

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.2608, -61.5523,  
48.3780)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.2608, -61.5523,  
48.3780) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.3713,  
-61.6427, 48.4453)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5CF000
RGB	92, 240, 0
RGB Percent	36%, 94%, 0%
CMY	0.6392, 0.0588, 0.9999
CMYK	0.62, 0.00, 1.00, 0.06
HSL	97°, 100%, 47%
HSV	97°, 100%, 94%
XYZ	35.5737, 64.5955, 10.5932
YIQ	168.3880, -11.1680, -106.0160

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

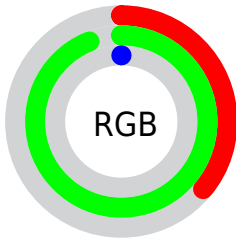
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 240, 148
Decimal	6090752
CIELab	84.28, -71.89, 80.90
CIELCh	84, 108.227, 131.625
Yxy	64.5982, 0.3212, 0.5832
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284280832 (0xFF5CF000)
YUV	168.3880, -83.0153, -66.9923
Hunter-Lab	80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453

# Details

The HunterLab color  $80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $66FF33$ . The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be  $35.4847, 78.4933, -114.5087$ , and the grayscale version is  $63.0736, -3.3655, 3.4269$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $89.1781, -52.5662, 47.5999$ , and  $58.1953, -49.9025, 34.9861$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $80.3723, -61.6470, 48.4458$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $80.9336, -59.2221, 48.1997$ .

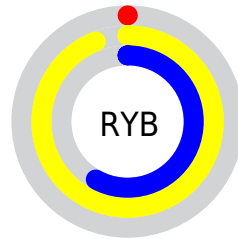
# Distribution



Red (36%)

Green (94%)

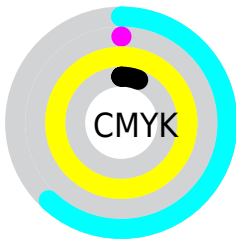
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (58%)

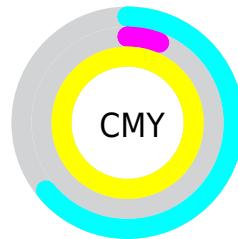


Cyan (62%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (64%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453 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 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.3713, -61.6427,  
48.4453

80.3713, -61.6427,  
48.4453

210.0825,  
-96.9717, 89.0606

68.6552, -57.0332,  
43.1498

105.5803,  
-70.3013, 58.4446

57.5697, -52.1809,  
37.6330

119.0175,  
-74.4055, 63.1873

47.1548, -47.0302,  
31.8938

132.9809,  
-78.3887, 67.7834

37.4570, -41.5027,  
26.2199

147.4513,  
-82.2673, 72.2488

28.5337, -35.4871,  
19.9736

162.4115,  
-86.0546, 76.5977

20.4591, -28.8285,  
14.3214

177.8460,

13.3342, -23.3348,

-89.7618, 80.8424

9.3339

193.7407,  
-93.3982, 84.9936

■ 6.8805, -12.0408,  
4.8163

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.3713, -61.6427,  
48.4453

■ 80.3713, -61.6427,  
48.4453

■ 80.3723, -61.6470,  
48.4458

■ 80.9336, -59.2221,  
48.1997

■ 81.6366, -56.1340,  
47.2879

■ 82.4982, -52.3033,  
45.5090

■ 83.5269, -47.7065,  
42.7726

■ 84.7278, -42.3421,  
39.0255

■ 86.1039, -36.2259,  
34.2442

■ 87.6560, -29.3871,  
28.4295

■ 89.3832, -21.8657,  
21.6014

■ 91.2830, -13.7089,  
13.7956

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.3730, -23.9097, 53.2572



80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453



80.3730, -80.2320, 29.4287

# Triad

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



80.3730, -61.6440, 48.4456



80.3730, -34.1009, -153.9114



80.3730, 122.6564, 21.6373

# Complementary

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



80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453



35.4847, 78.4933, -114.5087

# 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.



80.3730, 117.8459, -32.8014



80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453



80.3730, 17.4070, -161.5470

# Square

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



80.3730, -61.6440, 48.4456



80.3730, -67.4239, -90.9946



80.3730, 75.6924, -107.8614



80.3730, 87.5012, 45.9168



# Rectangle

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



80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453



80.3730, -83.1937, 1.5621



80.3730, 75.6924, -107.8614



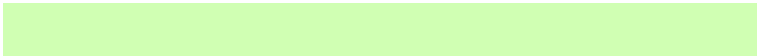
80.3730, 125.8637, 7.0897

# Sweetspot

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



80.3730, -61.6440, 48.4456



93.8818, -31.5665, 30.5303



63.0164, 21.5195, 39.2063



43.0984, -16.0787, 15.4034

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.3730, -61.6440, 48.4456



86.0822, -66.1084, 51.8861



78.9981, -67.3607, 46.6731



42.3693, -6.1553, 6.1995



59.5237, -45.3611, 35.8841



17.3291, -12.4135, 10.4608



# Inverse Universe

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



35.4847, 78.4933, -114.5087



37.9680, 84.0368, -122.8706



48.2500, 92.4781, -45.1951



39.6376, 1.9371, -2.0496



26.4015, 58.2575, -84.0555

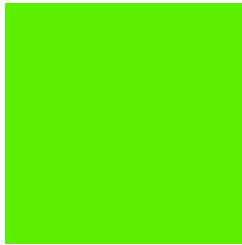


7.9804, 17.2567, -22.6720



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

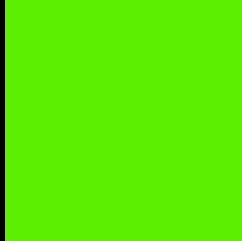
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

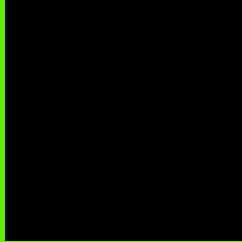
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3713,

-61.6427, 48.4453.

# 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

80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453

### Protanopia

79.5381, -11.1340, 48.8161

### Deuteranopia

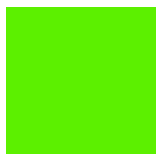
79.3536, 4.6920, 40.5296



## Tritanopia

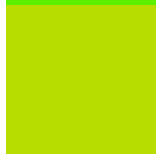
80.0198, -24.5280, -12.7820

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453



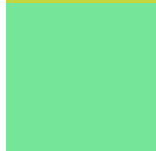
## Protanomaly

78.2647, -34.0534, 47.6302



## Deuteranomaly

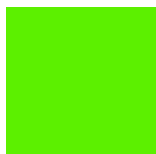
77.5736, -26.0380, 43.8614



## Tritanomaly

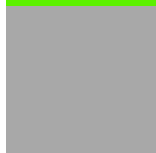
78.8165, -44.8358, 25.1108

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453



## Achromatopsia

62.5758, -3.3389, 3.3999



## Achromatomaly

67.2462, -30.7197, 28.6348

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453 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(92, 240, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(92, 240, 0)  
}
```

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(92, 240, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(92, 240, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453 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(92, 240, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(92, 240, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(92, 240, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(92, 240, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 240, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(92, 240, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.3713, -61.6427, 48.4453 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(92, 240, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(92, 240,  
0) }
```

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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