

Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.5634, -63.8465,
50.2733)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(86.5634, -63.8465,
50.2733) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(86.5572,
-63.8765, 50.3025)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6CFF30
RGB	108, 255, 48
RGB Percent	42%, 100%, 19%
CMY	0.5765, 0.0000, 0.8117
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.81, 0.00
HSL	103°, 100%, 59%
HSV	103°, 81%, 100%
XYZ	42.4778, 74.9215, 15.0187
YIQ	187.4490, -21.1650, -95.5410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

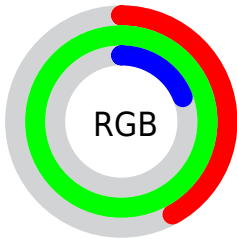
Format	Color
RYB	48, 255, 195
Decimal	7143216
CIELab	89.36, -71.84, 78.31
CIElCh	89, 106.273, 132.535
Yxy	74.9216, 0.3208, 0.5658
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285333296 (0xFF6CFF30)
YUV	187.4490, -68.7484, -69.6768
Hunter-Lab	86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025

Details

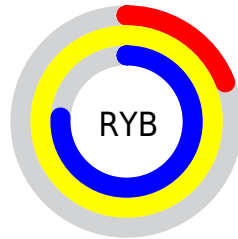
The HunterLab color **86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **45.7583, 82.2631, -92.9492**, and the grayscale version is **70.9697, -3.7868, 3.8559**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.3184, -47.5436, 44.7585**, and **63.2725, -53.8436, 38.0456** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.8767, -66.9015, 51.2036**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.4367, -59.9231, 48.4944**.

Distribution



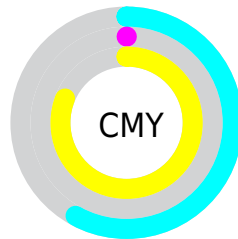
- Red (42%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (19%)



- Red (19%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025 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 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

86.5572, -63.8765,
50.3025

86.5572, -63.8765,
50.3025

218.5516,
-98.7143, 89.1983

74.5310, -59.3738,
45.2615

112.3394,
-72.3659, 59.8325

63.1199, -54.6531,
40.0102

126.0464,
-76.4041, 64.3627

52.3591, -49.6654,
34.5321

140.2696,
-80.3301, 68.7594

42.2906, -44.3442,
28.9381

154.9909,
-84.1587, 73.0376

32.9658, -38.5968,
23.0760

170.1939,
-87.9020, 77.2100

24.4494, -32.2899,
17.1146


185.8639,

16.8272, -26.4469,


-91.5702, 81.2879


11.7791


201.9872,
-95.1719, 85.2812


 10.2198, -17.8846,
7.1538


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 86.5572, -63.8765,
50.3025


 86.5572, -63.8765,
50.3025


 85.8767, -66.9015,
51.2036

 87.4367, -59.9231,
48.4944

 85.4237, -68.8822,
51.4318

 88.5269, -55.0075,
45.6793

 89.8354, -49.1258,
41.7991

 91.3665, -42.2991,
36.8321

■ 93.1212, -34.5683,
30.7853

■ 95.0983, -25.9894,
23.6889

■ 97.2942, -16.6289,
15.5907

■ 99.7038, -6.5594,
6.5516

■ 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.



86.5573, -25.8813, 56.1815



86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025



86.5573, -82.6485, 29.2807

Triad

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



86.5573, -63.8763, 50.3018



86.5573, -33.4437, -150.7641



86.5573, 120.7594, 23.4084

Complementary

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



86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025



45.7583, 82.2631, -92.9492

Split Complementary

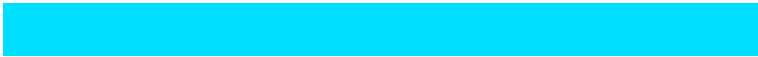
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



86.5573, 117.3097, -30.1947



86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025



86.5573, 18.9079, -156.1100

Square

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



86.5573, -63.8763, 50.3018



86.5573, -68.2459, -91.2710



86.5573, 76.6833, -103.1890



86.5573, 85.2005, 48.2475

Rectangle

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



86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025



86.5573, -85.4175, 0.2612



86.5573, 76.6833, -103.1890



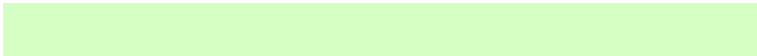
86.5573, 124.3310, 8.9374

Sweetspot

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



86.5573, -63.8763, 50.3018



94.5169, -28.4973, 25.7993



77.1820, 5.5962, 45.5082



43.4005, -14.6040, 13.1127

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.5573, -63.8763, 50.3018



85.5649, -68.2656, 51.3774



85.3679, -68.2655, 44.7816



45.1919, -6.9381, 6.5448



61.8022, -49.5673, 37.2145



19.4214, -14.8907, 11.7067

Inverse Universe

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



45.7583, 82.2631, -92.9492



41.8232, 87.8656, -106.8098



53.1126, 89.8266, -36.4203



42.4505, 2.4497, -2.0821



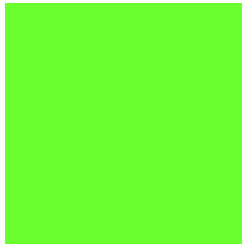
29.9866, 63.9335, -78.1461



9.6512, 20.3338, -23.2664

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

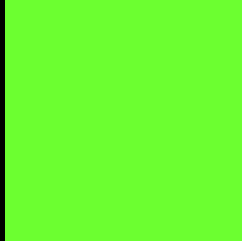
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

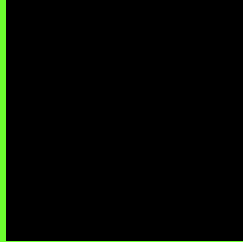
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025.

-63.8765, 50.3025.

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

86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025

Protanopia

85.6958, -11.3385, 51.2180

Deuteranopia

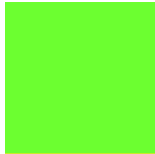
85.7288, 1.0851, 29.2042



Tritanopia

86.2924, -24.2447, -12.2548

Trichromacy



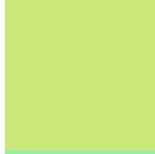
Original Color

86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025



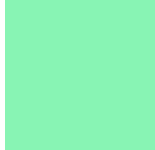
Protanomaly

84.6955, -35.0467, 49.9755



Deuteranomaly

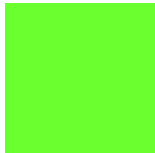
84.3142, -28.1799, 38.7403



Tritanomaly

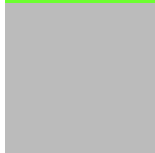
85.5751, -43.9137, 22.0452

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025



Achromatopsia

70.4935, -3.7614, 3.8300



Achromatomaly

74.9224, -30.8410, 27.1943

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025 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(108, 255, 48)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(108, 255, 48)  
}
```

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(108, 255, 48) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(108, 255, 48) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025 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(108, 255, 48) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(108, 255, 48) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(108, 255, 48)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(108, 255, 48); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 255, 48);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(108, 255,  
48) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.5572, -63.8765, 50.3025 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(108, 255, 48) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(108,  
255, 48) }
```

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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