

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.4568, -60.8085,  
23.2047)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.4568, -60.8085,  
23.2047) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(86.4490,  
-60.8561, 23.3170)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00FFB2
RGB	0, 255, 178
RGB Percent	0%, 100%, 70%
CMY	0.9999, 0.0000, 0.3020
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.30, 0.00
HSL	162°, 100%, 50%
HSV	162°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	43.7958, 74.7343, 54.2363
YIQ	169.9770, -127.2630, -78.0070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

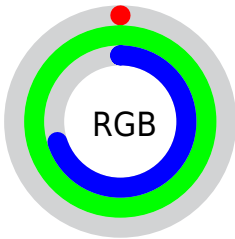
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 150, 255
Decimal	65458
CIELab	89.27, -67.55, 22.96
CIELCh	89, 71.345, 161.231
Yxy	74.7346, 0.2535, 0.4326
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278255538 (0xFF00FFB2)
YUV	169.9770, 3.9553, -149.0698
Hunter-Lab	86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170

# Details

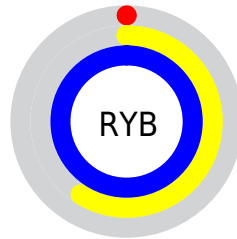
The HunterLab color **86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as middle saturated spring green. A complement of this color would be **46.6872, 81.0980, 21.2649**, and the grayscale version is **63.4181, -3.3838, 3.4456**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.0963, -43.1273, 3.5363**, and **64.3531, -46.9687, 20.9562** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4489, -60.8571, 23.3194**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **86.7560, -59.2244, 20.7874**.

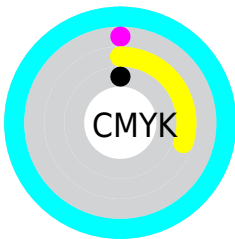
# Distribution



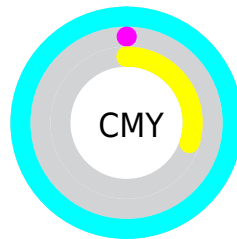
- Red (0%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (70%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (59%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (30%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170 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 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 86.4490, -60.8561,  
23.3170


 86.4490, -60.8561,  
23.3170


218.4044,  
-93.9137, 38.8077


 74.4282, -56.6033,  
21.5123


 112.2215,  
-68.8853, 26.8406

 63.0226, -52.1501,  
19.6681


 125.9239,  
-72.7109, 28.5738


 52.2677, -47.4501,  
17.7706


 140.1427,  
-76.4338, 30.2941

 42.2055, -42.4408,  
15.8015

 154.8596,  
-80.0678, 32.0052

 32.8874, -37.0345,  
13.7345

 170.0585,  
-83.6241, 33.7099

 24.3786, -31.1034,  
11.5297

185.7244,

 16.7646, -25.3087,

-87.1121, 35.4106

9.1970

201.8439,  
-90.5397, 37.1093

■ 10.1668, -17.7919,  
7.1167

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.4490, -60.8561,  
23.3170

■ 86.4490, -60.8561,  
23.3170

■ 86.4489, -60.8571,  
23.3194

■ 86.7560, -59.2244,  
20.7874

■ 87.2313, -56.8936,  
18.3031

■ 87.9206, -53.6935,  
15.9289

■ 88.8484, -49.5530,  
13.7112

■ 90.0317, -44.4423,  
11.6900

■ 91.4813, -38.3650,  
9.8981

■ 93.2035, -31.3532,  
8.3615

■ 95.1997, -23.4608,  
7.0987

■ 97.4679, -14.7576,  
6.1209

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



86.4492, -45.6546, 41.0112



86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170



86.4492, -62.5500, -9.1188

# Triad

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



86.4492, -60.8552, 23.3163



86.4492, 9.2742, -87.9367



86.4492, 53.8096, 37.8154

# Complementary

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



86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170



46.6872, 81.0980, 21.2649

# 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.



86.4492, 74.2470, 16.5675



86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170



86.4492, 45.8712, -60.8650

# Square

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



86.4492, -60.8552, 23.3163



86.4492, -25.7709, -83.6787



86.4492, 71.1251, -19.2617



86.4492, 18.7887, 46.7046



# Rectangle

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



86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170



86.4492, -56.1791, -36.8455



86.4492, 71.1251, -19.2617



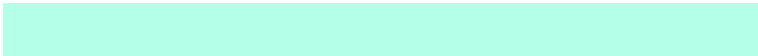
86.4492, 62.8526, 32.3470

# Sweetspot

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



86.4492, -60.8552, 23.3163



93.2012, -31.3623, 8.3632



85.5917, -68.1722, 51.5471



42.7678, -15.9285, 4.1540

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

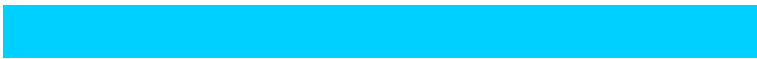
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



86.4492, -60.8552, 23.3163



86.4489, -60.8571, 23.3194



72.4270, -26.5174, -33.2826



45.1470, -6.6241, 2.8133



62.5123, -43.8549, 16.5352



19.5558, -13.3805, 4.4417



# Inverse Universe

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



46.6872, 81.0980, 21.2649



46.6861, 81.0993, 21.2692



48.2444, 71.8853, 30.9853



42.5175, 2.1505, 2.0742



33.7814, 58.7486, 14.8759

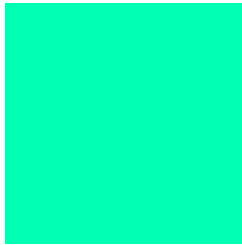


10.6278, 18.6510, 3.3751



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

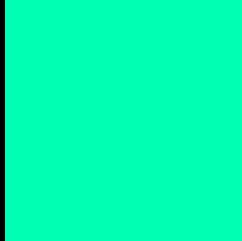
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

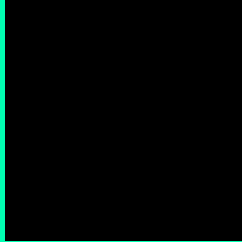
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.4490,

-60.8561, 23.3170.

# Color Blindness Simulation

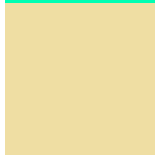
Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



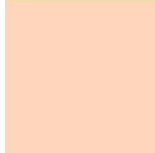
### Original Color

86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170



### Protanopia

85.5790, -7.2436, 28.6004



### Deuteranopia

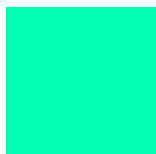
85.4307, 5.8728, 19.7258



## Tritanopia

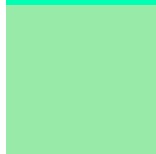
86.0357, -28.6766, -12.6846

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170



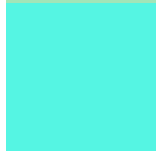
## Protanomaly

82.6730, -37.9322, 23.7108



## Deuteranomaly

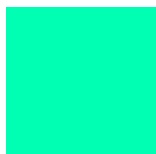
81.9638, -31.1252, 17.1580



## Tritanomaly

85.3125, -44.1293, 1.2907

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170



## Achromatopsia

63.4017, -3.3830, 3.4447



## Achromatomaly

69.2666, -32.0167, 8.2804

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170 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, 178)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 255, 178)  
}
```

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, 178) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 255, 178) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170 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, 178) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 255, 178) }
```

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, 178)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 255, 178); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255, 178);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 255,  
178) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.4490, -60.8561, 23.3170 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, 178) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 255,  
178) }
```

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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