

Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.5625, -63.9277,
50.8714)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(86.5625, -63.9277,
50.8714) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(86.5589,
-63.9392, 50.8428)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DFF28
RGB	109, 255, 40
RGB Percent	43%, 100%, 16%
CMY	0.5725, 0.0000, 0.8431
CMYK	0.57, 0.00, 0.84, 0.00
HSL	101°, 100%, 58%
HSV	101°, 84%, 100%
XYZ	42.4497, 74.9244, 14.2320
YIQ	186.8360, -18.0010, -97.8170

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

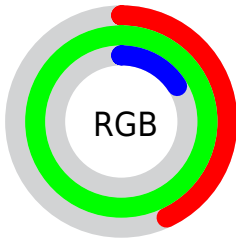
Format	Color
RYB	40, 255, 186
Decimal	7208744
CIELab	89.36, -71.93, 80.15
CIELCh	89, 107.696, 131.909
Yxy	74.9245, 0.3225, 0.5693
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285398824 (0xFF6DFF28)
YUV	186.8360, -72.3901, -68.2622
Hunter-Lab	86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428

Details

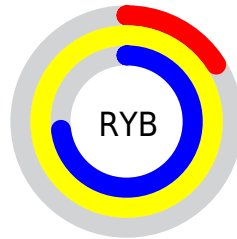
The HunterLab color **86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **43.7939, 82.5735, -99.6527**, and the grayscale version is **70.7255, -3.7737, 3.8427**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3218, -47.6502, 45.6907**, and **63.2938, -53.7523, 38.0603** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.9140, -66.7761, 51.4713**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.3884, -60.2362, 49.3478**.

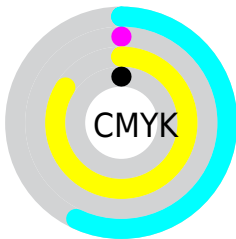
Distribution



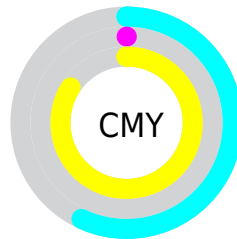
- Red (43%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (16%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (84%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428 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 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.5589, -63.9392,
50.8428


 86.5589, -63.9392,
50.8428


218.5539,
-98.8146, 90.5506


 74.5326, -59.4311,
45.6956


 112.3412,
-72.4383, 60.5759

 63.1214, -54.7048,
40.3365


 126.0483,
-76.4810, 65.2026


 52.3605, -49.7110,
34.7514


 140.2716,
-80.4113, 69.6924

 42.2919, -44.3833,
29.1191

 154.9929,
-84.2440, 74.0602

 32.9670, -38.6286,
23.0769

 170.1960,
-87.9913, 78.3193

 24.4505, -32.3137,
17.1154

185.8660,

 16.8282, -26.4707,

-91.6633, 82.4809

11.7797

201.9894,
-95.2686, 86.5551

■ 10.2206, -17.8860,
7.1544

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5589, -63.9392,
50.8428

■ 86.5589, -63.9392,
50.8428

■ 85.9140, -66.7761,
51.4713

■ 87.3884, -60.2362,
49.3478

■ 85.6190, -68.0569,
51.5666

■ 88.4149, -55.6255,
46.8680

■ 89.6465, -50.0948,
43.3313

■ 91.0880, -43.6570,
38.7030

■ 92.7412, -36.3442,
32.9789

■ 94.6058, -28.2035,
26.1788

■ 96.6790, -19.2932,
18.3418

■ 98.9568, -9.6786,
9.5214

■ 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.



86.5589, -25.1447, 56.4546



86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428



86.5589, -83.2318, 30.2417

Triad

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



86.5589, -63.9389, 50.8420



86.5589, -34.7371, -153.0074



86.5589, 123.1647, 22.8137

Complementary

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



86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428



43.7939, 82.5735, -99.6527

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.



86.5589, 118.7611, -32.1829



86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428



86.5589, 18.0083, -159.8625

Square

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



86.5589, -63.9389, 50.8420



86.5589, -69.4625, -91.4335



86.5589, 76.8011, -106.6898



86.5589, 87.6619, 48.2785

Rectangle

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



86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428



86.5589, -86.2504, 1.3358



86.5589, 76.8011, -106.6898



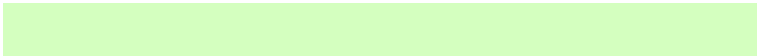
86.5589, 126.5034, 7.9567

Sweetspot

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



86.5589, -63.9389, 50.8420



94.4702, -28.7915, 26.6826



74.4444, 10.2946, 44.4528



43.3944, -14.6768, 13.4939

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.5589, -63.9389, 50.8420



85.6190, -68.0569, 51.5666



85.1416, -69.4677, 46.5062



45.2228, -6.8276, 6.5803



61.9473, -48.9549, 37.3146



19.4736, -14.6720, 11.7427

Inverse Universe

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



43.7939, 82.5735, -99.6527



40.1547, 86.7460, -113.4305



52.8221, 92.7708, -41.1818



42.4159, 2.3330, -2.1286



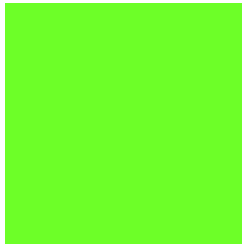
29.1701, 62.8874, -81.4036



9.4195, 20.0307, -24.1415

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

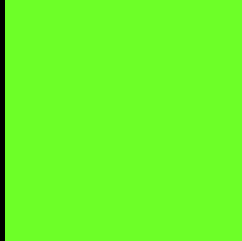
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

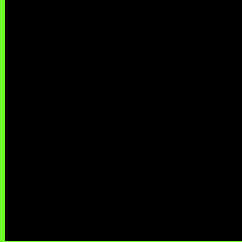
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428.



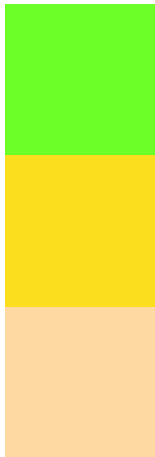
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5589,

-63.9392, 50.8428.

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

86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428

Protanopia

85.6642, -11.5145, 51.6871

Deuteranopia

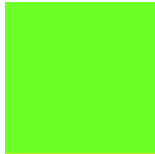
85.7288, 1.0851, 29.2042



Tritanopia

86.2924, -24.2447, -12.2548

Trichromacy



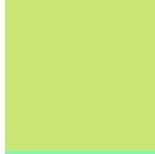
Original Color

86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428



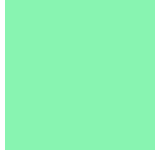
Protanomaly

84.6607, -35.2499, 50.4905



Deuteranomaly

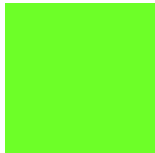
84.2712, -28.4275, 39.3711



Tritanomaly

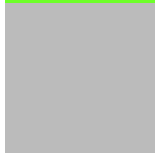
85.5043, -44.3337, 23.0687

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428



Achromatopsia

70.4935, -3.7614, 3.8300



Achromatomaly

74.9527, -30.7998, 27.8052

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428 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(109, 255, 40)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 255, 40)  
}
```

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(109, 255, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 255, 40) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428 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(109, 255, 40) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 255, 40) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(109, 255, 40) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 255, 40); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 255, 40);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 255,  
40) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.5589, -63.9392, 50.8428 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 255, 40) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
255, 40) }
```

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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