

Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.7658, -61.2878,
37.1047)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(86.7658, -61.2878,
37.1047) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(86.7848,
-61.1934, 36.9963)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	58FF86
RGB	88, 255, 134
RGB Percent	35%, 100%, 53%
CMY	0.6549, 0.0000, 0.4745
CMYK	0.65, 0.00, 0.47, 0.00
HSL	137°, 100%, 67%
HSV	137°, 65%, 100%
XYZ	44.0877, 75.3160, 34.7682
YIQ	191.2730, -60.6910, -73.0350

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

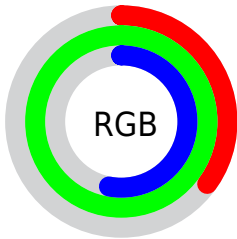
Format	Color
RYB	88, 219, 255
Decimal	5832582
CIELab	89.54, -67.87, 45.26
CIELCh	90, 81.580, 146.299
Yxy	75.3161, 0.2860, 0.4885
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284022662 (0xFF58FF86)
YUV	191.2730, -28.2356, -90.5704
Hunter-Lab	86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963

Details

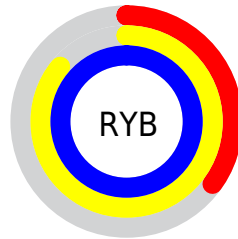
The HunterLab color **86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **57.3090, 74.8746, -25.7815**, and the grayscale version is **72.4298, -3.8647, 3.9352**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **90.5893, -43.7107, 23.5455**, and **63.6724, -51.1834, 30.9053** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.9130, -65.3638, 40.4912**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **87.9471, -55.7916, 33.0505**.

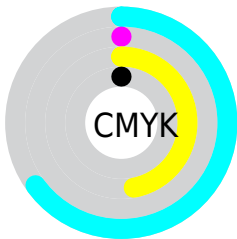
Distribution



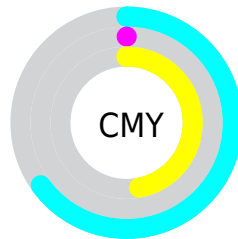
- Red (35%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (53%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (65%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963 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 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 86.7848, -61.1934,
36.9963

 86.7848, -61.1934,
36.9963


218.8615,
-94.3612, 61.5237


 74.7475, -56.9272,
33.9184


 112.5876,
-69.2494, 42.8565


 63.3248, -52.4601,
30.7167


 126.3044,
-73.0877, 45.6707

 52.5516, -47.7461,
27.3632


 140.5369,
-76.8231, 48.4231

 42.4699, -42.7230,
23.8236

 155.2672,
-80.4693, 51.1225

 33.1308, -37.3034,
20.0556

170.4790,
-84.0375, 53.7765

 24.5989, -31.3606,
16.2641

186.1574,

 16.9592, -25.4756,

-87.5371, 56.3913

11.8714

202.2891,
-90.9761, 58.9722

■ 10.3316, -18.0803,
7.2321

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.7848, -61.1934,
36.9963

■ 86.7848, -61.1934,
36.9963

■ 85.9130, -65.3638,
40.4912

■ 87.9471, -55.7916,
33.0505

■ 85.3097, -68.3522,
43.5020


■ 89.4135, -49.1617,
28.7025


■ 84.9429, -70.2661,
46.0044

■ 91.1915, -41.3455,
24.0064

■ 84.8323, -70.8699,
46.9548

■ 93.2829, -32.4177,
19.0225

 95.6845, -22.4755,
13.8122

 98.3896, -11.6305,
8.4353

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.



86.7849, -37.0165, 48.7635



86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963



86.7849, -70.3802, 9.4480

Triad

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



86.7849, -61.1928, 36.9955



86.7849, -9.6889, -109.1295



86.7849, 78.4060, 31.9172

Complementary

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



86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963



57.3090, 74.8746, -25.7815

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.



86.7849, 89.4014, -0.2816



86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963



86.7849, 33.3230, -93.6167

Square

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



86.7849, -61.1928, 36.9955



86.7849, -44.3582, -84.2542



86.7849, 71.5859, -48.3481



86.7849, 43.8341, 46.9383

Rectangle

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



86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963



86.7849, -68.3284, -19.1968



86.7849, 71.5859, -48.3481



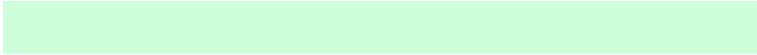
86.7849, 85.2301, 23.3227

Sweetspot

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



86.7849, -61.1928, 36.9955



94.5631, -27.0788, 16.1865



92.7335, -38.6430, 50.5622



43.4406, -13.8098, 8.1641

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



86.7849, -61.1928, 36.9955



85.6720, -66.5435, 41.6049



88.6309, -50.0076, 10.2641



45.0004, -7.4421, 4.9089



61.3391, -51.1193, 33.6833



19.1857, -15.6656, 9.8371

Inverse Universe

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



57.3090, 74.8746, -25.7815



52.9186, 85.8507, -26.7745



54.5631, 63.3713, 12.9245



42.6731, 2.9855, -0.1413



36.0004, 66.7946, -16.6034



11.3154, 21.1344, -6.3039

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963 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 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

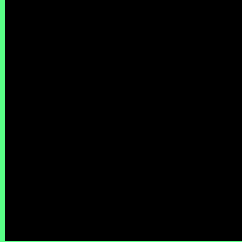
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963.



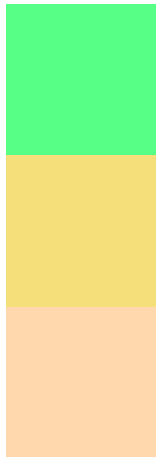
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 86.7848,

-61.1934, 36.9963.

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

86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963

Protanopia

85.8009, -9.4770, 39.7553

Deuteranopia

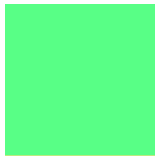
85.6900, 3.0161, 25.1473



Tritanopia

86.3551, -25.7404, -12.1951

Trichromacy



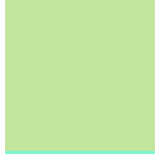
Original Color

86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963



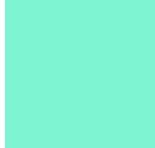
Protanomaly

84.6406, -33.6530, 37.5011



Deuteranomaly

84.0037, -26.3054, 28.1512



Tritanomaly

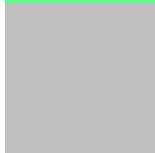
85.9303, -40.8796, 9.7122

Monochromacy



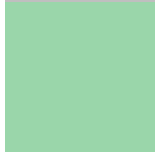
Original Color

86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963



Achromatopsia

72.1800, -3.8513, 3.9217



Achromatomaly

76.0693, -28.3982, 16.7349

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963 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(88, 255, 134)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(88, 255, 134)  
}
```

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(88, 255, 134) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(88, 255, 134) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963 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(88, 255, 134) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(88, 255, 134) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(88, 255, 134)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(88, 255, 134); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 255, 134);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(88, 255,  
134) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 86.7848, -61.1934, 36.9963 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(88, 255, 134) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(88, 255,  
134) }
```

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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