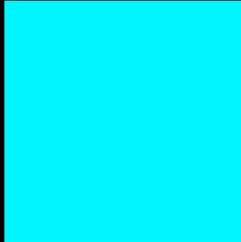
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537 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 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.5170,

-43.1901, -13.6537.

# 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

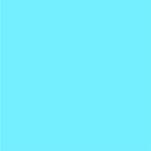
85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537

### Protanopia

84.7916, -1.0713, -4.3316

### Deuteranopia

84.6781, 4.4831, -13.9857



## Tritanopia

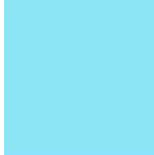
85.2444, -31.6656, -13.8297

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537



## Protanomaly

82.4980, -25.3776, -11.1201



## Deuteranomaly

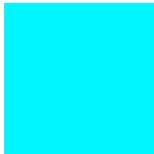
82.3534, -21.6477, -17.7456



## Tritanomaly

84.9589, -38.1096, -14.3395

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537



## Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122



## Achromatomaly

69.9538, -25.8017, -5.2335

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537 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, 246, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 246, 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(0, 246, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 246, 255) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537 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, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 246, 255) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 246, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 246, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 246, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 246,  
255) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.5170, -43.1901, -13.6537 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 246, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 246,  
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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