

Converting Colors

HunterLab(84.6163, -72.2246,
50.1492)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(84.6163, -72.2246,
50.1492) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(84.6163,
-72.2246, 50.1492)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FF1B
RGB	0, 255, 27
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 11%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0000, 0.8940
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.89, 0.00
HSL	126°, 100%, 50%
HSV	126°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	35.9579, 71.5992, 12.9618
YIQ	152.7630, -78.7920, -124.9680

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

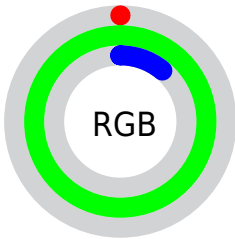
Format	Color
RYB	0, 231, 255
Decimal	65307
CIELab	87.78, -85.68, 80.53
CIELCh	88, 117.591, 136.775
Yxy	71.5992, 0.2984, 0.5941
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255387 (0xFF00FF1B)
YUV	152.7630, -62.0012, -133.9732
Hunter-Lab	84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492

Details

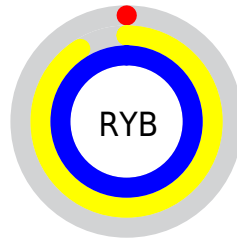
The HunterLab color **84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **51.8271, 99.5612, -50.2751**, and the grayscale version is **56.6113, -3.0206, 3.0758**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.4261, -59.4724, 44.6539**, and **62.8330, -53.8793, 37.7742** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.6163, -72.2243, 50.1485**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **84.8303, -71.1338, 48.9321**.

Distribution



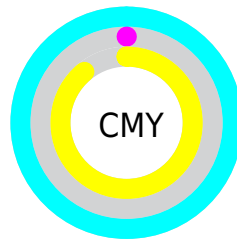
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492 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 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.6163, -72.2246,
50.1492

■ 84.6163, -72.2246,
50.1492

215.9040,
-113.0950, 90.2020

■ 72.6852, -66.8558,
44.9473

■ 110.2209,
-82.2901, 59.9803

■ 61.3744, -61.2046,
39.5306

■ 123.8446,
-87.0528, 64.6505

■ 50.7201, -55.2091,
33.8874

■ 137.9874,
-91.6681, 69.1805

■ 40.7654, -48.7867,
28.3490

■ 152.6311,
-96.1550, 73.5857

■ 31.5637, -41.8248,
22.0946

■ 167.7590,
-100.5291, 77.8795

■ 23.1823, -34.1713,
16.2276

■ 183.3560,

■ 15.7113, -27.4948,

-104.8033, 82.0735

10.9979

199.4086,
-108.9889, 86.1780

■ 9.2778, -16.2362,
6.4945

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.6163, -72.2246,
50.1492

■ 84.6163, -72.2246,
50.1492

■ 84.6163, -72.2243,
50.1485

■ 84.8303, -71.1338,
48.9321

■ 85.2642, -68.9997,
46.9947

■ 85.9714, -65.6034,
44.2921

■ 86.9816, -60.8509,
40.8043

■ 88.3142, -54.7116,
36.5407

■ 89.9810, -47.2085,
31.5367

■ 91.9867, -38.4089,
25.8488

■ 94.3298, -28.4134,
19.5482

■ 97.0043, -17.3442,
12.7153

Harmonies

Analogous

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



84.6163, -34.7789, 56.4476



84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492



84.6163, -88.9360, 25.7270

Triad

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



84.6163, -72.2242, 50.1484



84.6163, -28.8953, -181.6240



84.6163, 133.4558, 30.1665

Complementary

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



84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492



51.8271, 99.5612, -50.2751

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.



84.6163, 136.3089, -23.9251



84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492



84.6163, 30.6983, -177.0114

Square

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



84.6163, -72.2242, 50.1484



84.6163, -68.9371, -117.4552



84.6163, 94.7917, -107.3384



84.6163, 87.8194, 51.5014

Rectangle

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



84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492



84.6163, -90.1524, -9.1096



84.6163, 94.7917, -107.3384



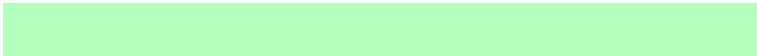
84.6163, 139.8128, 16.3514

Sweetspot

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



84.6163, -72.2242, 50.1484



91.9865, -38.4096, 25.8492



93.9470, -34.7642, 57.2811



42.1468, -19.5569, 13.1051

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



84.6163, -72.2242, 50.1484



84.6163, -72.2243, 50.1485



85.9185, -64.1187, 31.0232



44.9438, -7.7590, 5.7205



61.1737, -52.1562, 36.1285



19.1140, -16.1138, 10.8942

Inverse Universe

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



51.8271, 99.5612, -50.2751



51.8271, 99.5613, -50.2751



47.1374, 82.7592, 14.6832



42.7379, 3.3319, -1.0602



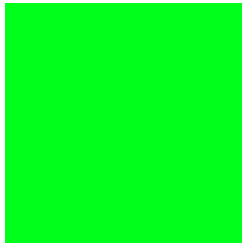
37.4815, 72.0312, -36.5785



11.7345, 22.6127, -11.9287

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

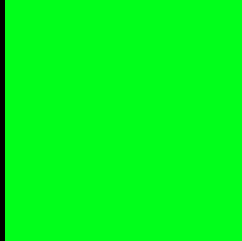
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

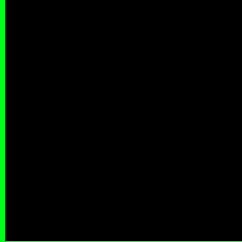
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

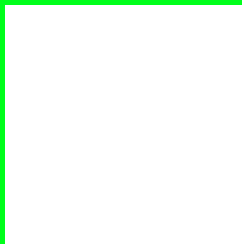
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492.

-72.2246, 50.1492.

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

84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492

Protanopia

83.5197, -11.2436, 51.0841

Deuteranopia

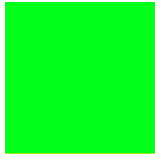
83.5836, 2.2979, 32.8274



Tritanopia

84.1358, -30.5833, -15.3609

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492



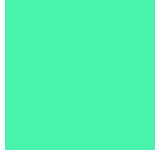
Protanomaly

80.2230, -45.6610, 48.2714



Deuteranomaly

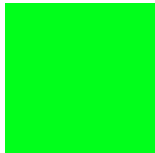
79.7240, -39.3937, 39.2796



Tritanomaly

82.7624, -53.7221, 22.0969

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492



Achromatopsia

56.4399, -3.0115, 3.0665



Achromatomaly

63.5845, -38.2915, 25.5396

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492 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, 255, 27)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 27)  
}
```

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, 255, 27) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 27) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492 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, 255, 27) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 27) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 255, 27)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 27); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 27);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 27)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 84.6163, -72.2246, 50.1492 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 255, 27) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
27) }
```

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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