

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.2290, -56.0993,  
12.0735)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.2290, -56.0993,  
12.0735) contains.

<b>HunterLab(87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968)</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(87.2204,  
-56.1514, 12.1968)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFD0
RGB	0, 255, 208
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 82%
CMY	0.9998, 0.0000, 0.1843
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.18, 0.00
HSL	169°, 100%, 50%
HSV	169°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	47.1451, 76.0740, 71.8733
YIQ	173.3970, -136.8930, -68.6770

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

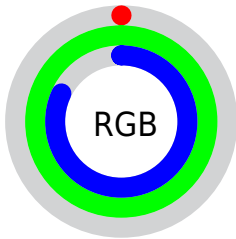
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 140, 255
Decimal	65488
CIELab	89.89, -60.64, 8.43
CIELCh	90, 61.226, 172.082
Yxy	76.0745, 0.2417, 0.3899
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255568 (0xFF00FFD0)
YUV	173.3970, 17.0593, -152.0692
Hunter-Lab	87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968

# Details

The HunterLab color **87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFCC**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **46.3321, 79.7832, 26.4988**, and the grayscale version is **64.7869, -3.4569, 3.5200**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.8416, -38.8231, -6.4516**, and **65.0120, -42.9361, 11.4273** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.2203, -56.1526, 12.1995**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.4773, -54.8397, 10.4105**.

# Distribution



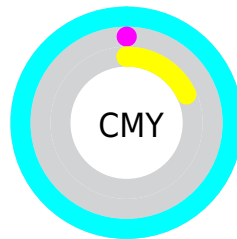
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (82%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (18%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968 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 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.2204, -56.1514,  
12.1968


 87.2204, -56.1514,  
12.1968


219.4545,  
-86.3186, 22.2963


 75.1622, -52.3096,  
11.1448


 113.0629,  
-63.4297, 14.3365


 63.7172, -48.2974,  
10.1037


 126.7982,  
-66.9092, 15.4276


 52.9204, -44.0743,  
9.0702


 141.0486,  
-70.3022, 16.5335

 42.8135, -39.5862,  
8.0405

 155.7961,  
-73.6205, 17.6546

 33.4472, -34.7562,  
7.0083

 171.0246,  
-76.8739, 18.7913

 24.8854, -29.4711,  
5.9637

186.7193,

 17.2125, -23.7658,

-80.0703, 19.9438

4.8891

202.8667,  
-83.2166, 21.1121

■ 10.5465, -18.4564,  
3.9930

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.2204, -56.1514,  
12.1968

■ 87.2204, -56.1514,  
12.1968

■ 87.2203, -56.1526,  
12.1995

■ 87.4773, -54.8397,  
10.4105

■ 87.8953, -52.8755,  
8.7678

■ 88.5203, -50.0878,  
7.3327

■ 89.3772, -46.4008,  
6.1462

■ 90.4833, -41.7777,  
5.2400

■ 91.8504, -36.2143,  
4.6371

■ 93.4854, -29.7337,  
4.3521

■ 95.3906, -22.3811,  
4.3915

■ 97.5652, -14.2184,  
4.7547

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.2207, -46.8401, 32.8780



87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968



87.2207, -53.2645, -19.3453

# Triad

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



87.2207, -56.1504, 12.1962



87.2207, 18.8756, -65.7456



87.2207, 35.0356, 38.6561

# Complementary

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



87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968



46.3321, 79.7832, 26.4988

# 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.



87.2207, 57.6652, 23.4713



87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968



87.2207, 47.4654, -37.7307

# Square

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



87.2207, -56.1504, 12.1962



87.2207, -12.7111, -72.0586



87.2207, 62.5057, -3.4219



87.2207, 3.6972, 44.2820



# Rectangle

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



87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968



87.2207, -44.6008, -42.3884



87.2207, 62.5057, -3.4219



87.2207, 44.0838, 34.8189

# Sweetspot

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



87.2207, -56.1504, 12.1962



93.4821, -29.7465, 4.3523



84.9852, -70.7431, 51.1281



42.9151, -15.0765, 2.0511

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

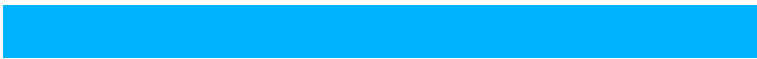
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.2207, -56.1504, 12.1962



87.2203, -56.1526, 12.1995



62.6627, -12.5984, -51.1238



45.1892, -6.3891, 2.2115



63.0641, -40.4906, 8.5829



19.7144, -12.4157, 2.1605



# Inverse Universe

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



46.3321, 79.7832, 26.4988



46.3306, 79.7857, 26.5030



51.4808, 61.9903, 32.8059



42.4756, 1.9252, 2.6720



33.5137, 57.7598, 18.8138

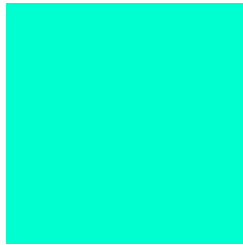


10.5241, 18.2693, 4.8897



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

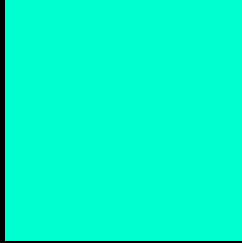
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

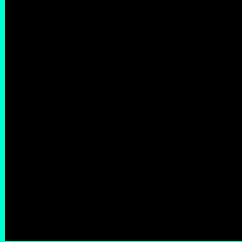
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968.



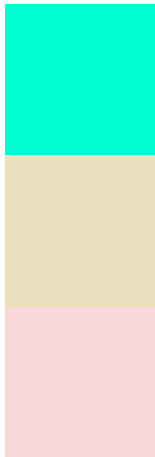
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.2204,

-56.1514, 12.1968.

# 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

87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968

### Protanopia

86.1645, -5.4369, 18.6839

### Deuteranopia

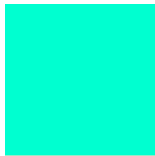
86.3366, 5.8726, 8.6890



## Tritanopia

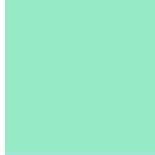
86.7196, -27.8573, -11.7346

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968



## Protanomaly

83.6528, -34.4116, 13.0776



## Deuteranomaly

83.2016, -28.2783, 5.9142



## Tritanomaly

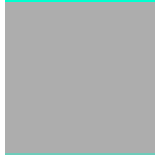
85.8205, -41.4028, -3.7256

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968



## Achromatopsia

64.6440, -3.4492, 3.5122



## Achromatomaly

70.4074, -30.2981, 3.7351

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968 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, 208)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 208)  
}
```

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, 208) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 208) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968 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, 208) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 208) }
```

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, 208)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 208); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 208);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
208) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.2204, -56.1514, 12.1968 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, 208) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
208) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

[@ConvertingColor](#)