

Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.4767, -65.4670,
48.4432)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(80.4767, -65.4670,
48.4432) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(80.3916,
-65.3431, 48.3930)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	41F200
RGB	65, 242, 0
RGB Percent	25%, 95%, 0%
CMY	0.7451, 0.0510, 0.9999
CMYK	0.73, 0.00, 1.00, 0.05
HSL	104°, 100%, 47%
HSV	104°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	33.9321, 64.6281, 10.6860
YIQ	161.4890, -27.8100, -112.7860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

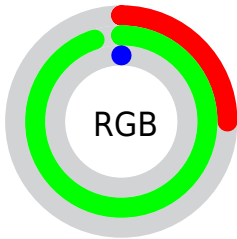
Format	Color
RYB	0, 242, 177
Decimal	4321792
CIELab	84.29, -77.59, 80.66
CIELCh	84, 111.924, 133.889
Yxy	64.6308, 0.3106, 0.5916
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282511872 (0xFF41F200)
YUV	161.4890, -79.6141, -84.6209
Hunter-Lab	80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930

Details

The HunterLab color **80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **39.7033, 84.1353, -99.5133**, and the grayscale version is **60.2261, -3.2135, 3.2722**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.1743, -56.6220, 46.8372**, and **58.5500, -50.2066, 35.1993** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.3927, -65.3469, 48.3936**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.8699, -63.2490, 48.0814**.

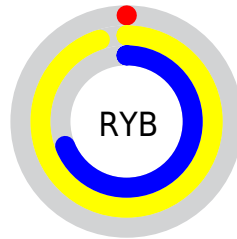
Distribution



Red (25%)

Green (95%)

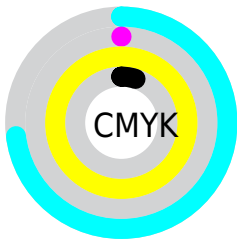
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Blue (69%)

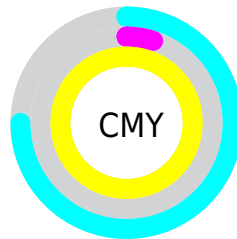


Cyan (73%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (5%)



Cyan (75%)

Magenta (5%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930 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 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

80.3916, -65.3431,
48.3930

80.3916, -65.3431,
48.3930

210.1105,
-103.1195, 88.8991

68.6744, -60.3846,
43.1116

105.6025,
-74.6384, 58.3649

57.5878, -55.1583,
37.6092

119.0406,
-79.0361, 63.0946

47.1718, -49.6037,
31.8825

133.0049,
-83.2988, 67.6782

37.4727, -43.6366,
26.2309

147.4761,
-87.4447, 72.1315

28.5480, -37.1389,
19.9836

162.4372,
-91.4884, 76.4688

20.4720, -30.0537,
14.3304

177.8725,

13.3453, -23.3543,

-95.4421, 80.7022

9.3417

193.7679,
-99.3163, 84.8425

■ 6.8940, -12.0645,
4.8258

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.3916, -65.3431,
48.3930

■ 80.3916, -65.3431,
48.3930

■ 80.3927, -65.3469,
48.3936

■ 80.8699, -63.2490,
48.0814

■ 81.5208, -60.3392,
47.1082

■ 82.3664, -56.5236,
45.2724

■ 83.4179, -51.7726,
42.4856

■ 84.6822, -46.0858,
38.7007

■ 86.1632, -39.4870,
33.9029

■ 87.8616, -32.0188,
28.1040

■ 89.7758, -23.7384,
21.3372

■ 91.9021, -14.7126,
13.6515

Harmonies

Analogous

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



80.3933, -28.1764, 53.6108



80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930



80.3933, -82.8556, 27.6191

Triad

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



80.3933, -65.3443, 48.3933



80.3933, -31.6302, -165.1294



80.3933, 126.5614, 25.0031

Complementary

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



80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930



39.7033, 84.1353, -99.5133

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.



80.3933, 124.9002, -28.9129



80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930



80.3933, 22.7495, -167.8002

Square

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



80.3933, -65.3443, 48.3933



80.3933, -67.2828, -101.5290



80.3933, 83.1215, -107.3992



80.3933, 87.1865, 47.5803

Rectangle

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



80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930



80.3933, -85.0381, -2.7639



80.3933, 83.1215, -107.3992



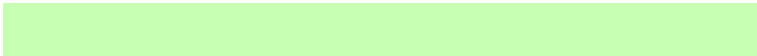
80.3933, 131.0544, 10.9157

Sweetspot

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



80.3933, -65.3443, 48.3933



93.2212, -34.0609, 29.8899



69.9548, 9.3692, 43.2690



42.7633, -17.3571, 15.0893

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



80.3933, -65.3443, 48.3933



85.3028, -69.3941, 51.3483



79.8494, -67.3430, 45.5709



42.2630, -6.5354, 6.0775



58.9706, -47.6896, 35.5025



17.1468, -13.1734, 10.3352

Inverse Universe

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



39.7033, 84.1353, -99.5133



42.1028, 89.2502, -105.7227



47.5164, 89.1542, -29.6441



39.7562, 2.3371, -1.8904



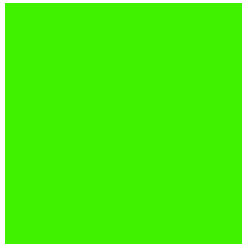
29.2190, 61.8246, -72.4849



8.7104, 18.2059, -19.8684

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930 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 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

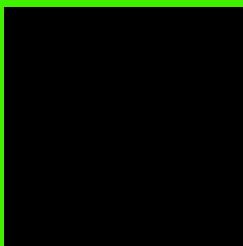
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

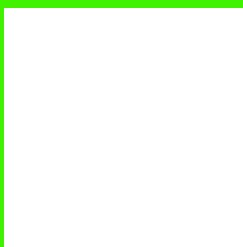
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930.

-65.3431, 48.3930.

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

80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930

Protanopia

79.5381, -11.1340, 48.8161

Deuteranopia

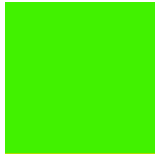
79.3419, 4.6293, 40.7016



Tritanopia

80.0646, -27.6618, -13.9411

Trichromacy



Original Color

80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930



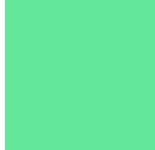
Protanomaly

77.8442, -37.4200, 47.3121



Deuteranomaly

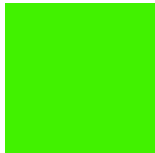
77.0564, -29.6978, 43.5649



Tritanomaly

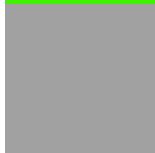
78.8131, -48.3949, 24.3884

Monochromacy



Original Color

80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930



Achromatopsia

59.6993, -3.1854, 3.2436



Achromatomaly

64.9783, -32.9045, 27.9934

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930 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(65, 242, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(65, 242, 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(65, 242, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(65, 242, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930 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(65, 242, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(65, 242, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(65, 242, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(65, 242, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 242, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(65, 242, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.3916, -65.3431, 48.3930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(65, 242, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(65, 242,  
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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