

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.6567, -75.5424,  
-6.2298)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.6567, -75.5424,  
-6.2298) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.4011,  
-50.7142, 1.4836)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FBE5
RGB	0, 251, 229
RGB Percent	0%, 98%, 90%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0157, 0.1020
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.09, 0.02
HSL	175°, 100%, 49%
HSV	175°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	48.6401, 74.6515, 85.9744
YIQ	173.4430, -142.5340, -60.0540

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

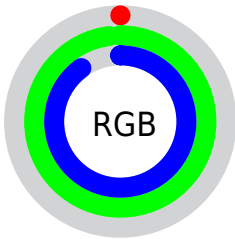
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 131, 251
Decimal	64485
CIELab	89.23, -53.64, -3.42
CIELCh	89, 53.750, 183.653
Yxy	74.6543, 0.2324, 0.3567
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278254565 (0xFF00FBE5)
YUV	173.4430, 27.3896, -152.1095
Hunter-Lab	86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836

# Details

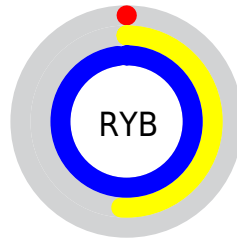
The HunterLab color **86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **45.3535, 77.7900, 28.3120**, and the grayscale version is **64.7688, -3.4559, 3.5190**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8799, -38.6755, -6.3994**, and **64.1840, -38.0400, 1.8930** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4023, -50.7164, 1.4868**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.5947, -49.8025, 0.6216**.

# Distribution



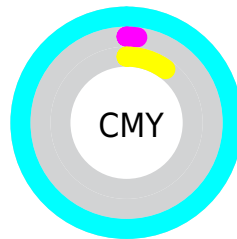
- Red (0%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (90%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (2%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (10%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836 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 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 86.4011, -50.7142,  
1.4836


 86.4011, -50.7142,  
1.4836


218.3412,  
-78.0808, 7.5388

 74.3840, -47.2641,  
0.9811


 112.1708,  
-57.2749, 2.6052

 62.9808, -43.6676,  
0.5189


 125.8713,  
-60.4206, 3.2181

 52.2284, -39.8903,  
0.1012


 140.0881,  
-63.4941, 3.8638

 42.1689, -35.8842,  
-0.2679

 154.8032,  
-66.5057, 4.5409

 32.8538, -31.5806,  
-0.5832

 170.0003,  
-69.4638, 5.2480

 24.3481, -26.8763,  
-0.8377

185.6645,

 16.7378, -21.6760,

-72.3752, 5.9840

-1.0214

201.7822,  
-75.2459, 6.7479

■ 10.1440, -17.7520,  
-1.1194

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 86.4011, -50.7142,  
1.4836

■ 86.4011, -50.7142,  
1.4836

■ 86.4023, -50.7164,  
1.4868

■ 86.5947, -49.8025,  
0.6216

■ 86.9412, -48.2753,  
-0.0511

■ 87.4873, -45.9643,  
-0.4712

■ 88.2576, -42.7909,  
-0.6041

■ 89.2697, -38.7134,  
-0.4257

■ 90.5356, -33.7210,  
0.0781

■ 92.0628, -27.8296,  
0.9126

■ 93.8544, -21.0769,  
2.0751

■ 95.9100, -13.5180,  
3.5563

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.4027, -46.5313, 23.9385



86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836



86.4027, -43.8563, -27.5259

# Triad

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



86.4027, -50.7145, 1.4846



86.4027, 26.2024, -47.5758



86.4027, 19.7512, 38.3775

# Complementary

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



86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836



45.3535, 77.7900, 28.3120

# 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.



86.4027, 43.1847, 27.9118



86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836



86.4027, 47.2199, -20.3178

# Square

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



86.4027, -50.7145, 1.4846



86.4027, -1.2694, -60.8387



86.4027, 53.7857, 7.8024



86.4027, -7.9101, 40.9911



# Rectangle

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



86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836



86.4027, -33.3828, -45.5115



86.4027, 53.7857, 7.8024



86.4027, 28.4915, 35.8623

# Sweetspot

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



86.4027, -50.7145, 1.4846



93.7229, -28.3656, 0.9241



83.1898, -70.6901, 50.0224



43.0421, -14.3441, 0.2430

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.4027, -50.7145, 1.4846



87.9675, -51.6391, 1.5223



53.8321, 0.0327, -67.3519



44.2502, -6.0530, 1.6755



62.6504, -36.7160, 0.9518



19.0861, -11.0560, 0.0107



# Inverse Universe

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



45.3535, 77.7900, 28.3120



46.1728, 79.2009, 28.8400



54.5057, 49.9698, 34.4590



41.5330, 1.6964, 3.0873



32.8931, 56.4492, 20.3342

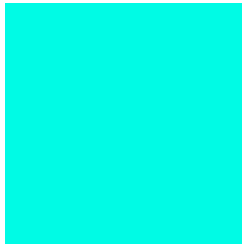


10.0510, 17.3296, 5.5878



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

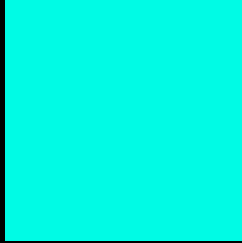
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

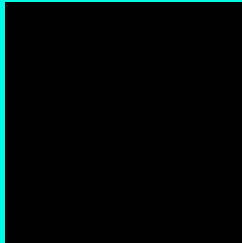
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

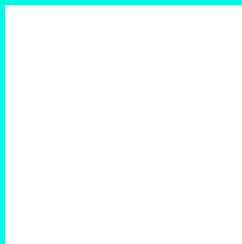
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

# HunterLab 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836.



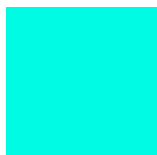
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836.

-50.7142, 1.4836.

# Color Blindness Simulation

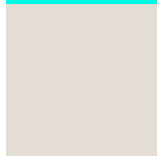
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



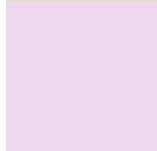
### Original Color

86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836



### Protanopia

85.4168, -3.7505, 9.3326



### Deuteranopia

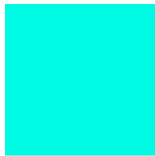
85.5749, 6.1997, -2.6717



## Tritanopia

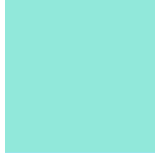
86.1893, -29.8505, -12.4942

# Trichromacy



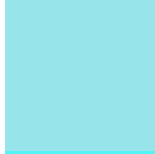
## Original Color

86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836



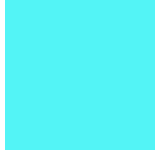
## Protanomaly

82.9427, -30.6833, 3.1573



## Deuteranomaly

82.8000, -24.9664, -5.1558



## Tritanomaly

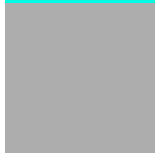
85.5536, -40.0726, -8.4070

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836



## Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122



## Achromatomaly

69.9561, -28.1602, -0.1461

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836 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, 251, 229)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 251, 229)  
}
```

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, 251, 229) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 251, 229) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836 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, 251, 229) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 251, 229) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 251, 229)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 251, 229); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 251, 229);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 251,  
229) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.4011, -50.7142, 1.4836 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 251, 229) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 251,  
229) }
```

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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