

Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.3569, -62.4259,
50.2444)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(84.3569, -62.4259,
50.2444) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(84.2303,
-62.3925, 50.1626)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BF919
RGB	107, 249, 25
RGB Percent	42%, 98%, 10%
CMY	0.5804, 0.0235, 0.9019
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.90, 0.02
HSL	98°, 95%, 54%
HSV	98°, 90%, 98%
XYZ	40.1146, 70.9474, 12.4997
YIQ	181.0060, -12.7280, -99.7680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

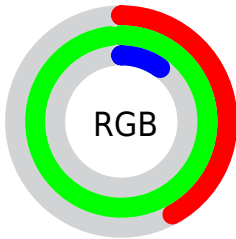
Format	Color
R_{YB}	25, 249, 167
Decimal	7076121
CIE _{Lab}	87.46, -70.90, 81.17
CIE _{LCh}	87, 107.775, 131.133
Yxy	70.9504, 0.3246, 0.5742
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285266201 (0xFF6BF919)
YUV	181.0060, -76.9110, -64.9033
Hunter-Lab	84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626

Details

The HunterLab color $84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $66FF33$. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be $39.6916, 80.6976, -108.0107$, and the grayscale version is $68.2964, -3.6441, 3.7107$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $90.1063, -48.6812, 46.9036$, and $61.1187, -52.0167, 36.7504$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $83.6598, -64.8713, 50.4127$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $84.9584, -59.1962, 49.2150$.

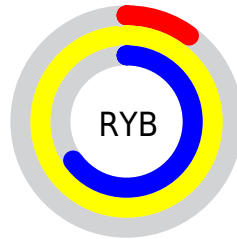
Distribution



Red (42%)

Green (98%)

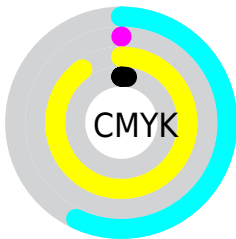
Blue (10%)



Red (10%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (65%)

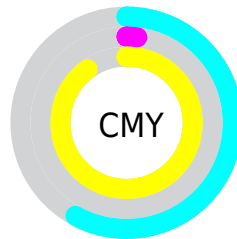


Cyan (57%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (90%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (58%)


Magenta (2%)


Yellow (90%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626 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 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 84.2303, -62.3925,
50.1626

 84.2303, -62.3925,
50.1626


215.3788,
-97.0037, 90.5359


 72.3200, -57.9099,
44.9185


 109.8013,
-70.8390, 60.0769


 61.0292, -53.2034,
39.4575


 123.4083,
-74.8526, 64.7855


 50.3962, -48.2235,
33.7708


 137.5351,
-78.7530, 69.3523

 40.4644, -42.9006,
28.2580

 152.1632,
-82.5554, 73.7927

 31.2873, -37.1368,
21.9011

 167.2761,
-86.2722, 78.1201

 22.9330, -30.7901,
16.0531

 182.8587,

 15.4924, -25.8834,

-89.9135, 82.3465

10.8447

198.8971,
-93.4883, 86.4820

■ 9.0883, -15.9045,
6.3618

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.2303, -62.3925,
50.1626

■ 84.2303, -62.3925,
50.1626

■ 83.6598, -64.8713,
50.4127

■ 84.9584, -59.1962,
49.2150

■ 83.6573, -64.8819,
50.4134

■ 85.8558, -55.1981,
47.3629

■ 86.9336, -50.3746,
44.5115

■ 88.1974, -44.7244,
40.6059

■ 89.6503, -38.2653,
35.6226

■ 91.2932, -31.0301,
29.5638

■ 93.1249, -23.0630,
22.4526

■ 95.1428, -14.4163,
14.3283

■ 97.3428, -5.1474,
5.2423

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.2321, -23.5857, 55.2914



84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626



84.2321, -81.8304, 30.6357

Triad

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



84.2321, -62.3940, 50.1629



84.2321, -35.4537, -152.1657



84.2321, 123.1738, 21.4821

Complementary

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



84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626



39.6916, 80.6976, -108.0107

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.



84.2321, 117.6756, -33.9200



84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626



84.2321, 16.4549, -160.7802

Square

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



84.2321, -62.3940, 50.1629



84.2321, -69.1940, -89.4314



84.2321, 75.0663, -108.5565



84.2321, 88.6059, 47.0658

Rectangle

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



84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626



84.2321, -85.0752, 2.6128



84.2321, 75.0663, -108.5565



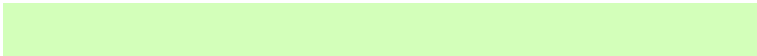
84.2321, 126.1376, 6.5106

Sweetspot

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



84.2321, -62.3940, 50.1629



94.3250, -29.5676, 28.3525



69.1400, 15.9409, 42.0931



43.3530, -14.9301, 14.2088

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



84.2321, -62.3940, 50.1629



85.9445, -66.6865, 51.7911



82.6051, -69.0027, 47.1090



44.2927, -6.5147, 6.4810



61.2649, -47.2171, 36.9245



18.7990, -13.7257, 11.3436

Inverse Universe

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



39.6916, 80.6976, -108.0107



38.5574, 84.7554, -120.2365



50.9496, 93.7938, -45.0644



41.4590, 2.1081, -2.1390



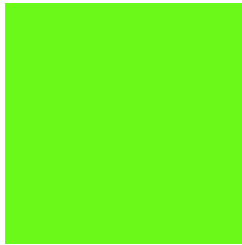
27.6190, 60.5538, -84.9064



8.7552, 18.8663, -24.3640

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626 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 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

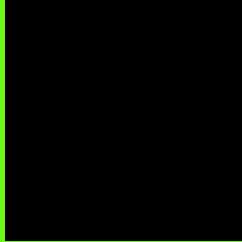
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

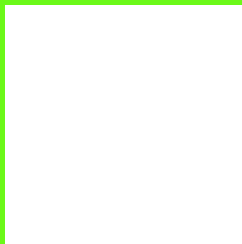
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626.

-62.3925, 50.1626.

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

84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626

Protanopia

83.4103, -11.6358, 51.0300

Deuteranopia

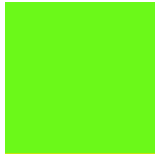
83.2324, 2.5229, 33.3810



Tritanopia

84.0447, -24.3419, -12.4416

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626



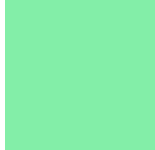
Protanomaly

82.2633, -34.1564, 49.7928



Deuteranomaly

81.6270, -26.9586, 41.2521



Tritanomaly

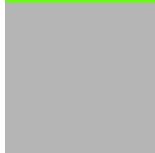
82.9467, -44.0080, 23.8607

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626



Achromatopsia

67.9762, -3.6270, 3.6933



Achromatomaly

72.4347, -30.5652, 28.4905

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626 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(107, 249, 25)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 249, 25)  
}
```

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(107, 249, 25) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 249, 25) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626 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(107, 249, 25) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 249, 25) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 249, 25)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 249, 25); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 249, 25);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 249,  
25) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.2303, -62.3925, 50.1626 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 249, 25) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
249, 25) }
```

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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