

Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.5880, -50.2033,
46.4477)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(86.5880, -50.2033,
46.4477) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(86.5880,
-50.2033, 46.4477)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DF856
RGB	157, 248, 86
RGB Percent	62%, 97%, 34%
CMY	0.3843, 0.0274, 0.6627
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 0.65, 0.03
HSL	94°, 92%, 65%
HSV	94°, 65%, 97%
XYZ	49.1518, 74.9748, 20.6852
YIQ	202.3230, -2.2340, -69.6740

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

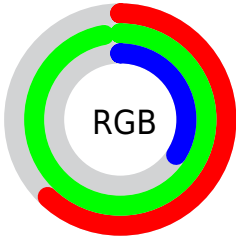
Format	Color
RYB	86, 248, 177
Decimal	10352726
CIELab	89.38, -52.90, 66.72
CIELCh	89, 85.145, 128.410
Yxy	74.9781, 0.3394, 0.5177
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288542806 (0xFF9DF856)
YUV	202.3230, -57.3472, -39.7483
Hunter-Lab	86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477

Details

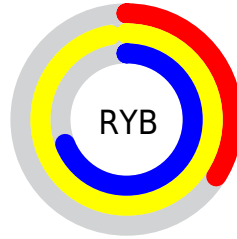
The HunterLab color **86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **47.7310, 60.0990, -79.8548**, and the grayscale version is **77.2291, -4.1208, 4.1960**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.8466, -33.0644, 41.0811**, and **63.1734, -43.3220, 37.5476** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.6288, -54.4677, 48.7335**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.7107, -45.2116, 43.1274**.

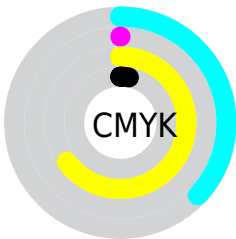
Distribution



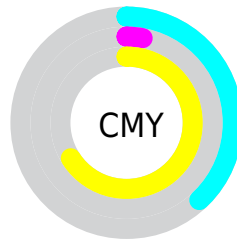
- Red (62%)
- Green (97%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (34%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (37%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (3%)





- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (3%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477 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 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.5880, -50.2033,
46.4477

 86.5880, -50.2033,
46.4477


218.5960,
-77.2638, 80.2363

 74.5620, -46.7987,
42.0897


 112.3750,
-56.6854, 54.6881


 63.1492, -43.2496,
37.5400


 126.0834,
-59.7942, 58.6099

 52.3867, -39.5238,
32.7726


 140.3079,
-62.8326, 62.4216

 42.3163, -35.5743,
27.7639

 155.0305,
-65.8106, 66.1367

 32.9894, -31.3338,
22.9439

170.2347,
-68.7365, 69.7666

 24.4708, -26.7014,
17.1296

185.9059,

 16.8461, -21.5534,

-71.6169, 73.3211

11.7923

202.0305,
-74.4577, 76.8086

■ 10.2358, -17.9126,
7.1650

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.5880, -50.2033,
46.4477

■ 86.5880, -50.2033,
46.4477

■ 85.6288, -54.4677,
48.7335

■ 87.7107, -45.2116,
43.1274

■ 84.8208, -58.0138,
50.0611


■ 88.9954, -39.4907,
38.7269

■ 84.1560, -60.8820,
50.5545


■ 90.4459, -33.0603,
33.2295


■ 83.8864, -62.0329,
50.6044

■ 92.0625, -25.9494,
26.6404

 93.8441, -18.1957,
18.9823

 95.7884, -9.8426,
10.2925

 97.7383, -1.7728,
2.8039

 97.7845, -1.6139,
2.8622

Harmonies

Analogous

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



86.5899, -16.3792, 51.9845



86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477



86.5899, -68.8299, 28.9305

Triad

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



86.5899, -50.2051, 46.4482



86.5899, -32.9744, -104.8248



86.5899, 93.1893, 15.4373

Complementary

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



86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477



47.7310, 60.0990, -79.8548

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.



86.5899, 86.3575, -29.4762



86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477



86.5899, 7.7919, -114.6359

Square

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



86.5899, -50.2051, 46.4482



86.5899, -60.3156, -59.7057



86.5899, 52.9099, -82.2452



86.5899, 70.0820, 40.7024

Rectangle

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



86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477



86.5899, -72.6979, 6.8656



86.5899, 52.9099, -82.2452



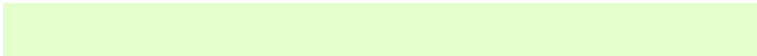
86.5899, 94.3949, 2.5044

Sweetspot

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



86.5899, -50.2051, 46.4482



95.9714, -22.6280, 23.4487



71.6452, 13.5031, 37.0970



44.1637, -11.5018, 11.8622

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.5899, -50.2051, 46.4482



88.1305, -57.3128, 50.7766



83.6222, -62.1665, 42.9134



44.3636, -6.2617, 6.5622



61.7183, -45.3231, 37.2370



18.9458, -13.1184, 11.4447

Inverse Universe

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



47.7310, 60.0990, -79.8548



42.8541, 73.2160, -103.2046



57.3581, 79.3603, -48.4053



41.3811, 1.8452, -2.2437



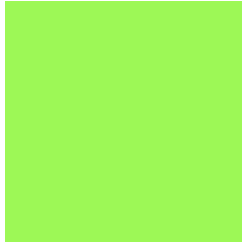
25.9337, 58.5290, -92.6731



8.2804, 18.2753, -26.3920

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

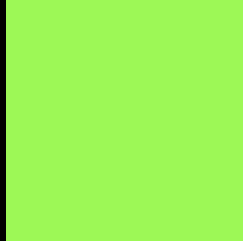
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

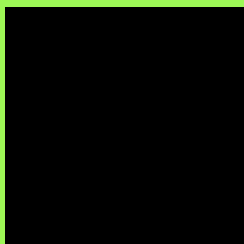
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477.



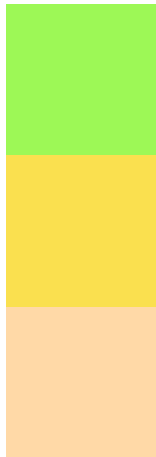
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.5880,

-50.2033, 46.4477.

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

86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477

Protanopia

86.1393, -10.8867, 47.7966

Deuteranopia

85.8346, 1.6570, 27.6667



Tritanopia

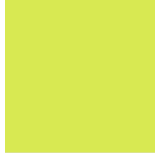
86.3146, -15.9567, -9.7844

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477



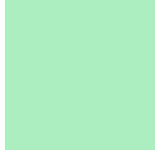
Protanomaly

85.7239, -27.2032, 46.8254



Deuteranomaly

85.0775, -19.7605, 35.3218



Tritanomaly

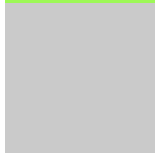
85.8378, -31.7016, 18.2921

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477



Achromatopsia

76.8517, -4.1006, 4.1755



Achromatomaly

79.7748, -23.4181, 24.0292

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477 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(157, 248, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 248, 86)  
}
```

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(157, 248, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 248, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477 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(157, 248, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 248, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 248, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 248, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 248, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 248,  
86) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.5880, -50.2033, 46.4477 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 248, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
248, 86) }
```

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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