

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(82.3988, -52.5246,  
48.3612)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(82.3988, -52.5246,  
48.3612) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(82.4959,  
-52.6780, 48.4037)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	8CF029
RGB	140, 240, 41
RGB Percent	55%, 94%, 16%
CMY	0.4510, 0.0588, 0.8392
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.83, 0.06
HSL	90°, 87%, 55%
HSV	90°, 83%, 94%
XYZ	42.3755, 68.0557, 13.0004
YIQ	187.4140, 4.2790, -83.0890

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

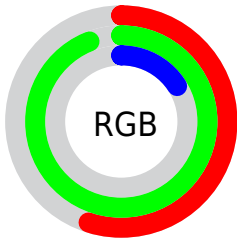
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	41, 240, 141
Decimal	9236521
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.04, -57.83, 77.44
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	86, 96.651, 126.755
Yxy	68.0587, 0.3433, 0.5514
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287426601 (0xFF8CF029)
YUV	187.4140, -72.1821, -41.5821
Hunter-Lab	82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037

# Details

The HunterLab color **82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **36.7998, 69.0365, -108.9419**, and the grayscale version is **70.9625, -3.7864, 3.8555**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.1086, -40.6878, 47.2674**, and **59.5707, -44.0941, 35.9352** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **81.8218, -55.5858, 49.0605**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.2984, -49.1781, 46.9063**.

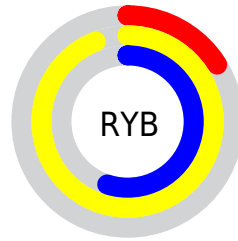
# Distribution



Red (55%)

Green (94%)

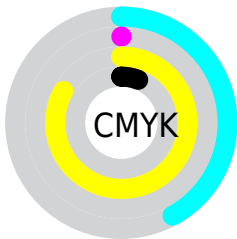
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (55%)

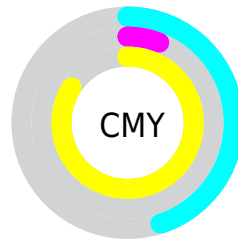


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (83%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (45%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037 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 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 82.4959, -52.6780,  
48.4037

■ 82.4959, -52.6780,  
48.4037

213.0033,  
-81.9569, 87.2696

■ 70.6721, -48.9416,  
43.3469

■ 107.9056,  
-59.7529, 57.9520

■ 59.4727, -45.0300,  
38.0733

■ 121.4368,  
-63.1302, 62.4838

■ 48.9368, -40.9029,  
32.5695

■ 135.4908,  
-66.4224, 66.8784

■ 39.1090, -36.5018,  
27.1712

■ 150.0485,  
-69.6412, 71.1513

■ 30.0446, -31.7423,  
21.0312

■ 165.0933,  
-72.7966, 75.3160

■ 21.8143, -26.4967,  
15.2700

180.6098,

■ 14.5133, -22.0101,

-75.8966, 79.3840

10.1593

196.5840,  
-78.9481, 83.3656

■ 8.1743, -14.3051,  
5.7220

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.4959, -52.6780,  
48.4037

■ 82.4959, -52.6780,  
48.4037

■ 81.8218, -55.5858,  
49.0605

■ 83.2984, -49.1781,  
46.9063

■ 81.4080, -57.3387,  
49.1594

■ 84.2319, -45.0501,  
44.4603

■ 85.3037, -40.2840,  
40.9975

■ 86.5172, -34.8823,  
36.4787

87.8740, -28.8592,  
30.8881

89.3747, -22.2377,  
24.2293

91.0183, -15.0481,  
16.5219

92.8032, -7.3252,  
7.7981

94.6577, 0.5194,  
-0.9220

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



82.4977, -14.9815, 52.7507



82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037



82.4977, -73.2229, 32.1649

# Triad

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



82.4977, -52.6797, 48.4041



82.4977, -37.7566, -123.7249



82.4977, 108.6791, 14.1623

# Complementary

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



82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037



36.7998, 69.0365, -108.9419

# 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.



82.4977, 98.6488, -38.2067



82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037



82.4977, 6.7300, -138.8835

# Square

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



82.4977, -52.6797, 48.4041



82.4977, -66.0837, -67.1950



82.4977, 58.3889, -101.3357



82.4977, 83.3048, 41.6406



# Rectangle

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



82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037



82.4977, -77.7979, 9.3066



82.4977, 58.3889, -101.3357



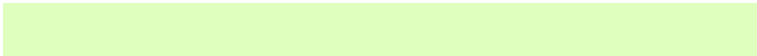
82.4977, 109.4108, -0.6345

# Sweetspot

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



82.4977, -52.6797, 48.4041



95.3806, -25.4133, 27.5989



61.3116, 26.0148, 36.2058



43.8626, -12.9252, 13.9517

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



82.4977, -52.6797, 48.4041



87.2496, -61.2459, 52.6408



79.3441, -65.7893, 46.1714



42.4765, -5.7731, 6.3222



60.2960, -42.1518, 36.4162



17.5602, -11.4639, 10.6198



# Inverse Universe

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



36.7998, 69.0365, -108.9419



34.6055, 79.7150, -139.3732



51.3851, 92.3068, -61.8453



39.5209, 1.5426, -2.2067



23.9439, 55.3876, -96.0220

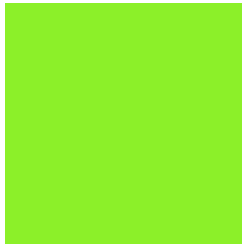


7.3220, 16.4519, -25.6001



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

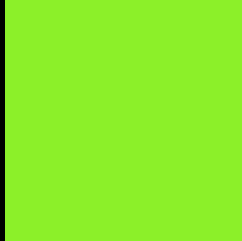
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

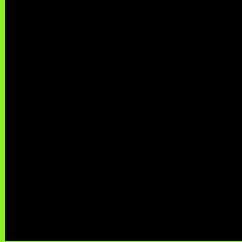
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

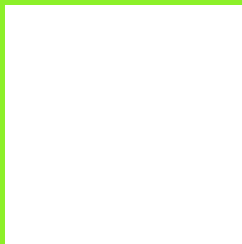
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037.

-52.6780, 48.4037.

# 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

82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037

### Protanopia

81.7982, -10.8816, 49.1162

### Deuteranopia

81.8138, 3.3154, 35.9204



## Tritanopia

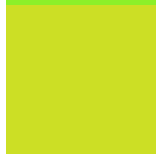
82.0620, -17.0101, -9.8576

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037



## Protanomaly

81.0841, -28.2524, 48.1892



## Deuteranomaly

80.7053, -20.4212, 41.2429



## Tritanomaly

81.2612, -34.5908, 22.4378

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037



## Achromatopsia

70.4935, -3.7614, 3.8300



## Achromatomaly

73.7631, -25.1455, 26.8834

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037 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(140, 240, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(140, 240, 41)  
}
```

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(140, 240, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(140, 240, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037 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(140, 240, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(140, 240, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(140, 240, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(140, 240, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 240, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(140, 240,  
41) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 82.4959, -52.6780, 48.4037 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(140, 240, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(140,  
240, 41) }
```

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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