

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.6597, -48.6333,  
39.4148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(83.6597, -48.6333,  
39.4148) contains.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <b>HunterLab(83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067)</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(83.6452,  
-48.5980, 39.4067)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

| Format      | Color                        |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Hex         | 8FF172                       |
| RGB         | 143, 241, 114                |
| RGB Percent | 56%, 95%, 45%                |
| CMY         | 0.4392, 0.0549, 0.5529       |
| CMYK        | 0.41, 0.00, 0.53, 0.05       |
| HSL         | 106°, 82%, 70%               |
| HSV         | 106°, 53%, 95%               |
| XYZ         | 45.8203, 69.9652, 27.0093    |
| YIQ         | 197.2200, -17.6410, -60.2730 |

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

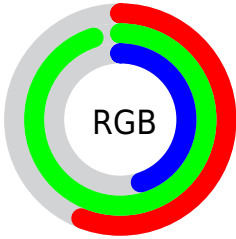
| <b>Format</b>                       | <b>Color</b>                    |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>RYB</b>                          | 114, 241, 212                   |
| Decimal                             | 9433458                         |
| CIELab                              | 86.98, -51.83, 51.89            |
| CIElCh                              | 87, 73.337, 134.968             |
| Yxy                                 | 69.9682, 0.3209,<br>0.4900      |
| Android<br>(android.graphics.Color) | 4287623538<br>(0xFF8FF172)      |
| YUV                                 | 197.2200, -41.0275,<br>-47.5509 |
| Hunter-Lab                          | 83.6452, -48.5980,<br>39.4067   |

# Details

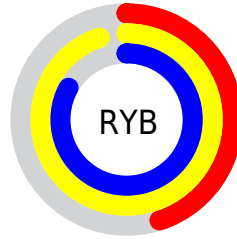
The HunterLab color  $83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067$  is a light color, and the websafe version is hex  $99FF66$ . A complement of this color would be  $56.9078, 54.2626, -50.6905$ , and the grayscale version is  $74.9914, -4.0014, 4.0744$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $93.1475, -34.7775, 33.2080$ , and  $60.4559, -41.6413, 32.1939$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $82.4410, -54.0516, 42.9125$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $85.0828, -42.1708, 34.9062$ .

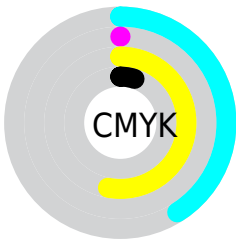
# Distribution



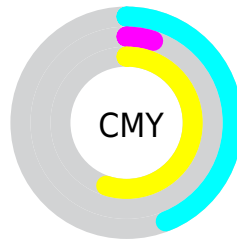
- Red (56%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (45%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (41%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (53%)
- Black (5%)




- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (55%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067 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 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.




 83.6452, -48.5980,  
39.4067

 83.6452, -48.5980,  
39.4067


214.5783,  
-75.3583, 66.9053


 71.7639, -45.2230,  
35.9014


 109.1620,  
-55.0155, 46.0491

 60.5038, -41.7007,  
32.2408


 122.7435,  
-58.0908, 49.2217

 49.9034, -37.9971,  
28.3948


 136.8459,  
-61.0954, 52.3142

 40.0064, -34.0623,  
24.3273

151.4504,  
-64.0396, 55.3376

 30.8671, -29.8243,  
20.0124

166.5404,  
-66.9316, 58.3013

 22.5544, -25.1730,  
15.7881

182.1007,

 15.1605, -20.3896,

-69.7783, 61.2130

10.6124

198.1175,  
-72.5855, 64.0791

■ 8.7913, -15.3848,  
6.1539

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6452, -48.5980,  
39.4067

■ 83.6452, -48.5980,  
39.4067

■ 82.4410, -54.0516,  
42.9125

■ 85.0828, -42.1708,  
34.9062

■ 81.4596, -58.5084,  
45.4414


■ 86.7504, -34.8069,  
29.4184


■ 80.6937, -61.9796,  
47.0490


■ 88.6486, -26.5670,  
22.9761

■ 80.1292, -64.5097,  
47.8350

■ 90.7738, -17.5227,  
15.6292

 79.8289, -65.8360,  
48.0376

 93.1205, -7.7526,  
7.4395

 95.5591, 1.9994,  
0.2184

 95.6000, 2.1384,  
0.2710

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



83.6470, -21.8708, 46.8322



83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067



83.6470, -62.1378, 20.1149

# Triad

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



83.6470, -48.5996, 39.4073



83.6470, -21.9405, -89.2764



83.6470, 74.9092, 20.0571

# Complementary

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



83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067



56.9078, 54.2626, -50.6905

# Split Complementary

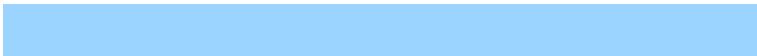
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



83.6470, 74.8818, -14.7269



83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067



83.6470, 14.4859, -89.3144

# Square

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



83.6470, -48.5996, 39.4073



83.6470, -48.6430, -57.8814



83.6470, 51.2726, -57.9698



83.6470, 51.3421, 39.3807



# Rectangle

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



83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067



83.6470, -63.6422, -1.4511



83.6470, 51.2726, -57.9698



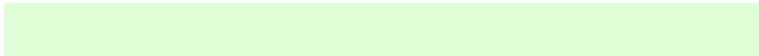
83.6470, 77.7754, 10.1428

# Sweetspot

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



83.6470, -48.5996, 39.4073



95.9975, -22.0056, 19.3932



81.6639, -5.8597, 38.6595



44.1950, -11.1071, 9.7262

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



83.6470, -48.5996, 39.4073



87.8419, -57.8901, 45.9110



82.8403, -50.7397, 30.1438



42.2261, -6.6676, 6.0351



58.8265, -48.3007, 35.4030



17.0944, -13.3937, 10.2990



# Inverse Universe

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



56.9078, 54.2626, -50.6905



54.9934, 69.6027, -66.8942



59.3708, 57.1743, -21.4546



39.7981, 2.4780, -1.8343



30.2763, 63.2238, -68.6108

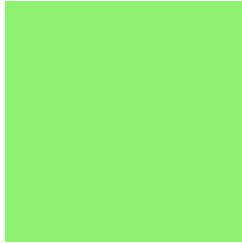


8.9801, 18.5690, -18.9283



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067 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 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

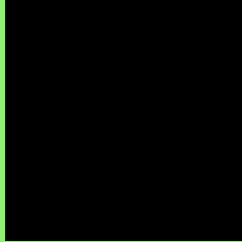
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067.

-48.5980, 39.4067.

# 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

83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067

### Protanopia

83.1815, -9.6251, 41.3683

### Deuteranopia

83.0657, 3.7383, 31.2524



## Tritanopia

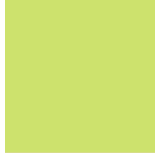
83.4492, -18.3868, -10.2776

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067



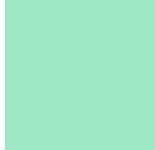
## Protanomaly

82.7502, -25.8847, 40.1709



## Deuteranomaly

82.3326, -18.2668, 33.6396



## Tritanomaly

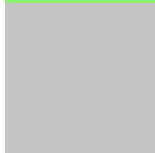
83.0744, -31.4247, 12.9400

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067



## Achromatopsia

74.7222, -3.9870, 4.0598



## Achromatomaly

77.2824, -22.2974, 19.1829

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067 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(143, 241, 114)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 241, 114)  
}
```

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(143, 241, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 241, 114) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067 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(143, 241, 114) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 241, 114) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(143, 241, 114) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 241, 114); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 241, 114);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 241,  
114) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.6452, -48.5980, 39.4067 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 241, 114) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
241, 114) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor