

Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.6398, -64.9560,
35.6788)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(83.6398, -64.9560,
35.6788) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(83.6398,
-64.9560, 35.6788)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FA81
RGB	0, 250, 129
RGB Percent	0%, 98%, 51%
CMY	0.9999, 0.0196, 0.4941
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.48, 0.02
HSL	151°, 100%, 49%
HSV	151°, 100%, 98%
XYZ	38.1480, 69.9562, 32.2612
YIQ	161.4560, -110.1590, -90.6310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

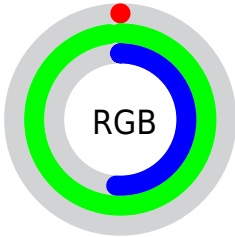
Format	Color
RYB	0, 165, 250
Decimal	64129
CIELab	86.98, -75.04, 44.21
CIELCh	87, 87.095, 149.495
Yxy	69.9590, 0.2718, 0.4984
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278254209 (0xFF00FA81)
YUV	161.4560, -16.0008, -141.5969
Hunter-Lab	83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788

Details

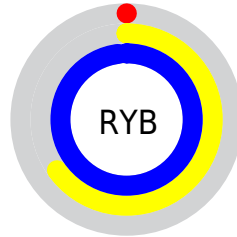
The HunterLab color **83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF99**. The color can be described as dark saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **46.5896, 82.7482, 7.1303**, and the grayscale version is **59.9848, -3.2006, 3.2591**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **88.6330, -51.6905, 23.3757**, and **61.8345, -49.9296, 30.4958** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.6413, -64.9578, 35.6809**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **83.9684, -63.1803, 32.8130**.

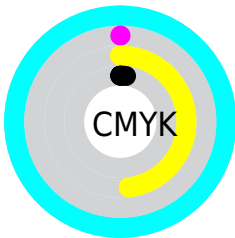
Distribution



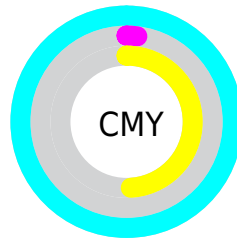
- Red (0%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (2%)





- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (49%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788 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 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 83.6398, -64.9560,
35.6788


 83.6398, -64.9560,
35.6788


214.5707,
-101.3635, 59.8863

 71.7587, -60.2144,
32.6356


 109.1560,
-73.8718, 41.4697


 60.4989, -55.2298,
29.4649


 122.7373,
-78.1012, 44.2478


 49.8988, -49.9482,
26.1388


 136.8394,
-82.2069, 46.9639

 40.0022, -44.2947,
22.6212

 151.4437,
-86.2053, 49.6271

 30.8632, -38.1644,
18.8674

 166.5335,
-90.1098, 52.2451

 22.5509, -31.4083,
15.3628


182.0936,

 15.1574, -26.5255,


-93.9316, 54.8241


10.6102


198.1102,
-97.6802, 57.3697


 8.7885, -15.3798,
6.1519


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 83.6398, -64.9560,
35.6788


 83.6398, -64.9560,
35.6788

 83.6413, -64.9578,
35.6809

 83.9684, -63.1803,
32.8130

 84.4743, -60.6240,
29.7767

 85.2045, -57.1199,
26.6304

 86.1827, -52.6030,
23.4226

■ 87.4250, -47.0527,
20.2005

■ 88.9411, -40.4842,
17.0095

■ 90.7359, -32.9419,
13.8911

■ 92.8096, -24.4926,
10.8823

■ 95.1589, -15.2186,
8.0140

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.6415, -41.7493, 48.3893



83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788



83.6415, -72.6802, 5.2507

Triad

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



83.6415, -64.9569, 35.6793



83.6415, -5.2029, -120.2586



83.6415, 81.3655, 34.9878

Complementary

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



83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788



46.5896, 82.7482, 7.1303

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.



83.6415, 96.5250, 3.8489



83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788



83.6415, 40.7610, -98.3473

Square

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



83.6415, -64.9569, 35.6793



83.6415, -42.7875, -96.9244



83.6415, 80.3570, -46.6626



83.6415, 42.2999, 48.1574

Rectangle

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



83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788



83.6415, -69.5450, -26.5437



83.6415, 80.3570, -46.6626



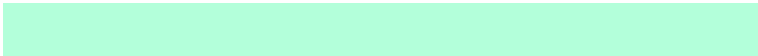
83.6415, 89.7414, 26.9669

Sweetspot

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



83.6415, -64.9569, 35.6793



92.7926, -33.7217, 14.2188



85.2846, -59.9905, 51.5014



42.5558, -17.1611, 7.1957

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



83.6415, -64.9569, 35.6793



85.5420, -66.4482, 36.5226



86.7619, -45.9967, -9.1505



44.1121, -6.8221, 3.6458



60.9394, -47.1595, 25.6349



18.6034, -13.9950, 6.9585

Inverse Universe

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



46.5896, 82.7482, 7.1303



47.6453, 84.6179, 7.3470



45.0834, 77.2049, 29.1312



41.6716, 2.4413, 1.1111



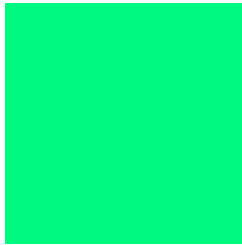
33.9730, 60.4201, 4.5858



10.4416, 18.7609, -0.0693

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

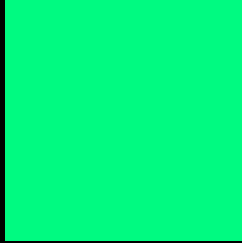
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

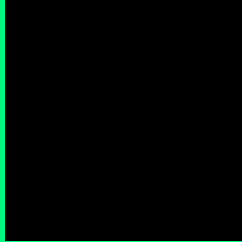
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788.

-64.9560, 35.6788.

Color Blindness Simulation

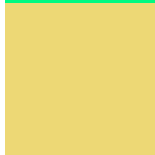
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788



Protanopia

82.7047, -9.4266, 38.7322



Deuteranopia

82.5348, 5.0919, 29.9144



Tritanopia

83.4851, -33.0589, -16.3247

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788



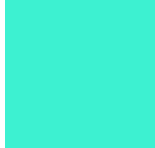
Protanomaly

79.6534, -40.8873, 34.9016



Deuteranomaly

79.0189, -33.8158, 28.6007



Tritanomaly

82.7684, -48.0376, 6.9500

Monochromacy



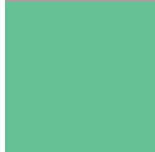
Original Color

83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788



Achromatopsia

59.6993, -3.1854, 3.2436



Achromatomaly

65.6770, -33.4692, 14.2153

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788 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(0, 250, 129)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 250, 129)  
}
```

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(0, 250, 129) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 250, 129) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788 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(0, 250, 129) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 250, 129) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 250, 129)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 250, 129); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 250, 129);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 250,  
129) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.6398, -64.9560, 35.6788 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 250, 129) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 250,  
129) }
```

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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