

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1433, -56.6197,  
13.3042)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.1433, -56.6197,  
13.3042) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1365,  
-56.6608, 13.4014)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFCD
RGB	0, 255, 205
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 80%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0000, 0.1961
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.20, 0.00
HSL	168°, 100%, 50%
HSV	168°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	46.7794, 75.9277, 69.9475
YIQ	173.0550, -135.9300, -69.6100

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

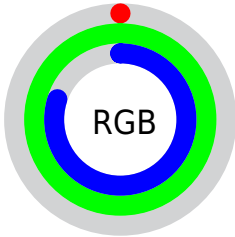
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 141, 255
Decimal	65485
CIELab	89.83, -61.38, 9.89
CIElCh	90, 62.167, 170.849
Yxy	75.9282, 0.2428, 0.3941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255565 (0xFF00FFCD)
YUV	173.0550, 15.7489, -151.7692
Hunter-Lab	87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014

# Details

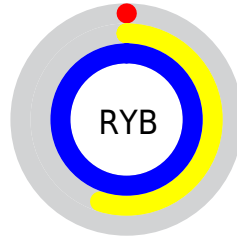
The HunterLab color **87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**, and the color name is **sea green (crayola)**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.3592, 79.8833, 26.0989**, and the grayscale version is **64.6500, -3.4496, 3.5126**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8416, -38.8231, -6.4516**, and **64.9360, -43.3987, 12.5210** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.1363, -56.6621, 13.4043**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3996, -55.3096, 11.5232**.

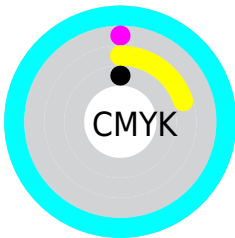
# Distribution



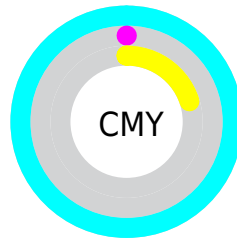
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (80%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (55%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (20%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014 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 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1365, -56.6608,  
13.4014

87.1365, -56.6608,  
13.4014

219.3403,  
-87.1324, 24.0176

75.0824, -52.7758,  
12.2781

112.9714,  
-64.0181, 15.6728

63.6416, -48.7172,  
11.1612

126.7031,  
-67.5340, 16.8252

52.8494, -44.4440,  
10.0465

140.9501,  
-70.9618, 17.9899

42.7473, -39.9011,  
8.9288

155.6943,  
-74.3133, 19.1677

33.3862, -35.0106,  
7.8000

170.9196,  
-77.5986, 20.3590

24.8302, -29.6574,  
6.6474

186.6112,

17.1637, -23.9228,

-80.8257, 21.5643

5.4486

202.7555,  
-84.0017, 22.7837

■ 10.5051, -18.3838,  
4.5698

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1365, -56.6608,  
13.4014

■ 87.1365, -56.6608,  
13.4014

■ 87.1363, -56.6621,  
13.4043

■ 87.3996, -55.3096,  
11.5232

■ 87.8246, -53.3019,  
9.7805

■ 88.4571, -50.4670,  
8.2374

■ 89.3219, -46.7294,  
6.9356

■ 90.4365, -42.0531,  
5.9077

■ 91.8126, -36.4348,  
5.1776

■ 93.4567, -29.8983,  
4.7610

■ 95.3715, -22.4898,  
4.6657

■ 97.5556, -14.2719,  
4.8922

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.1368, -46.7483, 33.7965



87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014



87.1368, -54.2516, -18.3033

# Triad

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



87.1368, -56.6598, 13.4008



87.1368, 17.9190, -67.9162



87.1368, 36.8862, 38.5889

# Complementary

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



87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014



46.3592, 79.8833, 26.0989

# 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.



87.1368, 59.3321, 22.8262



87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014



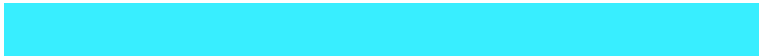
87.1368, 47.3483, -39.9290

# Square

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



87.1368, -56.6598, 13.4008



87.1368, -14.0599, -73.2608



87.1368, 63.4106, -4.9056



87.1368, 5.1684, 44.5559



# Rectangle

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



87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014



87.1368, -45.8246, -41.8691



87.1368, 63.4106, -4.9056



87.1368, 45.9436, 34.5929

# Sweetspot

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



87.1368, -56.6598, 13.4008



93.4534, -29.9113, 4.7615



84.9852, -70.7430, 51.1281



42.9000, -15.1637, 2.2663

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

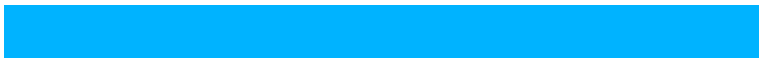
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.1368, -56.6598, 13.4008



87.1363, -56.6621, 13.4043



62.6627, -12.5984, -51.1238



45.1849, -6.4128, 2.2720



63.0042, -40.8543, 9.4430



19.6974, -12.5187, 2.4043



# Inverse Universe

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



46.3592, 79.8833, 26.0989



46.3577, 79.8858, 26.1034



51.4809, 61.9902, 32.8059



42.4798, 1.9476, 2.6125



33.5344, 57.8366, 18.5077

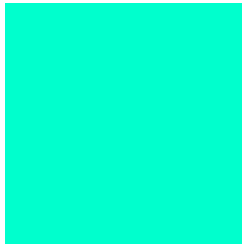


10.5329, 18.3017, 4.7609



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

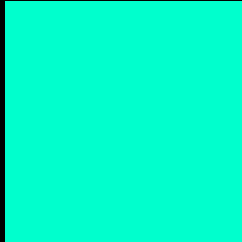
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

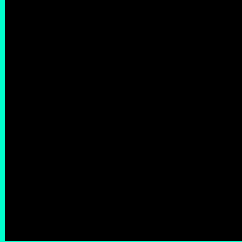
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014.



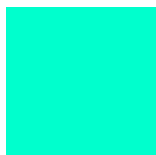
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014.

-56.6608, 13.4014.

# Color Blindness Simulation

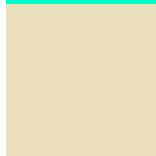
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



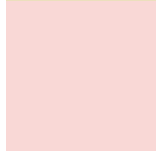
### Original Color

87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014



### Protanopia

86.1872, -5.5107, 19.8923



### Deuteranopia

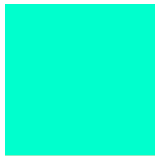
86.0851, 6.4423, 9.3418



## Tritanopia

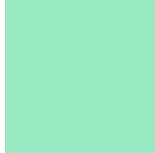
86.7196, -27.8573, -11.7346

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014



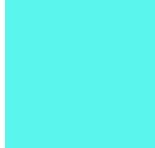
## Protanomaly

83.5708, -34.8903, 14.2560



## Deuteranomaly

82.8045, -28.1666, 6.4035



## Tritanomaly

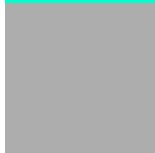
85.7863, -41.6046, -3.2416

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014



## Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122



## Achromatomaly

70.3773, -30.4745, 4.1647

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014 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, 255, 205)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 205)  
}
```

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, 255, 205) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 205) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014 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, 255, 205) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 205) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 205)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 205); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 205);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
205) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1365, -56.6608, 13.4014 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 205) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
205) }
```

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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