

Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.1252, -39.2779,
-12.7472)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(86.1252, -39.2779,
-12.7472) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(86.0829,
-39.1630, -12.8033)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4DF5FF
RGB	77, 245, 255
RGB Percent	30%, 96%, 100%
CMY	0.6980, 0.0392, 0.0000
CMYK	0.70, 0.04, 0.00, 0.00
HSL	183°, 100%, 65%
HSV	183°, 70%, 100%
XYZ	53.7630, 74.1027, 106.0774
YIQ	195.9080, -103.3380, -32.5060

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

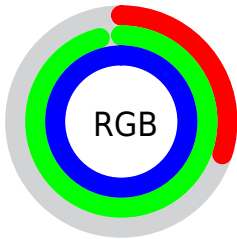
Format	Color
RYB	77, 163, 255
Decimal	5109247
CIELab	88.97, -38.95, -17.28
CIELCh	89, 42.613, 203.924
Yxy	74.1053, 0.2298, 0.3168
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283299327 (0xFF4DF5FF)
YUV	195.9080, 29.1324, -104.2823
Hunter-Lab	86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033

Details

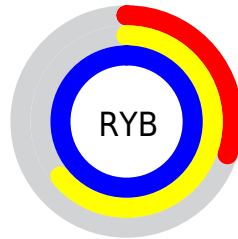
The HunterLab color **86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FFFF**. The color can be described as light washed cyan. A complement of this color would be **53.4918, 59.8524, 26.2245**, and the grayscale version is **74.1726, -3.9577, 4.0299**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.2149, -33.5762, -4.5939**, and **63.2801, -31.2607, -11.6118** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.0770, -40.4905, -14.2167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3223, -36.9592, -11.0762**.

Distribution



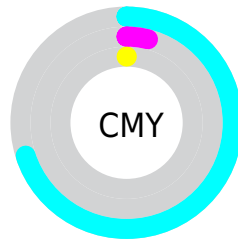
- Red (30%)
- Green (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Red (30%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (70%)
- Magenta (4%)
- Yellow (0%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033 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 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.0829, -39.1630,
-12.8033

86.0829, -39.1630,
-12.8033

217.9075,
-60.6993, -10.9679

74.0812, -36.5292,
-12.7632

111.8236,
-44.2247, -12.7124

62.6944, -33.8040,
-12.6653

125.5104,
-46.6752, -12.5923

51.9593, -30.9645,
-12.5034

139.7141,
-49.0841, -12.4255

41.9184, -27.9781,
-12.2733

154.4166,
-51.4578, -12.2144

32.6233, -24.7973,
-11.9719

169.6013,
-53.8021, -11.9612

24.1396, -21.3495,
-11.6000

185.2536,

16.5538, -17.5146,

-56.1213, -11.6679

-11.1720

201.3598,
-58.4192, -11.3362

■ 9.9885, -17.4798,
-10.7537

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 86.0829, -39.1630,
-12.8033

■ 86.0829, -39.1630,
-12.8033

■ 85.0770, -40.4905,
-14.2167

■ 87.3223, -36.9592,
-11.0762

■ 84.2775, -41.0139,
-15.3440

■ 88.8053, -33.8421,
-9.0350

■ 83.6425, -40.8972,
-16.2386

■ 90.5424, -29.8076,
-6.6821

■ 83.6304, -40.8924,
-16.2557

■ 92.5377, -24.8767,
-4.0305

■ 94.7913, -19.0901,
-1.0994

■ 97.2999, -12.5035,
2.0874

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.0844, -41.9083, 8.7380



86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033



86.0844, -27.5744, -33.4616

Triad

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



86.0844, -39.1635, -12.8012



86.0844, 31.3573, -21.7823



86.0844, -0.1864, 35.2939

Complementary

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



86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033



53.4918, 59.8524, 26.2245

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.



86.0844, 21.0739, 30.7580



86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033



86.0844, 40.3982, 0.4265

Square

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



86.0844, -39.1635, -12.8012



86.0844, 12.7835, -39.4725



86.0844, 36.4623, 19.1329



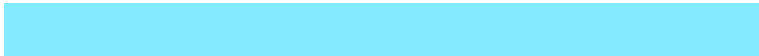
86.0844, -20.7009, 33.3990

Rectangle

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



86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033



86.0844, -15.7292, -42.2108



86.0844, 36.4623, 19.1329



86.0844, 7.1295, 34.5149

Sweetspot

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



86.0844, -39.1635, -12.8012



94.5072, -19.8284, -1.4653



85.8887, -66.1402, 45.7017



43.4275, -9.9384, -1.0607

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.0844, -39.1635, -12.8012



84.7175, -40.8024, -14.7236



57.4006, 2.7499, -62.3038



45.0514, -5.6895, 1.0109



60.5153, -29.6360, -11.6633



19.0180, -9.4126, -3.4517

Inverse Universe

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



57.5866, 86.3717, -51.9478



54.1307, 97.1873, -57.7933



72.4010, 16.0260, 39.1422



42.7571, 3.4348, -1.3333



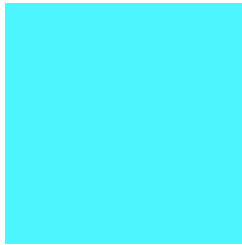
37.9801, 73.7729, -43.1379



11.8729, 23.0956, -13.7451

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

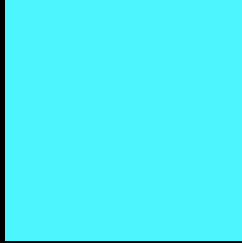
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033 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

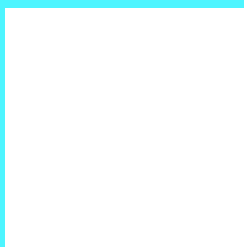
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033.



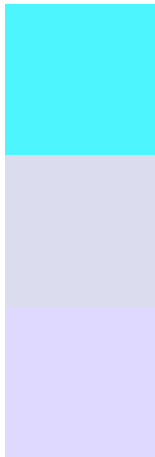
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.0829,

-39.1630, -12.8033.

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

86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033

Protanopia

85.2256, -1.0922, -4.3139

Deuteranopia

85.1667, 4.5750, -13.3031



Tritanopia

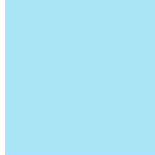
85.8480, -29.3827, -12.9550

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033



Protanomaly

84.2354, -18.8926, -9.2292



Deuteranomaly

84.0858, -15.3294, -15.1643



Tritanomaly

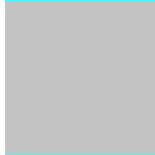
85.7380, -33.3272, -13.1757

Monochromacy



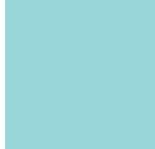
Original Color

86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033



Achromatopsia

74.2975, -3.9643, 4.0367



Achromatomaly

77.3791, -20.7461, -2.9821

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033 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(77, 245, 255)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(77, 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(77, 245, 255) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(77, 245, 255) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033 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(77, 245, 255) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(77, 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(77, 245, 255)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(77, 245, 255); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 245, 255);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(77, 245,  
255) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.0829, -39.1630, -12.8033 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(77, 245, 255) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(77, 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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