

Converting Colors

HunterLab(83.8781, -56.0800,
50.7035)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(83.8781, -56.0800,
50.7035) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(83.9379,
-56.2056, 50.7382)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	87F500
RGB	135, 245, 0
RGB Percent	53%, 96%, 0%
CMY	0.4706, 0.0392, 0.9999
CMYK	0.45, 0.00, 1.00, 0.04
HSL	87°, 100%, 48%
HSV	87°, 100%, 96%
XYZ	42.6441, 70.4557, 11.3517
YIQ	184.1800, 13.0850, -99.5150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

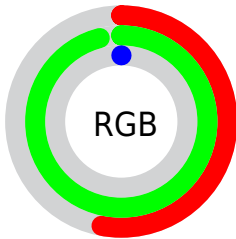
Format	Color
RYB	0, 245, 110
Decimal	8910080
CIELab	87.22, -62.14, 83.83
CIELCh	87, 104.352, 126.547
Yxy	70.4588, 0.3427, 0.5661
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287100160 (0xFF87F500)
YUV	184.1800, -90.8007, -43.1309
Hunter-Lab	83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382

Details

The HunterLab color **83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **31.4820, 74.8489, -141.9889**, and the grayscale version is **69.6765, -3.7178, 3.7857**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.6576, -42.7479, 49.3282**, and **61.0480, -46.8670, 36.7970** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **83.9389, -56.2107, 50.7387**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.5501, -53.6380, 50.5337**.

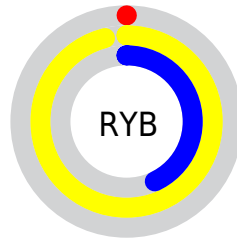
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (96%)

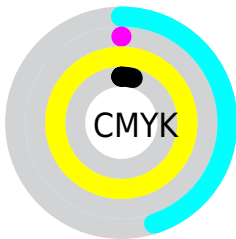
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (43%)

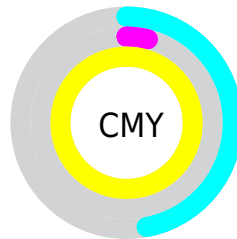


Cyan (45%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (4%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382 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 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 83.9379, -56.2056,
50.7382

■ 83.9379, -56.2056,
50.7382

214.9789,
-87.1815, 92.3205

■ 72.0421, -52.2363,
45.3370

■ 109.4818,
-63.7122, 60.9550

■ 60.7667, -48.0783,
39.7179

■ 123.0761,
-67.2912, 65.8074

■ 50.1499, -43.6892,
33.8775

■ 137.1907,
-70.7767, 70.5129

■ 40.2355, -39.0081,
28.1648

■ 151.8071,
-74.1817, 75.0870

■ 31.0772, -33.9480,
21.7541

■ 166.9085,
-77.5166, 79.5435

■ 22.7437, -28.3795,
15.9206

■ 182.4800,

■ 15.3264, -23.3838,

-80.7901, 83.8943

10.7285

198.5076,
-84.0097, 88.1502

■ 8.9412, -15.6471,
6.2588

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.9379, -56.2056,
50.7382

■ 83.9379, -56.2056,
50.7382

■ 83.9389, -56.2107,
50.7387

■ 84.5501, -53.6380,
50.5337

■ 85.2633, -50.5761,
49.6301

■ 86.0938, -46.9484,
47.8234

■ 87.0488, -42.7273,
45.0145

■ 88.1333, -37.9020,
41.1395

■ 89.3503, -32.4743,
36.1615

■ 90.7016, -26.4562,
30.0655

■ 92.1877, -19.8675,
22.8551

■ 93.8079, -12.7344,
14.5489

Harmonies

Analogous

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



83.9397, -15.6057, 54.8152



83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382



83.9397, -78.0486, 34.3419

Triad

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



83.9397, -56.2073, 50.7386



83.9397, -40.7572, -138.3505



83.9397, 120.0654, 14.7271

Complementary

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



83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382



31.4820, 74.8489, -141.9889

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.



83.9397, 108.6405, -42.9104



83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382



83.9397, 7.2502, -156.0079

Square

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



83.9397, -56.2073, 50.7386



83.9397, -70.7685, -74.3192



83.9397, 63.9083, -113.7459



83.9397, 92.1383, 43.8187

Rectangle

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



83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382



83.9397, -82.9161, 10.1097



83.9397, 63.9083, -113.7459



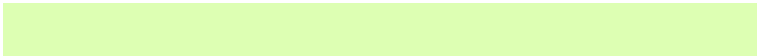
83.9397, 120.7830, -1.3771

Sweetspot

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



83.9397, -56.2073, 50.7386



94.9059, -27.7373, 31.5172



54.5531, 44.6789, 34.3965



43.6237, -14.0970, 15.8926

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



83.9397, -56.2073, 50.7386



87.8283, -58.8729, 53.0887



80.8834, -68.9969, 48.6314



43.4994, -5.7280, 6.5347



61.6754, -40.9793, 37.2867



18.4504, -11.4737, 11.1682

Inverse Universe

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



31.4820, 74.8489, -141.9889



32.9115, 78.2989, -148.7851



48.1643, 96.1667, -74.9837



40.3621, 1.3984, -2.3427



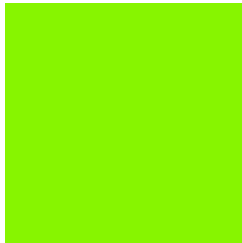
23.2757, 55.1185, -103.2386



7.3227, 16.8030, -28.3110

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

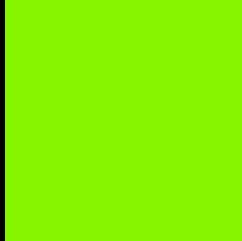
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

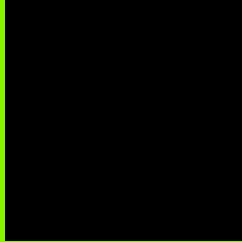
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382.

-56.2056, 50.7382.

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

83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382

Protanopia

83.3998, -11.6943, 51.1858

Deuteranopia

83.2146, 2.4268, 33.6412



Tritanopia

83.7496, -18.9044, -10.4496

Trichromacy



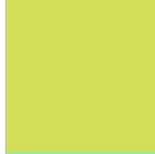
Original Color

83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382



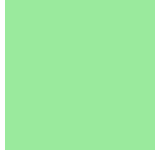
Protanomaly

82.7441, -30.6400, 50.4502



Deuteranomaly

82.0643, -23.8615, 43.3216



Tritanomaly

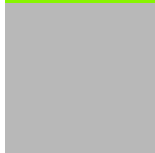
82.5530, -38.8743, 27.2787

Monochromacy



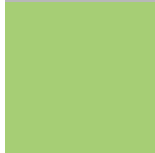
Original Color

83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382



Achromatopsia

69.2330, -3.6941, 3.7616



Achromatomaly

73.1669, -27.9976, 30.9573

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382 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(135, 245, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(135, 245, 0)  
}
```

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(135, 245, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(135, 245, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382 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(135, 245, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(135, 245, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(135, 245, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(135, 245, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 245, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(135, 245,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 83.9379, -56.2056, 50.7382 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(135, 245, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(135,  
245, 0) }
```

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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