

Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.6513, -63.0475,
51.5006)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(86.6513, -63.0475,
51.5006) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(86.7488,
-63.2238, 51.5529)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	73FF1D
RGB	115, 255, 29
RGB Percent	45%, 100%, 11%
CMY	0.5490, 0.0000, 0.8862
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.89, 0.00
HSL	97°, 100%, 56%
HSV	97°, 89%, 100%
XYZ	43.0520, 75.2535, 13.4187
YIQ	187.3760, -10.8940, -99.9660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

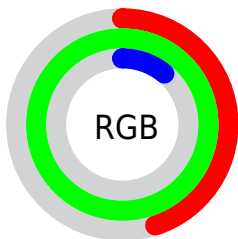
Format	Color
R _Y B	29, 255, 169
Decimal	7601949
CIE Lab	89.51, -70.80, 82.39
CIE LCh	90, 108.628, 130.675
Yxy	75.2536, 0.3268, 0.5713
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285792029 (0xFF73FF1D)
YUV	187.3760, -78.0794, -63.4738
Hunter-Lab	86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529

Details

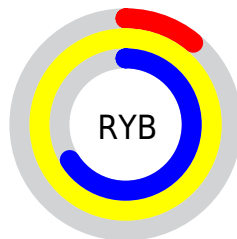
The HunterLab color $86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $66FF00$. The color can be described as dark washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be $40.6652, 81.8356, -111.4479$, and the grayscale version is $70.9742, -3.7870, 3.8562$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $90.5886, -46.7099, 46.7753$, and $63.4607, -53.0403, 38.1756$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $86.1346, -65.8797, 51.8529$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $87.5216, -59.8217, 50.4755$.

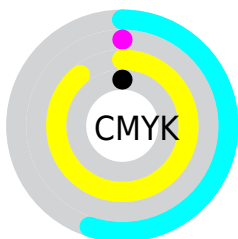
Distribution



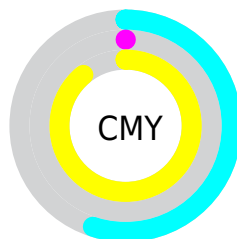
- Red (45%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (66%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529 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 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.7488, -63.2238,
51.5529


 86.7488, -63.2238,
51.5529


218.8124,
-97.6120, 92.2312

 74.7132, -58.7856,
46.2807


 112.5483,
-71.5957, 61.5269


 63.2923, -54.1344,
40.7954


 126.2635,
-75.5799, 66.2685


 52.5211, -49.2220,
35.0860


 140.4946,
-79.4546, 70.8694

 42.4415, -43.9834,
29.4181

 155.2235,
-83.2342, 75.3447

 33.1047, -38.3275,
23.1733

 170.4339,
-86.9305, 79.7076

 24.5752, -32.1232,
17.2026


 186.1110,

 16.9383, -26.2199,


-90.5535, 83.9698


11.8568


202.2413,
-94.1116, 88.1413


 10.3139, -18.0492,
7.2197


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 86.7488, -63.2238,
51.5529


 86.7488, -63.2238,
51.5529


 86.1346, -65.8797,
51.8529

 87.5216, -59.8217,
50.4755

 86.0596, -66.2030,
51.8706

 88.4676, -55.6110,
48.4511

 89.5953, -50.5693,
45.3862

 90.9102, -44.6973,
41.2277

■ 92.4152, -38.0143,
35.9538

■ 94.1108, -30.5539,
29.5683

■ 95.9958, -22.3608,
22.0957

■ 98.0674, -13.4874,
13.5767

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.



86.7488, -23.3166, 56.7732



86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529



86.7488, -83.4060, 31.7930

Triad

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



86.7488, -63.2235, 51.5521



86.7488, -36.8474, -153.3108



86.7488, 125.2301, 21.3253

Complementary

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



86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529



40.6652, 81.8356, -111.4479

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.



86.7488, 119.0008, -35.4700



86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529



86.7488, 15.7785, -163.0279

Square

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



86.7488, -63.2235, 51.5521



86.7488, -71.0026, -89.4127



86.7488, 75.3576, -111.0230



86.7488, 90.7139, 47.9619

Rectangle

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



86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529



86.7488, -86.9056, 3.5322



86.7488, 75.3576, -111.0230



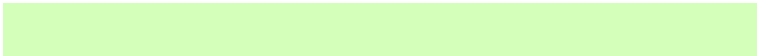
86.7488, 128.0106, 5.8952

Sweetspot

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



86.7488, -63.2235, 51.5521



94.4034, -29.2746, 28.4303



70.3507, 17.7914, 42.6806



43.3928, -14.7804, 14.2471

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.7488, -63.2235, 51.5521



86.0596, -66.2030, 51.8706



84.8887, -70.8250, 48.5100



45.2823, -6.6148, 6.6485



62.2721, -47.5899, 37.5386



19.5857, -14.2053, 11.8199

Inverse Universe

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



40.6652, 81.8356, -111.4479



38.0615, 84.1503, -122.4478



52.7033, 96.6618, -48.9254



42.3497, 2.1100, -2.2175



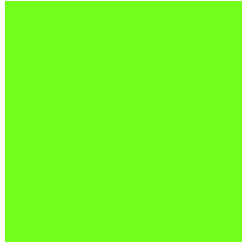
27.6732, 61.0235, -87.7934



8.9910, 19.4827, -25.8594

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

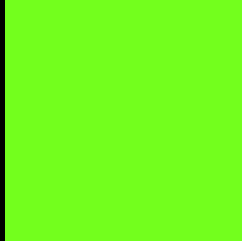
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

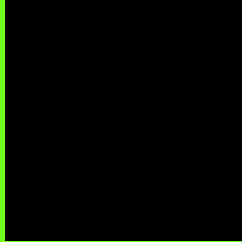
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.7488,

-63.2238, 51.5529.

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

86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529

Protanopia

86.0489, -11.8205, 52.4782

Deuteranopia

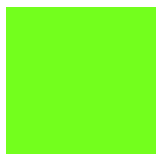
85.7707, 1.3114, 28.5960



Tritanopia

86.5195, -23.4041, -11.9295

Trichromacy



Original Color

86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529



Protanomaly

84.8689, -34.5232, 51.1958



Deuteranomaly

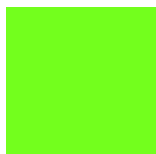
84.3961, -28.0413, 40.1189



Tritanomaly

85.6628, -43.8929, 24.6531

Monochromacy



Original Color

86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529



Achromatopsia

70.4935, -3.7614, 3.8300



Achromatomaly

75.0172, -30.6988, 28.9963

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529 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(115, 255, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(115, 255, 29)  
}
```

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(115, 255, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(115, 255, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529 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(115, 255, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(115, 255, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(115, 255, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(115, 255, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 255, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(115, 255,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.7488, -63.2238, 51.5529 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(115, 255, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(115,  
255, 29) }
```

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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