

Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.6632, -28.5816,
35.5823)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(83.6632, -28.5816,
35.5823) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(83.6632,
-28.5816, 35.5823)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	C4E684
RGB	196, 230, 132
RGB Percent	77%, 90%, 52%
CMY	0.2314, 0.0980, 0.4823
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.43, 0.10
HSL	81°, 66%, 71%
HSV	81°, 43%, 90%
XYZ	55.2266, 69.9953, 32.4295
YIQ	208.6620, 11.1940, -37.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

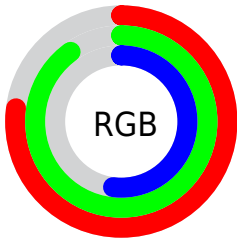
Format	Color
RYB	132, 230, 166
Decimal	12904068
CIELab	87.00, -26.72, 44.01
CIELCh	87, 51.487, 121.258
Yxy	69.9984, 0.3503, 0.4440
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4291094148 (0xFFC4E684)
YUV	208.6620, -37.7944, -11.1046
Hunter-Lab	83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823

Details

The HunterLab color $83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFF99$. A complement of this color would be $55.0677, 27.6590, -46.1905$, and the grayscale version is $79.8598, -4.2611, 4.3389$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $98.0490, -15.9387, 32.0474$, and $60.4268, -24.3099, 29.3625$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $82.7010, -32.9174, 40.0109$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $84.7337, -23.7594, 30.0969$.

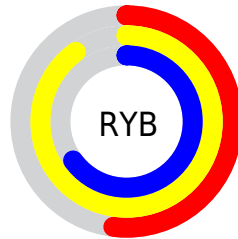
Distribution



Red (77%)

Green (90%)

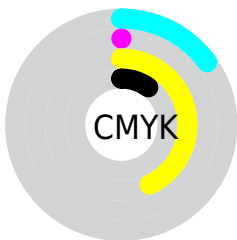
Blue (52%)



Red (52%)

Yellow (90%)

Blue (65%)

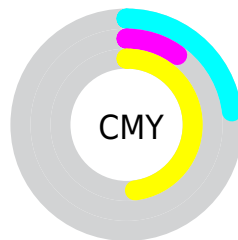


Cyan (15%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (43%)

Black (10%)



Cyan (23%)


Magenta (10%)


Yellow (48%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823 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 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 83.6632, -28.5816,
35.5823


 83.6632, -28.5816,
35.5823


214.6030,
-45.4269, 59.7050

 71.7811, -26.5976,
32.5514


 109.1817,
-32.4481, 41.3513

 60.5201, -24.5614,
29.3936


 122.7641,
-34.3412, 44.1192

 49.9186, -22.4600,
26.0813


 136.8672,
-36.2156, 46.8256

 40.0206, -20.2720,
22.5784

151.4724,
-38.0753, 49.4795

 30.8801, -17.9655,
18.8403

166.5631,
-39.9237, 52.0886

 22.5661, -15.4905,
15.3312

182.1241,

 15.1707, -12.7609,

-41.7637, 54.6591

10.6195

198.1416,
-43.5974, 57.1964

■ 8.8006, -13.6983,
6.1604

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6632, -28.5816,
35.5823

■ 83.6632, -28.5816,
35.5823

■ 82.7010, -32.9174,
40.0109

■ 84.7337, -23.7594,
30.0969

■ 81.8391, -36.7598,
43.4068


■ 85.9084, -18.4518,
23.5430


■ 81.0757, -40.1191,
45.8170


■ 87.1898, -12.6740,
15.9260


■ 80.4056, -43.0142,
47.3122


■ 88.5777, -6.4438,
7.2624

 79.8214, -45.4782,
47.9955

 90.0715, 0.2176,
-2.4210

 79.4351, -47.0766,
48.1234

 91.1203, 4.3400,
-5.3353

 91.9168, 7.0186,
-4.2642

 92.2370, 8.0890,
-3.8363

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.6651, -5.5502, 39.2236



83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823



83.6651, -43.5165, 24.1419

Triad

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



83.6651, -28.5838, 35.5830



83.6651, -26.9171, -47.9968



83.6651, 50.8521, 5.5790

Complementary

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



83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823



55.0677, 27.6590, -46.1905

Split Complementary

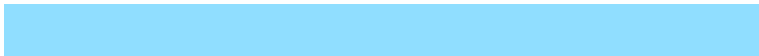
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



83.6651, 43.3857, -21.3330



83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823



83.6651, -3.3816, -57.3449

Square

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



83.6651, -28.5838, 35.5830



83.6651, -42.6390, -23.6750



83.6651, 22.7308, -46.3824



83.6651, 42.0727, 25.4481

Rectangle

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



83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823



83.6651, -47.8999, 11.3843



83.6651, 22.7308, -46.3824



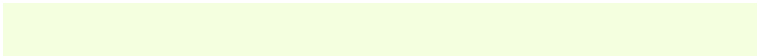
83.6651, 50.1533, -2.9054

Sweetspot

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



83.6651, -28.5838, 35.5830



97.9435, -14.5606, 18.3272



67.2914, 15.3910, 22.4992



45.1610, -7.4216, 9.4001

0.0000, NaN, NaN



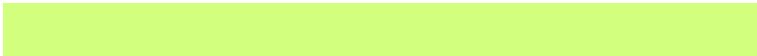
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



83.6651, -28.5838, 35.5830



93.1035, -36.3923, 44.3880



80.3679, -41.2812, 32.6943



40.6864, -4.9950, 6.1784



59.8263, -35.1842, 36.2487



16.4196, -8.9400, 9.9612

Inverse Universe

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



55.0677, 27.6590, -46.1905



55.1625, 39.2797, -67.0082



60.3850, 42.6336, -35.5539



37.5887, 0.9500, -2.2865



20.6314, 51.0089, -108.1937



6.0391, 14.2998, -26.7772

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823 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 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

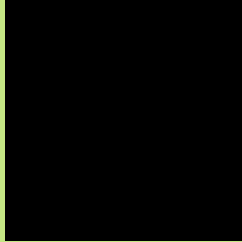
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823.



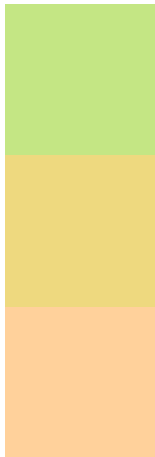
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823.

-28.5816, 35.5823.

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

83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823

Protanopia

83.2677, -8.7294, 36.8595

Deuteranopia

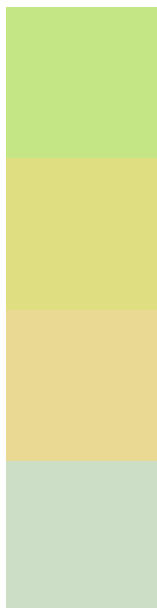
83.2031, 4.4769, 29.2499



Tritanopia

83.5719, -3.9044, -4.3325

Trichromacy



Original Color

83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823

Protanomaly

83.3760, -16.3508, 36.3205

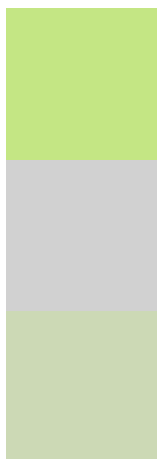
Deuteranomaly

83.2014, -8.2734, 31.4528

Tritanomaly

83.2460, -13.8281, 13.0022

Monochromacy



Original Color

83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823

Achromatopsia

79.8497, -4.2606, 4.3384

Achromatomaly

81.1168, -14.2020, 17.7821

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823 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(196, 230, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(196, 230, 132)  
}
```

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(196, 230, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(196, 230, 132) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823 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(196, 230, 132) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(196, 230, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(196, 230, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(196, 230, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 230, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(196, 230,  
132) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.6632, -28.5816, 35.5823 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(196, 230, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(196,  
230, 132) }
```

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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