

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.7184, -46.4983,  
-9.2639)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.7184, -46.4983,  
-9.2639) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.5495,  
-46.4145, -9.2336)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FCFC
RGB	0, 252, 252
RGB Percent	0%, 99%, 99%
CMY	0.9997, 0.0118, 0.0118
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.01
HSL	180°, 100%, 49%
HSV	180°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	52.3811, 76.6491, 104.1295
YIQ	176.6520, -150.1920, -53.4240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

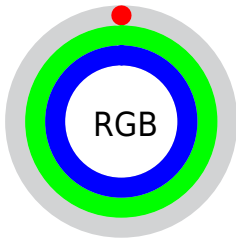
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 126, 252
Decimal	64764
CIELab	90.16, -47.65, -14.01
CIELCh	90, 49.667, 196.385
Yxy	76.6520, 0.2247, 0.3287
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278254844 (0xFF00FCFC)
YUV	176.6520, 37.1466, -154.9238
Hunter-Lab	87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336

# Details

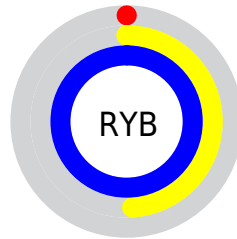
The HunterLab color **87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00FFFF**. The color can be described as light saturated cyan. A complement of this color would be **45.4950, 77.9026, 29.3947**, and the grayscale version is **66.0673, -3.5252, 3.5896**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.9972, -38.2240, -6.2396**, and **65.5518, -34.7524, -6.9136** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.5508, -46.4157, -9.2328**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.6708, -45.9415, -9.0653**.

# Distribution



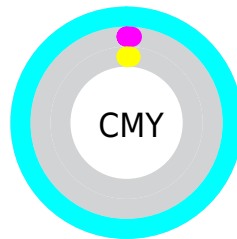
- Red (0%)
- Green (99%)
- Blue (99%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (49%)
- Blue (99%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (1%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (1%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336 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 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 87.5495, -46.4145,  
-9.2336


 87.5495, -46.4145,  
-9.2336


219.9038,  
-71.3337, -6.4140


 75.4767, -43.3119,  
-9.3177


 113.4232,  
-52.3402, -8.9061


 64.0148, -40.0887,  
-9.3458


 127.1725,  
-55.1929, -8.6715

 53.2002, -36.7158,  
-9.3122


 141.4364,  
-57.9873, -8.3930

 43.0743, -33.1528,  
-9.2117

 156.1970,  
-60.7316, -8.0728

 33.6874, -29.3421,  
-9.0384

171.4381,  
-63.4331, -7.7131

 25.1032, -25.1964,  
-8.7873

187.1451,

 17.4051, -20.5761,

-66.0974, -7.3157

-8.4575

203.3044,  
-68.7295, -6.8821

■ 10.7102, -18.7429,  
-8.0687

■ 1.3359, -2.3378,  
-43.4205

■ 87.5495, -46.4145,  
-9.2336

■ 87.5495, -46.4145,  
-9.2336

■ 87.5508, -46.4157,  
-9.2328

■ 87.6708, -45.9415,  
-9.0653

■ 87.9442, -44.8638,  
-8.6845

■ 88.4165, -43.0106,  
-8.0294

■ 89.1130, -40.2985,  
-7.0703

■ 90.0517, -36.6799,  
-5.7898

■ 91.2456, -32.1377,  
-4.1813

■ 92.7025, -26.6816,  
-2.2476

■ 94.4264, -20.3441,  
0.0008

■ 96.4173, -13.1755,  
2.5471

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.5511, -46.8996, 14.9191



87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336



87.5511, -35.6044, -35.5181

# Triad

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



87.5511, -46.4146, -9.2324



87.5511, 33.1650, -33.2838



87.5511, 7.0024, 38.7266

# Complementary

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



87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336



45.4950, 77.9026, 29.3947

# 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.



87.5511, 31.2480, 31.9611



87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336



87.5511, 47.4649, -6.7713

# Square

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



87.5511, -46.4146, -9.2324



87.5511, 9.3899, -51.8644



87.5511, 46.7262, 16.7767



87.5511, -17.9067, 38.4130



# Rectangle

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



87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336



87.5511, -23.2211, -48.7417



87.5511, 46.7262, 16.7767



87.5511, 15.5535, 37.3101

# Sweetspot

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



87.5511, -46.4146, -9.2324



93.9490, -27.0718, -2.2884



83.4571, -71.4788, 50.1730



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.



87.5511, -46.4146, -9.2324



88.7355, -47.0437, -9.3577



48.0186, 11.0810, -83.9340



44.2816, -5.8782, 1.2277



63.1881, -33.4996, -6.6636



19.2301, -10.1949, -2.0280



# Inverse Universe

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



45.4950, 77.9026, 29.3947



46.1086, 78.9623, 29.7942



58.8017, 40.0346, 36.9320



41.5033, 1.5363, 3.5120



32.8337, 56.2287, 21.2163

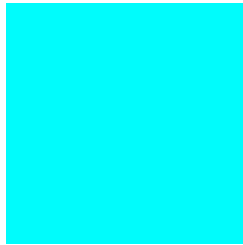


9.9923, 17.1121, 6.4567



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

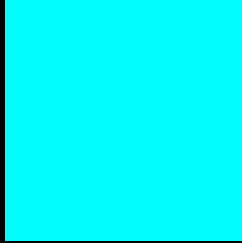
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

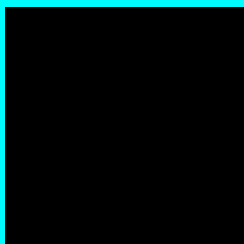
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336.

-46.4145, -9.2336.

# Color Blindness Simulation

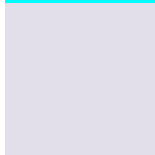
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336



### Protanopia

86.5359, -1.6776, -0.0397



### Deuteranopia

86.7349, 5.1903, -11.1352



## Tritanopia

87.1609, -27.9495, -11.1368

# Trichromacy



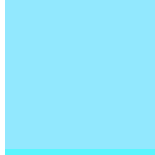
## Original Color

87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336



## Protanomaly

84.3361, -27.3659, -7.0163



## Deuteranomaly

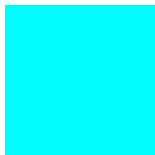
84.2496, -23.2806, -14.4804



## Tritanomaly

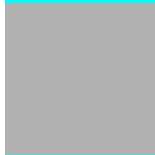
86.4203, -37.9309, -11.7418

# Monochromacy



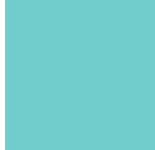
## Original Color

87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336



## Achromatopsia

66.3066, -3.5380, 3.6026



## Achromatomaly

71.4535, -26.8623, -3.8430

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336 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, 252, 252)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 252, 252)  
}
```

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, 252, 252) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 252, 252) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336 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, 252, 252) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 252, 252) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 252, 252)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 252, 252); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 252, 252);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 252,  
252) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.5495, -46.4145, -9.2336 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 252, 252) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 252,  
252) }
```

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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