

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.4499, -64.4997,  
51.4881)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.4499, -64.4997,  
51.4881) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.4410,  
-64.5216, 51.4646)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6BFF1A
RGB	107, 255, 26
RGB Percent	42%, 100%, 10%
CMY	0.5804, 0.0000, 0.8980
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.90, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 55%
HSV	99°, 90%, 100%
XYZ	42.0099, 74.7205, 13.1857
YIQ	184.6420, -14.6990, -102.5950

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

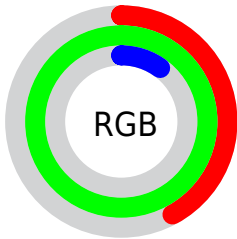
Format	Color
R <sub>Y</sub> B	26, 255, 174
Decimal	7077658
CIE Lab	89.26, -72.85, 82.53
CIE LCh	89, 110.084, 131.432
Yxy	74.7205, 0.3234, 0.5751
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285267738 (0xFF6BFF1A)
YUV	184.6420, -78.2105, -68.0920
Hunter-Lab	86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646

# Details

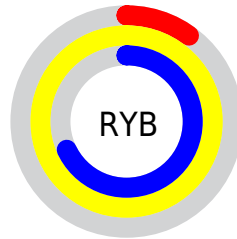
The HunterLab color **86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF00**. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **41.1835, 83.4426, -109.3645**, and the grayscale version is **69.8259, -3.7257, 3.7938**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.1170, -48.6175, 46.7462**, and **63.2228, -54.0562, 38.0112** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.8609, -67.0366, 51.7231**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1838, -61.2444, 50.4790**.

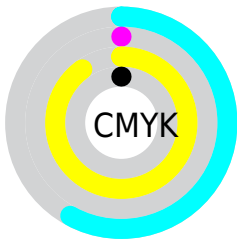
# Distribution



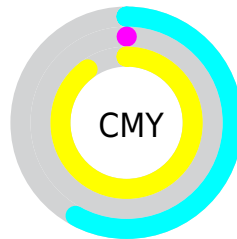
- Red (42%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (10%)



- Red (10%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (68%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (90%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (90%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646 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 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 86.4410, -64.5216,  
51.4646


 86.4410, -64.5216,  
51.4646


218.3933,  
-99.7870, 92.2365


 74.4204, -59.9578,  
46.1788


 112.2126,  
-73.1223, 61.4638

 63.0152, -55.1716,  
40.6793


 125.9146,  
-77.2118, 66.2169

 52.2608, -50.1130,  
34.9560


 140.1330,  
-81.1866, 70.8286

 42.1990, -44.7144,  
29.3036

 154.8497,  
-85.0619, 75.3142

 32.8815, -38.8815,  
23.0170

 170.0482,  
-88.8500, 79.6868

 24.3732, -32.4794,  
17.0612

 185.7138,

 16.7599, -26.6834,

-92.5613, 83.9581

11.7319

201.8330,  
-96.2045, 88.1384

■ 10.1628, -17.7848,  
7.1139

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.4410, -64.5216,  
51.4646

■ 86.4410, -64.5216,  
51.4646

■ 85.8609, -67.0366,  
51.7231

■ 87.1838, -61.2444,  
50.4790

■ 85.8503, -67.0823,  
51.7262

■ 88.1070, -57.1254,  
48.5636

■ 89.2200, -52.1384,  
45.6204

■ 90.5290, -46.2825,  
41.5936

■ 92.0372, -39.5773,  
36.4602

■ 93.7453, -32.0582,  
30.2242

■ 95.6521, -23.7727,  
22.9108

■ 97.7547, -14.7771,  
14.5622

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.4410, -24.7743, 56.7889



86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646



86.4410, -84.3188, 31.1967

# Triad

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



86.4410, -64.5213, 51.4638



86.4410, -36.0495, -157.5139



86.4410, 126.8681, 22.5099

# Complementary

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



86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646



41.1835, 83.4426, -109.3645

# 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.



86.4410, 121.6330, -34.2770



86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646



86.4410, 17.5756, -165.7289

# Square

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



86.4410, -64.5213, 51.4638



86.4410, -70.9740, -93.0725



86.4410, 77.9705, -111.2994



86.4410, 90.8574, 48.5387



# Rectangle

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



86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646



86.4410, -87.5403, 2.1282



86.4410, 77.9705, -111.2994



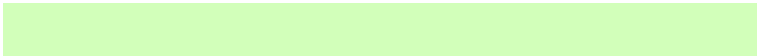
86.4410, 130.0743, 7.2053

# Sweetspot

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



86.4410, -64.5213, 51.4638



94.2584, -29.8167, 28.2865



71.0465, 16.3587, 43.2483



43.3193, -15.0573, 14.1762

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



86.4410, -64.5213, 51.4638



85.8503, -67.0823, 51.7262



84.8710, -70.8872, 48.3927



45.2555, -6.7107, 6.6177



62.1181, -48.2358, 37.4325



19.5333, -14.4231, 11.7838



# Inverse Universe

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



41.1835, 83.4426, -109.3645



38.9871, 85.2850, -118.3590



52.3517, 96.3511, -46.3002



42.3795, 2.2103, -2.1775



28.3355, 61.8391, -84.8956

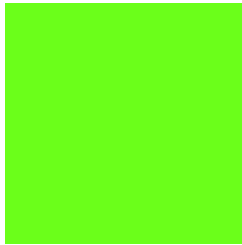


9.1813, 19.7239, -25.0799



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

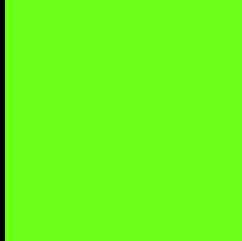
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

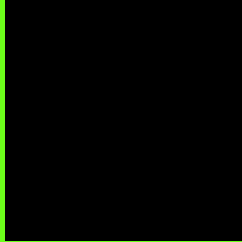
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

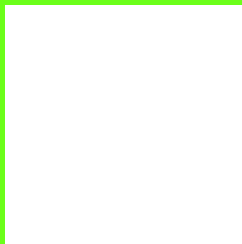
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646.

-64.5216, 51.4646.

# 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

86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646

### Protanopia

85.6192, -11.7646, 52.3533

### Deuteranopia

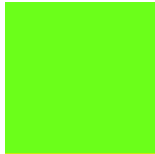
85.4078, 1.4927, 29.2469



## Tritanopia

86.1814, -24.6562, -12.4141

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646



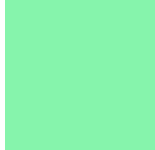
## Protanomaly

84.6145, -35.5194, 51.1738



## Deuteranomaly

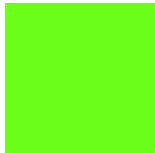
83.7741, -28.7564, 40.2687



## Tritanomaly

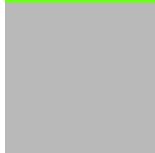
85.2926, -45.3995, 24.6311

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646



## Achromatopsia

69.6527, -3.7165, 3.7844



## Achromatomaly

74.0227, -31.1971, 28.9839

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646 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, 255, 26)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(107, 255, 26)  
}
```

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, 255, 26) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(107, 255, 26) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646 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, 255, 26) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(107, 255, 26) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(107, 255, 26)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(107, 255, 26); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 255, 26);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(107, 255,  
26) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.4410, -64.5216, 51.4646 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(107, 255, 26) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(107,  
255, 26) }
```

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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