

Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.1521, -65.7740,
51.6143)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(86.1521, -65.7740,
51.6143) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(86.1436,
-65.8112, 51.6181)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	63FF0F
RGB	99, 255, 15
RGB Percent	39%, 100%, 6%
CMY	0.6118, 0.0000, 0.9411
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 0.94, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 53%
HSV	99°, 94%, 100%
XYZ	40.9919, 74.2072, 12.6149
YIQ	180.9960, -15.9360, -107.7120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

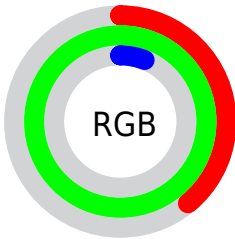
Format	Color
RYB	15, 255, 171
Decimal	6553359
CIELab	89.02, -74.91, 83.57
CIELCh	89, 112.225, 131.872
Yxy	74.2072, 0.3207, 0.5806
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284743439 (0xFF63FF0F)
YUV	180.9960, -81.8360, -71.9105
Hunter-Lab	86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181

Details

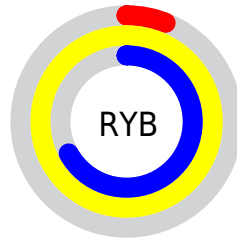
The HunterLab color **86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **40.2788, 84.7179, -112.9589**, and the grayscale version is **68.3124, -3.6450, 3.7115**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **89.7059, -50.3358, 47.0810**, and **63.1922, -54.1873, 37.9901** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.8226, -67.1989, 51.7071**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.8107, -62.8885, 50.9878**.

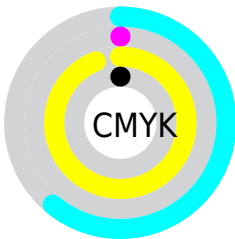
Distribution



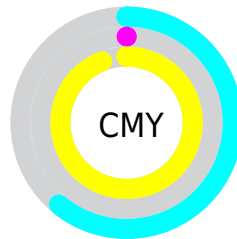
- Red (39%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (6%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (67%)



- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (61%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (94%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181 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 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.1436, -65.8112,
51.6181


 86.1436, -65.8112,
51.6181


217.9881,
-101.9638, 92.8735


 74.1375, -61.1203,
46.2685


 111.8881,
-74.6434, 61.7393

 62.7476, -56.1975,
40.7046


 125.5775,
-78.8393, 66.5501

 52.0094, -50.9910,
34.9180


 139.7836,
-82.9155, 71.2174

 41.9650, -45.4307,
29.2815

 154.4884,
-86.8876, 75.7563

 32.6661, -39.4190,
22.8663

 169.6755,
-90.7685, 80.1803

 24.1783, -32.8174,
16.9248

 185.3300,

 16.5880, -27.1699,

-94.5690, 84.5012

11.6116

201.4384,
-98.2982, 88.7292

■ 10.0173, -17.5303,
7.0121

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.1436, -65.8112,
51.6181

■ 86.1436, -65.8112,
51.6181

■ 85.8226, -67.1989,
51.7071

■ 86.8107, -62.8885,
50.9878

■ 87.6537, -59.1399,
49.4869

■ 88.6842, -54.5256,
46.9948

■ 89.9097, -49.0347,
43.4393

■ 91.3346, -42.6785,
38.7845

■ 92.9607, -35.4867,
33.0237

■ 94.7877, -27.5025,
26.1740

■ 96.8131, -18.7795,
18.2714

■ 99.0332, -9.3778,
9.3662

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.1436, -25.8426, 56.9129



86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181



86.1436, -85.4769, 31.0560

Triad

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



86.1436, -65.8109, 51.6173



86.1436, -35.8796, -162.8298



86.1436, 129.6676, 23.3648

Complementary

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



86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181



40.2788, 84.7179, -112.9589

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.



86.1436, 124.9539, -34.0861



86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181



86.1436, 18.9217, -170.2855

Square

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



86.1436, -65.8109, 51.6173



86.1436, -71.5193, -96.8189



86.1436, 80.6208, -113.3102



86.1436, 92.2018, 49.0922

Rectangle

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



86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181



86.1436, -88.5460, 1.2418



86.1436, 80.6208, -113.3102



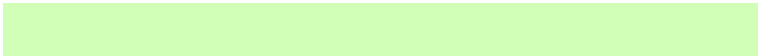
86.1436, 133.1829, 7.9994

Sweetspot

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



86.1436, -65.8109, 51.6173



94.0525, -30.7026, 28.9689



71.0101, 16.2278, 43.6619



43.1524, -15.7826, 14.7475

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.1436, -65.8109, 51.6173



85.8226, -67.1989, 51.7071



84.7709, -71.3749, 48.7933



45.2517, -6.7241, 6.6135



62.0977, -48.3216, 37.4184



19.5262, -14.4525, 11.7790

Inverse Universe

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



40.2788, 84.7179, -112.9589



39.1181, 85.4473, -117.7935



51.6887, 96.7104, -43.3336



42.3836, 2.2242, -2.1719



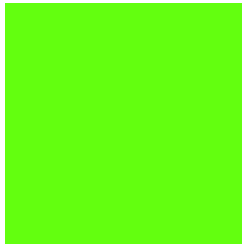
28.4292, 61.9556, -84.4949



9.2081, 19.7582, -24.9721

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

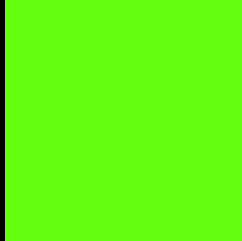
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

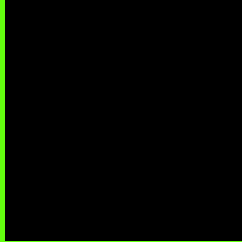
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181.

-65.8112, 51.6181.

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

86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181

Protanopia

85.1860, -11.7302, 52.2859

Deuteranopia

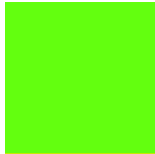
85.0468, 1.6806, 29.8837



Tritanopia

85.9116, -25.6591, -12.8023

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181



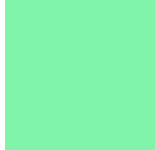
Protanomaly

83.9397, -36.4088, 50.9844



Deuteranomaly

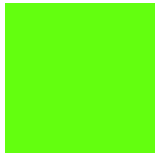
83.4506, -30.1330, 41.2065



Tritanomaly

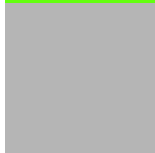
84.9221, -47.0474, 25.6408

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181



Achromatopsia

67.9762, -3.6270, 3.6933



Achromatomaly

72.8502, -32.4934, 29.5990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181 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(99, 255, 15)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(99, 255, 15)  
}
```

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(99, 255, 15) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(99, 255, 15) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181 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(99, 255, 15) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(99, 255, 15) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(99, 255, 15)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(99, 255, 15); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 255, 15);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(99, 255,  
15) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.1436, -65.8112, 51.6181 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(99, 255, 15) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(99, 255,  
15) }
```

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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