

Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.3182, -58.5643,
51.5011)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(85.3182, -58.5643,
51.5011) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(85.1945,
-58.4796, 51.4327)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	83F902
RGB	131, 249, 2
RGB Percent	51%, 98%, 1%
CMY	0.4863, 0.0235, 0.9920
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.99, 0.02
HSL	89°, 98%, 49%
HSV	89°, 99%, 98%
XYZ	43.2467, 72.5810, 11.7876
YIQ	185.5600, 8.9590, -101.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

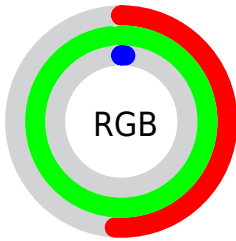
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 249, 120
Decimal	8648962
CIE _{Lab}	88.25, -64.77, 84.42
CIE _{LCh}	88, 106.403, 127.500
Y _{xy}	72.5842, 0.3389, 0.5687
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286839042 (0xFF83F902)
YUV	185.5600, -90.4951, -47.8491
Hunter-Lab	85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327

Details

The HunterLab color **85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327** 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 **32.9852, 76.8790, -139.4303**, and the grayscale version is **70.2566, -3.7487, 3.8172**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.4495, -43.5395, 49.0240**, and **62.2543, -49.0205, 37.5026** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.1483, -58.6841, 51.4406**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **85.8276, -55.8103, 51.1958**.

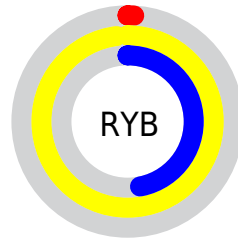
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (98%)

Blue (1%)



Red (1%)

Yellow (98%)

Blue (47%)

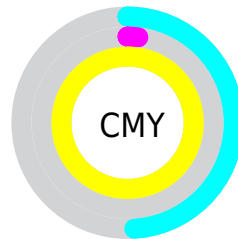


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Black (2%)



Cyan (49%)


Magenta (2%)


Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327 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 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 85.1945, -58.4796,
51.4327

 85.1945, -58.4796,
51.4327


216.6962,
-90.4695, 93.1533


 73.2366, -54.3736,
46.0200


 110.8543,
-66.2417, 61.6760


 61.8957, -50.0720,
40.3907


 124.5029,
-69.9405, 66.5431

 51.2093, -45.5317,
34.5404


 138.6699,
-73.5416, 71.2640

 41.2204, -40.6910,
28.8543

 153.3369,
-77.0580, 75.8539

 31.9816, -35.4625,
22.3871

 168.4873,
-80.5006, 80.3266

 23.5596, -29.7178,
16.4917

 184.1062,

 16.0430, -24.3039,

-83.8785, 84.6939

11.2301

200.1800,
-87.1993, 88.9664

■ 9.5577, -16.7260,
6.6904

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.1945, -58.4796,
51.4327

■ 85.1945, -58.4796,
51.4327

■ 85.1483, -58.6841,
51.4406

■ 85.8276, -55.8103,
51.1958

■ 86.5732, -52.5932,
50.2134

■ 87.4464, -48.7657,
48.3026

■ 88.4543, -44.3026,
45.3665

■ 89.6019, -39.1958,
41.3437

■ 90.8921, -33.4504,
36.2006

■ 92.3264, -27.0824,
29.9262

■ 93.9048, -20.1158,
22.5282

■ 95.6265, -12.5814,
14.0299

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.1963, -17.5435, 55.7607



85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327



85.1963, -80.1753, 34.1881

Triad

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



85.1963, -58.4813, 51.4331



85.1963, -40.3911, -143.9588



85.1963, 123.0223, 16.4276

Complementary

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



85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327



32.9852, 76.8790, -139.4303

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.



85.1963, 112.5816, -41.8490



85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327



85.1963, 9.2712, -160.1627

Square

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



85.1963, -58.4813, 51.4331



85.1963, -71.6672, -78.8287



85.1963, 67.4019, -114.9471



85.1963, 93.1733, 45.2452

Rectangle

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



85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327



85.1963, -84.7793, 8.7886



85.1963, 67.4019, -114.9471



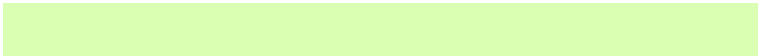
85.1963, 124.2145, 0.2664

Sweetspot

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



85.1963, -58.4813, 51.4331



94.7253, -28.4092, 31.3437



57.3891, 41.0115, 36.0204



43.5306, -14.4462, 15.8062

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



85.1963, -58.4813, 51.4331



87.4753, -60.3221, 52.8458



82.3560, -70.3941, 49.4729



44.4467, -5.9656, 6.6572



62.3641, -42.6531, 37.6818



19.1449, -12.3037, 11.5816

Inverse Universe

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



32.9852, 76.8790, -139.4303



33.6840, 79.1188, -144.3856



50.5419, 99.8624, -72.2476



41.2914, 1.5416, -2.3646



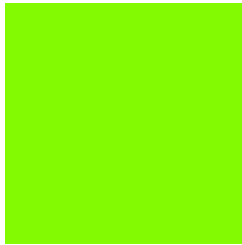
24.1723, 56.5412, -101.7851



7.7707, 17.6710, -28.8035

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

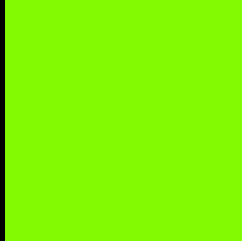
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

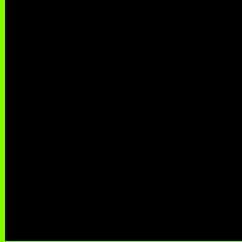
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327.

-58.4796, 51.4327.

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

85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327

Protanopia

84.3462, -11.5195, 51.7721

Deuteranopia

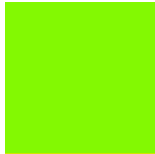
84.3107, 1.9713, 31.3970



Tritanopia

84.7588, -19.9991, -11.3880

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327



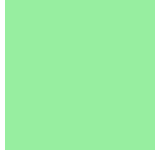
Protanomaly

83.7455, -31.9714, 51.0236



Deuteranomaly

83.0406, -25.0916, 42.6553



Tritanomaly

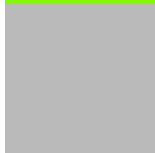
83.8251, -40.8989, 27.4132

Monochromacy



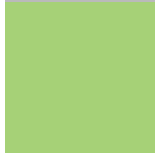
Original Color

85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327



Achromatopsia

70.0729, -3.7389, 3.8072



Achromatomaly

74.1888, -29.1237, 31.2571

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327 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(131, 249, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(131, 249, 2)  
}
```

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(131, 249, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(131, 249, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327 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(131, 249, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(131, 249, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(131, 249, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(131, 249, 2); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 249, 2);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(131, 249,  
2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.1945, -58.4796, 51.4327 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(131, 249, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(131,  
249, 2) }
```

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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