

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.6903, -54.5756,
-66.1102)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.6903, -54.5756,
-66.1102) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(85.1615,
-42.7595, -14.1390)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F5FF
RGB	0, 245, 255
RGB Percent	0%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0392, 0.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	182°, 100%, 50%
HSV	182°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	50.7024, 72.5248, 105.9341
YIQ	172.8850, -149.2300, -48.8300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

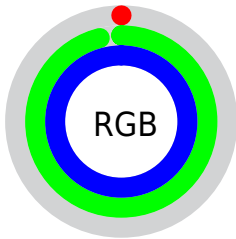
Format	Color
RYB	0, 125, 255
Decimal	62975
CIELab	88.22, -43.72, -18.49
CIELCh	88, 47.466, 202.920
Yxy	72.5274, 0.2213, 0.3165
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278253055 (0xFF00F5FF)
YUV	172.8850, 40.4827, -151.6201
Hunter-Lab	85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390

Details

The HunterLab color **85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390** 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 **46.3452, 78.1555, 29.9232**, and the grayscale version is **64.4884, -3.4409, 3.5038**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9577, -38.3760, -6.2933**, and **63.2801, -31.2607, -11.6118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.1617, -42.7597, -14.1388**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.6432, -42.7004, -13.4706**.

Distribution



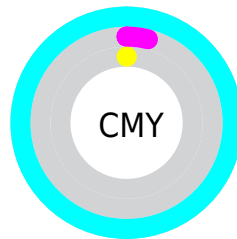
- Red (0%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- 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 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390 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 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 85.1615, -42.7595,
-14.1390


 85.1615, -42.7595,
-14.1390


216.6507,
-66.2017, -12.6715


 73.2049, -39.8558,
-14.0534


 110.8179,
-48.3142, -14.1365


 61.8657, -36.8413,
-13.9092


 124.4651,
-50.9924, -14.0591

 51.1812, -33.6887,
-13.7005


 138.6307,
-53.6186, -13.9339

 41.1943, -30.3592,
-13.4240

 153.2963,
-56.2006, -13.7636

 31.9576, -26.7965,
-13.0781

168.4454,
-58.7450, -13.5503

 23.5379, -22.9144,
-12.6672

184.0631,

 16.0239, -18.5715,

-61.2570, -13.2960

-12.2146

200.1357,
-63.7413, -13.0025

■ 9.5416, -16.6979,
-11.8151

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.1615, -42.7595,
-14.1390

■ 85.1615, -42.7595,
-14.1390

■ 85.1617, -42.7597,
-14.1388

■ 85.6432, -42.7004,
-13.4706

■ 86.2840, -42.0136,
-12.5773

■ 87.1304, -40.5297,
-11.3984

■ 88.2058, -38.1711,
-9.9095

■ 89.5263, -34.8980,
-8.1005

■ 91.1021, -30.7015,
-5.9722

■ 92.9387, -25.5989,
-3.5345

■ 95.0371, -19.6287,
-0.8043

■ 97.3953, -12.8448,
2.1966

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.1630, -45.3995, 9.8325



85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390



85.1630, -30.4404, -37.9616

Triad

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



85.1630, -42.7598, -14.1369



85.1630, 35.1562, -26.0379



85.1630, 1.1700, 37.5277

Complementary

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



85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390



46.3452, 78.1555, 29.9232

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.



85.1630, 24.8613, 32.5833



85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390



85.1630, 45.8334, -0.9108

Square

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



85.1630, -42.7598, -14.1369



85.1630, 14.0317, -46.0466



85.1630, 41.8729, 19.9173



85.1630, -21.6611, 35.7923

Rectangle

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



85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390



85.1630, -17.5869, -48.4109



85.1630, 41.8729, 19.9173



85.1630, 9.3245, 36.6511

Sweetspot

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



85.1630, -42.7598, -14.1369



92.9328, -25.6154, -3.5422



84.5809, -72.4473, 50.6775



42.6221, -12.8958, -2.1311

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



85.1630, -42.7598, -14.1369



85.1617, -42.7597, -14.1388



45.1927, 18.2845, -95.9519



45.1132, -5.7877, 1.0838



61.6035, -30.9623, -10.1603



19.3173, -9.7761, -3.0412

Inverse Universe

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



52.7773, 102.8660, -62.7273



52.7756, 102.8711, -62.7288



62.3526, 34.1624, 39.0174



42.7637, 3.4700, -1.4267



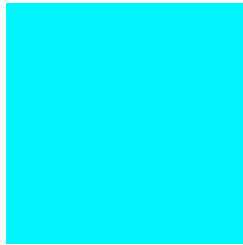
38.1563, 74.3859, -45.4370



11.9216, 23.2649, -14.3793

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

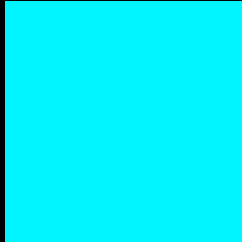
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

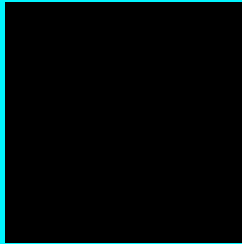
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390.



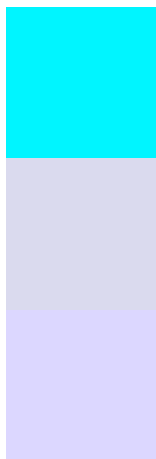
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.1615,

-42.7595, -14.1390.

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

85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390

Protanopia

84.3927, -0.8615, -4.8411

Deuteranopia

84.2832, 4.7059, -14.5357



Tritanopia

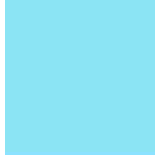
85.0485, -32.4101, -14.1149

Trichromacy



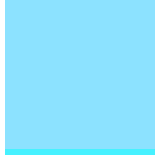
Original Color

85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390



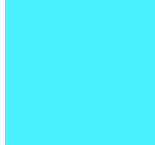
Protanomaly

82.1629, -24.9052, -11.5692



Deuteranomaly

81.9684, -21.3611, -18.2978



Tritanomaly

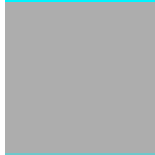
84.5400, -37.9317, -14.9216

Monochromacy



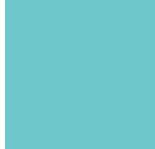
Original Color

85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390



Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122



Achromatomaly

69.6230, -25.3557, -5.6571

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390 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, 245, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 245, 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, 245, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 245, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390 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, 245, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 245, 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, 245, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 245, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 245, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 245,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.1615, -42.7595, -14.1390 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 245, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 245,  
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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