

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.7173, -45.4460,  
-9.0313)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(85.7173, -45.4460,  
-9.0313) contains.

<b>HunterLab(85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(85.5786,  
-45.3696, -9.0258)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F7F7
RGB	0, 247, 247
RGB Percent	0%, 97%, 97%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0314, 0.0314
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.03
HSL	180°, 100%, 48%
HSV	180°, 100%, 97%
XYZ	50.0493, 73.2370, 99.4941
YIQ	173.1470, -147.2120, -52.3640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

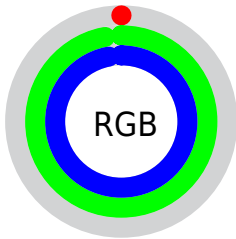
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 124, 247
Decimal	63479
CIELab	88.56, -46.93, -13.80
CIELCh	89, 48.919, 196.385
Yxy	73.2397, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278253559 (0xFF00F7F7)
YUV	173.1470, 36.4095, -151.8499
Hunter-Lab	85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258

# Details

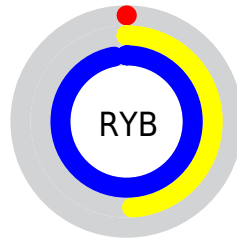
The HunterLab color **85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **44.4708, 76.1489, 28.7330**, and the grayscale version is **64.6125, -3.4476, 3.5105**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9186, -38.5264, -6.3466**, and **63.7091, -33.5521, -7.2014** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.5799, -45.3708, -9.0250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.6989, -44.9005, -8.8589**.

# Distribution



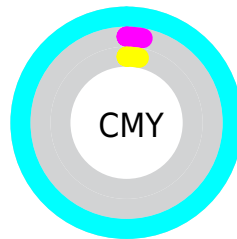
- Red (0%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (97%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (97%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (3%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (3%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258 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 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 85.5786, -45.3696,  
-9.0258

 85.5786, -45.3696,  
-9.0258


217.2200,  
-70.0763, -6.2041


 73.6016, -42.2896,  
-9.1088


 111.2733,  
-51.2481, -8.6993


 62.2408, -39.0877,  
-9.1354


 124.9385,  
-54.0769, -8.4648

 51.5334, -35.7338,  
-9.0996


 139.1214,  
-56.8473, -8.1861

 41.5219, -32.1862,  
-8.9961

 153.8037,  
-59.5678, -7.8656

 32.2587, -28.3845,  
-8.8189

168.9690,  
-62.2455, -7.5054

 23.8100, -24.2367,  
-8.5630

184.6023,

 16.2633, -19.5986,

-64.8863, -7.1074

-8.2284

200.6902,  
-67.4951, -6.6731

■ 9.7433, -17.0508,  
-7.8401

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 85.5786, -45.3696,  
-9.0258

■ 85.5786, -45.3696,  
-9.0258

■ 85.5799, -45.3708,  
-9.0250

■ 85.6989, -44.9005,  
-8.8589

■ 85.9675, -43.8418,  
-8.4848

■ 86.4303, -42.0260,  
-7.8429

■ 87.1119, -39.3718,  
-6.9042

■ 88.0299, -35.8332,  
-5.6521

■ 89.1969, -31.3938,  
-4.0800

■ 90.6205, -26.0630,  
-2.1907

■ 92.3044, -19.8726,  
0.0056

■ 94.2488, -12.8717,  
2.4923

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



85.5802, -45.8438, 14.5831



85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258



85.5802, -34.8028, -34.7186

# Triad

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



85.5802, -45.3697, -9.0246



85.5802, 32.4185, -32.5345



85.5802, 6.8447, 37.8548

# Complementary

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



85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258



44.4708, 76.1489, 28.7330

# 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.



85.5802, 30.5445, 31.2416



85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258



85.5802, 46.3964, -6.6188

# Square

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



85.5802, -45.3697, -9.0246



85.5802, 9.1785, -50.6968



85.5802, 45.6742, 16.3991



85.5802, -17.5037, 37.5483



# Rectangle

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



85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258



85.5802, -22.6983, -47.6444



85.5802, 45.6742, 16.3991



85.5802, 15.2033, 36.4702

# Sweetspot

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



85.5802, -45.3697, -9.0246



93.9490, -27.0718, -2.2884



81.5787, -69.8679, 49.0438



43.1620, -13.6546, -1.4593

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



85.5802, -45.3697, -9.0246



88.7355, -47.0437, -9.3578



46.9725, 10.7636, -81.9415



43.3103, -5.7423, 1.2032



62.2355, -32.9945, -6.5632



18.4505, -9.7816, -1.9458



# Inverse Universe

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



44.4708, 76.1489, 28.7330



46.1086, 78.9623, 29.7942



57.5060, 39.0662, 36.1167



40.5987, 1.4943, 3.4326



32.3387, 55.3810, 20.8964

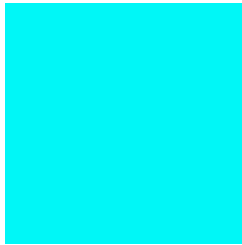


9.5872, 16.4184, 6.1950



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

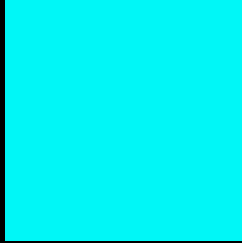
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

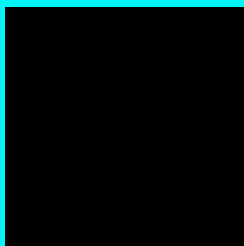
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258.



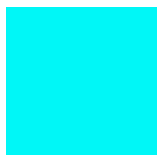
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.5786,

-45.3696, -9.0258.

# Color Blindness Simulation

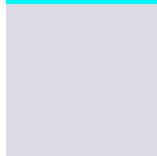
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258



### Protanopia

84.7044, -1.9141, -0.2404



### Deuteranopia

84.8088, 6.3958, -13.1811



## Tritanopia

85.3256, -31.3574, -13.7116

# Trichromacy



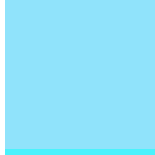
## Original Color

85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258



## Protanomaly

82.3149, -26.6395, -6.9037



## Deuteranomaly

82.3605, -21.9313, -15.3353



## Tritanomaly

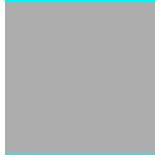
84.8695, -38.6817, -12.7190

# Monochromacy



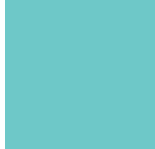
## Original Color

85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258



## Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122



## Achromatomaly

69.8525, -26.3893, -3.8001

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258 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, 247, 247)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 247, 247)  
}
```

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, 247, 247) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 247, 247) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258 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, 247, 247) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 247, 247) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 247, 247)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 247, 247); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 247, 247);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 247,  
247) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.5786, -45.3696, -9.0258 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 247, 247) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 247,  
247) }
```

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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