

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.5349, -48.6603,  
50.3978)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.5349, -48.6603,  
50.3978) contains.

<b>HunterLab(83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(83.5571,  
-48.5599, 50.4127)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A0F00B
RGB	160, 240, 11
RGB Percent	63%, 94%, 4%
CMY	0.3726, 0.0588, 0.9567
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 0.95, 0.06
HSL	81°, 91%, 49%
HSV	81°, 95%, 94%
XYZ	45.7177, 69.8179, 11.3833
YIQ	189.9740, 25.8290, -88.1790

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

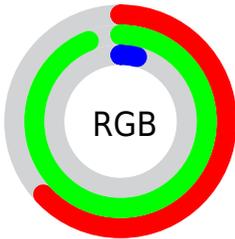
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	11, 240, 91
Decimal	10547211
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	86.91, -51.81, 83.21
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	87, 98.019, 121.909
Yxy	69.8210, 0.3602, 0.5501
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288737291 (0xFFA0F00B)
YUV	189.9740, -88.2342, -26.2872
Hunter-Lab	83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127

# Details

The HunterLab color **83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **29.5936, 69.8540, -145.7120**, and the grayscale version is **72.1025, -3.8472, 3.9175**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.5553, -35.4094, 50.4654**, and **60.4783, -40.3469, 36.5601** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.3100, -49.5901, 50.4671**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.1498, -46.0884, 49.9237**.

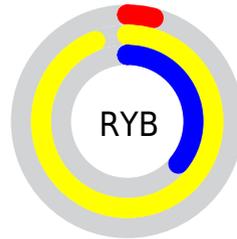
# Distribution



Red (63%)

Green (94%)

Blue (4%)



Red (4%)

Yellow (94%)

Blue (36%)

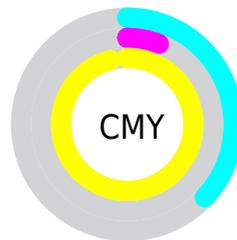


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (95%)

Black (6%)



Cyan (37%)

Magenta (6%)

Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127 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 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



 83.5571, -48.5599,  
50.4127

 83.5571, -48.5599,  
50.4127

214.4577,  
-75.3171, 91.7532

 71.6803, -45.1853,  
45.0406

 109.0658,  
-54.9773, 60.5719

 60.4248, -41.6630,  
39.4502

 122.6435,  
-58.0522, 65.3962

 49.8293, -37.9592,  
33.6375

 136.7421,  
-61.0565, 70.0742

 39.9376, -34.0239,  
27.9563

 151.3431,  
-64.0002, 74.6213

 30.8040, -29.7848,  
21.5628

 166.4296,  
-66.8918, 79.0514

 22.4976, -25.1316,  
15.7483

 181.9866,

 15.1107, -20.3667,

-69.7380, 83.3766

10.5775

198.0002,  
-72.5448, 87.6074

 8.7457, -15.3049,  
6.1220

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 83.5571, -48.5599,  
50.4127

 83.5571, -48.5599,  
50.4127

 83.3100, -49.5901,  
50.4671

 84.1498, -46.0884,  
49.9237

 84.8290, -43.1731,  
48.6202

 85.6050, -39.7751,  
46.3802

 86.4838, -35.8707,  
43.1201

■ 87.4698, -31.4483,  
38.7843

■ 88.5658, -26.5063,  
33.3393

■ 89.7738, -21.0507,  
26.7704

■ 91.0945, -15.0940,  
19.0788

■ 92.5280, -8.6540,  
10.2788

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.5589, -7.5704, 53.6453



83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127



83.5589, -72.2598, 36.6439

# Triad

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



83.5589, -48.5618, 50.4131



83.5589, -44.2710, -119.0035



83.5589, 111.7366, 7.4718

# Complementary

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



83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127



29.5936, 69.8540, -145.7120

# 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.



83.5589, 95.6594, -49.4485



83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127



83.5589, -1.3094, -143.2164

# Square

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



83.5589, -48.5618, 50.4131



83.5589, -70.2123, -57.8478



83.5589, 51.2401, -112.4968



83.5589, 91.2170, 39.3475



# Rectangle

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



83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127



83.5589, -78.6361, 16.1783



83.5589, 51.2401, -112.4968



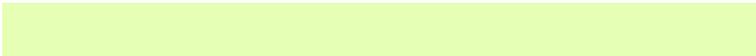
83.5589, 110.4222, -9.0384

# Sweetspot

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



83.5589, -48.5618, 50.4131



95.6780, -24.7713, 31.4159



50.4230, 51.3606, 31.5961



44.0108, -12.6086, 15.9079

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



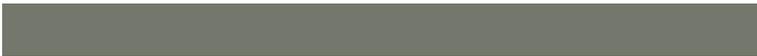
83.5589, -48.5618, 50.4131



89.2279, -53.1936, 54.0506



79.3759, -65.8258, 47.5214



42.6223, -5.2548, 6.4886



61.6999, -36.4390, 37.3812



17.9503, -9.8932, 10.8877



# Inverse Universe

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



29.5936, 69.8540, -145.7120



30.5758, 75.9747, -163.2844



43.6651, 87.7728, -83.5000



39.3666, 1.0192, -2.4151



21.3050, 52.6499, -111.5371

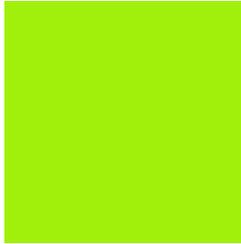


6.5657, 15.6075, -29.5825



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

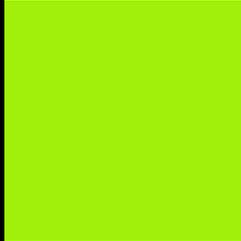
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127 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 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.5571,

-48.5599, 50.4127.

# 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

83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127

### Protanopia

82.9812, -11.5891, 50.9297

### Deuteranopia

82.8656, 2.6607, 34.1744



## Tritanopia

83.2566, -12.7039, -8.1834

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127

## Protanomaly

82.4653, -26.5897, 50.2667

## Deuteranomaly

81.9496, -19.2634, 42.9989

## Tritanomaly

82.2113, -31.4338, 27.1031

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127

## Achromatopsia

71.7578, -3.8288, 3.8987

## Achromatomaly

74.9507, -24.3555, 30.4099

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127 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(160, 240, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(160, 240, 11)  
}
```

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(160, 240, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(160, 240, 11) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127 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(160, 240, 11) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(160, 240, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(160, 240, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(160, 240, 11); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 240, 11);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(160, 240,  
11) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.5571, -48.5599, 50.4127 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(160, 240, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(160,  
240, 11) }
```

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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