

Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.0874, -33.2673,
31.0005)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(66.0874, -33.2673,
31.0005) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(66.1953,
-33.5494, 31.1329)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84C15C
RGB	132, 193, 92
RGB Percent	52%, 76%, 36%
CMY	0.4824, 0.2431, 0.6392
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.52, 0.24
HSL	96°, 45%, 56%
HSV	96°, 52%, 76%
XYZ	30.5175, 43.8182, 16.9745
YIQ	163.2470, -3.9350, -44.3430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

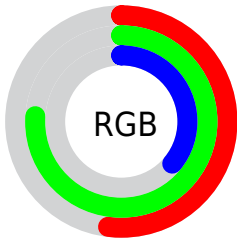
Format	Color
RYB	92, 193, 153
Decimal	8700252
CIELab	72.11, -37.39, 44.27
CIELCh	72, 57.948, 130.188
Yxy	43.8201, 0.3342, 0.4799
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286890332 (0xFF84C15C)
YUV	163.2470, -35.1248, -27.4036
Hunter-Lab	66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329

Details

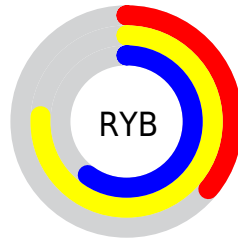
The HunterLab color $66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $99CC66$. The color can be described as middle muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be $42.7530, 36.2062, -42.9924$, and the grayscale version is $60.7621, -3.2421, 3.3013$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $90.0594, -38.6120, 37.1825$, and $44.9945, -28.0610, 24.4698$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $65.2966, -37.5702, 33.9011$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $67.2270, -28.9674, 27.5771$.

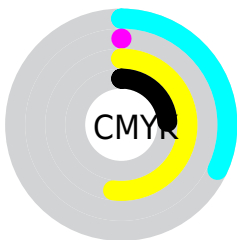
Distribution



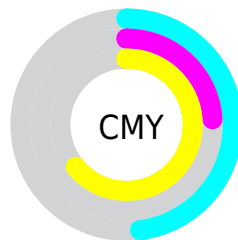
- Red (52%)
- Green (76%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (36%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (52%)
- Black (24%)





- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (24%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329 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 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 66.1953, -33.5494,
31.1329

 66.1953, -33.5494,
31.1329


190.2560,
-55.0685, 56.1840


 55.2531, -30.8455,
27.8873


 89.9705, -38.6827,
37.2300

 44.9895, -28.0127,
24.4690


 102.7383,
-41.1444, 40.1252

 35.4542, -25.0126,
20.8382


 116.0587,
-43.5532, 42.9405

 26.7079, -21.7852,
16.9742

 129.9097,
-45.9184, 45.6883

 18.8295, -18.2333,
13.1806

144.2717,
-48.2470, 48.3789

 11.9278, -15.4681,
8.3494

159.1271,

 4.8309, -8.4541,

-50.5452, 51.0206

3.3816

174.4600,
-52.8176, 53.6204

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.1953, -33.5494,
31.1329

■ 66.1953, -33.5494,
31.1329

■ 65.2966, -37.5702,
33.9011

■ 67.2270, -28.9674,
27.5771

■ 64.5243, -41.0164,
35.9018

■ 68.3882, -23.8395,
23.2290

■ 63.8755, -43.8929,
37.1795

■ 69.6801, -18.1945,
18.1008

■ 63.3438, -46.2197,
37.8069

■ 71.1011, -12.0655,
12.2162


■ 63.0048, -47.6867,


■ 72.6488, -5.4896,


37.9884

5.6080

 74.3202, 1.4942,
-1.6841

 76.1117, 8.8461,
-9.6165

 78.0190, 16.5271,
-18.1429

 79.5938, 22.2205,
-21.0396

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.1967, -12.3857, 35.9267



66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329



66.1967, -45.2912, 18.1279

Triad

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



66.1967, -33.5508, 31.1334



66.1967, -20.0744, -60.8936



66.1967, 55.0423, 11.6830

Complementary

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



66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329



42.7530, 36.2062, -42.9924

Split Complementary

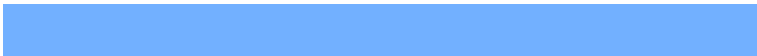
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



66.1967, 52.1061, -15.2074



66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329



66.1967, 5.8053, -64.8628

Square

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



66.1967, -33.5508, 31.1334



66.1967, -38.4088, -36.3601



66.1967, 33.0124, -45.7005



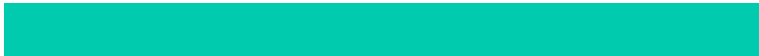
66.1967, 40.4931, 28.0304

Rectangle

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



66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329



66.1967, -47.4995, 3.4425



66.1967, 33.0124, -45.7005



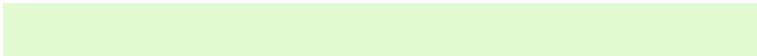
66.1967, 56.1165, 3.7636

Sweetspot

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



66.1967, -33.5508, 31.1334



94.3856, -19.4356, 19.5530



58.9607, 3.5412, 26.2109



43.5346, -9.7902, 9.8133



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594

Same Dimension

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



66.1967, -33.5508, 31.1334



87.2007, -51.0953, 45.8814



64.3262, -40.7332, 27.3135



33.8364, -4.8066, 4.8870



51.4245, -38.7128, 31.0098



10.8747, -7.2799, 6.5735

Inverse Universe

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



42.7530, 36.2062, -42.9924



50.2647, 60.2507, -74.5574



47.3368, 46.7197, -26.0602



31.6892, 1.4285, -1.5619



22.5920, 50.0245, -73.2685



5.0951, 10.8972, -13.5413

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329 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 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

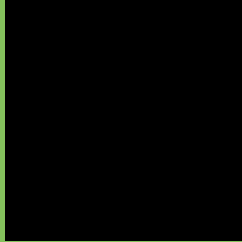
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.1953,

-33.5494, 31.1329.

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

66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329

Protanopia

65.8215, -7.4968, 32.4972

Deuteranopia

65.8287, 4.7374, 30.2388



Tritanopia

66.1342, -10.7294, -6.2561

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329

Protanomaly

65.5219, -17.9440, 31.7057

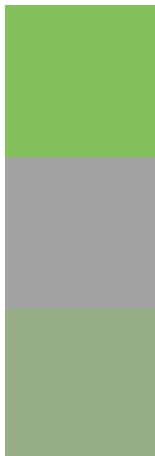
Deuteranomaly

65.2710, -10.7385, 29.9794

Tritanomaly

65.8310, -20.6119, 11.0703

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329

Achromatopsia

60.5188, -3.2291, 3.2881

Achromatomaly

62.2524, -15.4650, 15.5482

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329 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(132, 193, 92)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 193, 92)  
}
```

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(132, 193, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 193, 92) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329 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(132, 193, 92) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 193, 92) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(132, 193, 92) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 193, 92); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 193, 92);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 193,  
92) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.1953, -33.5494, 31.1329 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 193, 92) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
193, 92) }
```

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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