

Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.5338, -64.2209,
52.1974)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(86.5338, -64.2209,
52.1974) contains.

HunterLab(86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(86.5445,
-64.1761, 52.2048)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6FFF00
RGB	111, 255, 0
RGB Percent	44%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.5647, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.56, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	94°, 100%, 50%
HSV	94°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	42.3155, 74.8995, 12.2268
YIQ	182.8740, -3.9690, -109.8330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

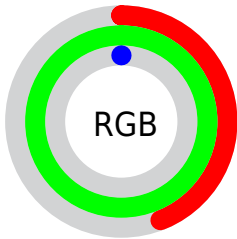
Format	Color
RYB	0, 255, 144
Decimal	7339776
CIELab	89.35, -72.29, 85.14
CIELCh	89, 111.687, 130.333
Yxy	74.8996, 0.3269, 0.5786
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285529856 (0xFF6FFF00)
YUV	182.8740, -90.1569, -63.0335
Hunter-Lab	86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048

Details

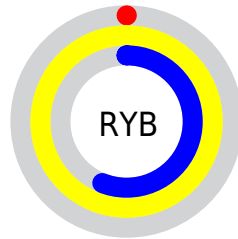
The HunterLab color **86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF00**. The color can be described as dark saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **36.2681, 82.0108, -130.8778**, and the grayscale version is **69.1299, -3.6886, 3.7560**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.2997, -48.0376, 48.0017**, and **63.3270, -53.6106, 38.0833** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.5436, -64.1797, 52.2042**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.1681, -61.5054, 51.9893**.

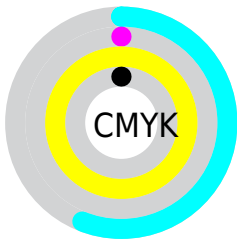
Distribution



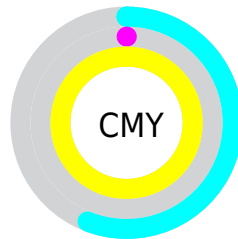
- Red (44%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048 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 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.5445, -64.1761,
52.2048


 86.5445, -64.1761,
52.2048


218.5343,
-99.2000, 94.1166


 74.5189, -59.6471,
46.7730


 112.3255,
-72.7137, 62.4864

 63.1084, -54.8982,
41.1270


 126.0320,
-76.7742, 67.3745


 52.3483, -49.8801,
35.2607


 140.2547,
-80.7214, 72.1168

 42.2806, -44.5260,
29.5964

 154.9754,
-84.5704, 76.7286

 32.9565, -38.7423,
23.0696

 170.1779,
-88.3332, 81.2233

 24.4411, -32.3954,
17.1088

 185.8474,

 16.8199, -26.5590,

-92.0202, 85.6128

11.7739

201.9703,
-95.6400, 89.9075

■ 10.2135, -17.8737,
7.1495

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5445, -64.1761,
52.2048

■ 86.5445, -64.1761,
52.2048

■ 86.5436, -64.1797,
52.2042

■ 87.1681, -61.5054,
51.9893

■ 87.9305, -58.1824,
51.0489

■ 88.8480, -54.1292,
49.1714

■ 89.9288, -49.3200,
46.2558

■ 91.1784, -43.7504,
42.2411

■ 92.5999, -37.4324,
37.0971

■ 94.1943, -30.3915,
30.8190

■ 95.9612, -22.6632,
23.4227

■ 97.8986, -14.2905,
14.9405

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.5445, -23.2118, 57.1363



86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048



86.5445, -84.8413, 32.7144

Triad

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



86.5445, -64.1759, 52.2040



86.5445, -38.1508, -159.3880



86.5445, 129.8378, 21.2339

Complementary

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



86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048



36.2681, 82.0108, -130.8778

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.



86.5445, 122.8579, -37.6495



86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048



86.5445, 15.6818, -170.3893

Square

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



86.5445, -64.1759, 52.2040



86.5445, -72.6956, -92.0678



86.5445, 77.2581, -116.4373



86.5445, 94.4219, 48.3915

Rectangle

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



86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048



86.5445, -88.5025, 4.1093



86.5445, 77.2581, -116.4373



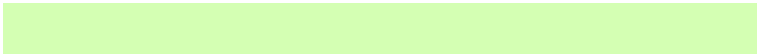
86.5445, 132.5542, 5.3081

Sweetspot

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



86.5445, -64.1759, 52.2040



94.1917, -30.4030, 30.8297



63.3203, 31.9929, 39.5767



43.2567, -15.4788, 15.5512

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.5445, -64.1759, 52.2040



86.5436, -64.1797, 52.2042



84.5865, -72.4118, 50.5922



45.3373, -6.4184, 6.7115



62.6262, -46.1116, 37.7827



19.7027, -13.7216, 11.9005

Inverse Universe

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



36.2681, 82.0108, -130.8778



36.2648, 82.0131, -130.8940



52.6183, 102.3182, -60.6651



42.2894, 1.9061, -2.2987



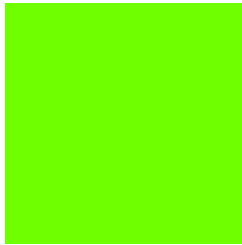
26.3853, 59.4833, -93.7840



8.6168, 19.0193, -27.4762

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

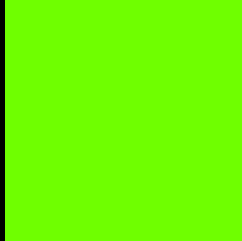
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

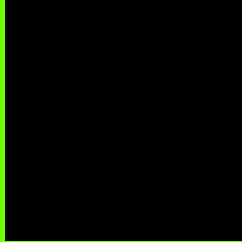
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048.

-64.1761, 52.2048.

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

86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048

Protanopia

85.6064, -11.8358, 52.5431

Deuteranopia

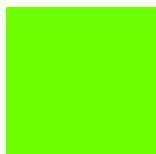
85.7288, 1.0851, 29.2042



Tritanopia

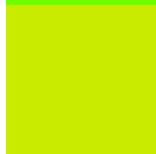
86.3485, -24.0367, -12.1743

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048



Protanomaly

84.6735, -35.3369, 51.5568



Deuteranomaly

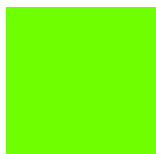
84.1591, -29.2401, 42.3065



Tritanomaly

85.2721, -45.9145, 27.9733

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048



Achromatopsia

68.8136, -3.6717, 3.7388



Achromatomaly

73.5051, -31.8439, 31.4084

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048 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(111, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(111, 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(111, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(111, 255, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048 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(111, 255, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(111, 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(111, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(111, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(111, 255,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.5445, -64.1761, 52.2048 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(111, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(111,  
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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