

Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.8072, -67.2635,
51.6965)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(85.8072, -67.2635,
51.6965) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(85.8160,
-67.2267, 51.7025)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	59FF00
RGB	89, 255, 0
RGB Percent	35%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.6510, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 50%
HSV	99°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	39.8798, 73.6439, 12.1128
YIQ	176.2960, -17.0810, -114.4970

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

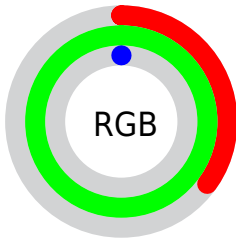
Format	Color
RYB	0, 255, 166
Decimal	5897984
CIELab	88.75, -77.21, 84.42
CIELCh	89, 114.400, 132.445
Yxy	73.6439, 0.3174, 0.5862
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284088064 (0xFF59FF00)
YUV	176.2960, -86.9139, -76.5586
Hunter-Lab	85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025

Details

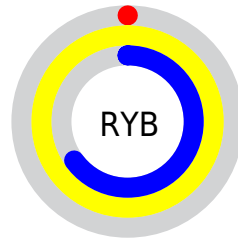
The HunterLab color $85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $66FF00$. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be $39.1563, 85.4891, -117.6294$, and the grayscale version is $66.3709, -3.5414, 3.6061$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $89.2073, -52.3905, 47.1691$, and $63.1922, -54.1873, 37.9901$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $85.8152, -67.2298, 51.7020$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $86.3900, -64.7364, 51.4475$.

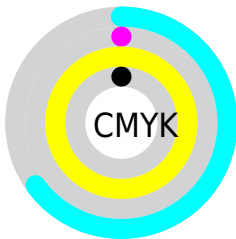
Distribution



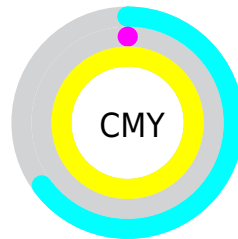
- Red (35%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025 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 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 85.8160, -67.2267,
51.7025


 85.8160, -67.2267,
51.7025


217.5416,
-104.3747, 93.3649

 73.8259, -62.3931,
46.2991


 111.5307,
-76.3188, 61.9267

 62.4529, -57.3169,
40.6807


 125.2060,
-80.6342, 66.7862

 51.7326, -51.9443,
34.8412


 139.3986,
-84.8241, 71.5003

 41.7073, -46.2023,
29.1951

 154.0904,
-88.9049, 76.0841

 32.4292, -39.9901,
22.7004

 169.2648,
-92.8899, 80.5514

 23.9640, -33.1652,
16.7748

 184.9070,

 16.3990, -27.7339,

-96.7904, 84.9138

11.4793

201.0034,
-100.6160, 89.1819

■ 9.8578, -17.2511,
6.9004

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.8160, -67.2267,
51.7025

■ 85.8160, -67.2267,
51.7025

■ 85.8152, -67.2298,
51.7020

■ 86.3900, -64.7364,
51.4475

■ 87.1274, -61.4821,
50.4768

■ 88.0464, -57.3799,
48.5785

■ 89.1568, -52.4028,
45.6544

■ 90.4646, -46.5500,
41.6484

■ 91.9733, -39.8409,
36.5374

■ 93.6836, -32.3112,
30.3253

■ 95.5943, -24.0091,
23.0377

■ 97.7025, -14.9915,
14.7169

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.8160, -27.1535, 56.9957



85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025



85.8160, -86.6590, 30.7436

Triad

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



85.8160, -67.2264, 51.7017



85.8160, -35.4765, -168.5134



85.8160, 132.4217, 24.4018

Complementary

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



85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025



39.1563, 85.4891, -117.6294

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.



85.8160, 128.4667, -33.5336



85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025



85.8160, 20.5908, -174.8197

Square

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



85.8160, -67.2264, 51.7017



85.8160, -71.9294, -101.0730



85.8160, 83.6003, -114.9783



85.8160, 93.2979, 49.6745

Rectangle

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



85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025



85.8160, -89.5216, 0.0578



85.8160, 83.6003, -114.9783



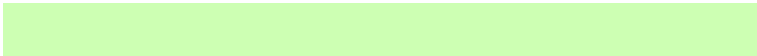
85.8160, 136.3288, 9.0419

Sweetspot

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



85.8160, -67.2264, 51.7017



93.6808, -32.3235, 30.3358



69.6037, 18.8152, 43.2179



42.9961, -16.4678, 15.3077

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



85.8160, -67.2264, 51.7017



85.8152, -67.2298, 51.7020



84.6534, -71.9916, 49.6015



45.2507, -6.7276, 6.6123



62.0923, -48.3444, 37.4146



19.5244, -14.4603, 11.7777

Inverse Universe

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



39.1563, 85.4891, -117.6294



39.1533, 85.4910, -117.6421



51.2425, 97.5015, -42.4804



42.3847, 2.2280, -2.1704



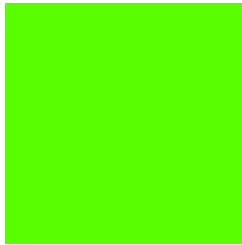
28.4544, 61.9870, -84.3876



9.2153, 19.7674, -24.9433

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

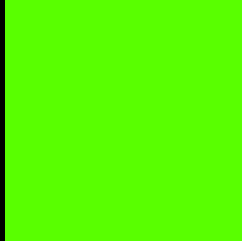
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

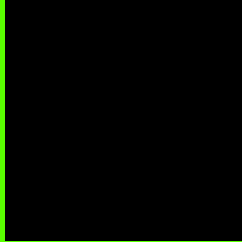
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.8160,

-67.2267, 51.7025.

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

85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025

Protanopia

84.7659, -11.6248, 52.0289

Deuteranopia

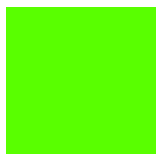
84.6875, 1.8749, 30.5064



Tritanopia

85.2642, -26.3392, -13.7089

Trichromacy



Original Color

85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025



Protanomaly

83.2792, -37.2297, 50.6645



Deuteranomaly

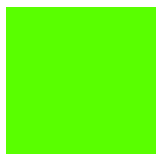
82.7898, -31.0915, 42.0167



Tritanomaly

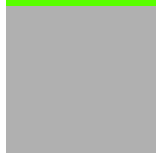
84.1277, -48.6516, 26.8969

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025



Achromatopsia

65.8903, -3.5157, 3.5799



Achromatomaly

71.2473, -33.8446, 30.5532

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025 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(89, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 255, 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(89, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 255, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025 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(89, 255, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 255, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(89, 255, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 255, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.8160, -67.2267, 51.7025 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 255,  
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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