

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(86.9668, -50.7255,  
38.1005)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(86.9668, -50.7255,  
38.1005) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.0916,  
-50.7314, 38.1592)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8FFA83
RGB	143, 250, 131
RGB Percent	56%, 98%, 51%
CMY	0.4392, 0.0196, 0.4863
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.48, 0.02
HSL	114°, 92%, 75%
HSV	114°, 48%, 98%
XYZ	49.6100, 75.8495, 33.4983
YIQ	204.4410, -25.5730, -59.6930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

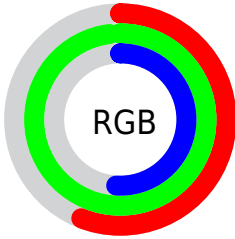
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	131, 250, 238
Decimal	9435779
CIELab	89.79, -53.42, 47.38
CIELCh	90, 71.401, 138.426
Yxy	75.8527, 0.3121, 0.4772
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287625859 (0xFF8FFA83)
YUV	204.4410, -36.2064, -53.8838
Hunter-Lab	87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592

# Details

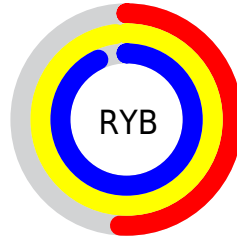
The HunterLab color **87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **64.2762, 55.9053, -42.8447**, and the grayscale version is **78.0543, -4.1648, 4.2408**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.5322, -32.5522, 27.6168**, and **63.6984, -43.9339, 31.7726** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **85.7002, -57.0663, 42.3750**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7838, -43.1748, 32.9472**.

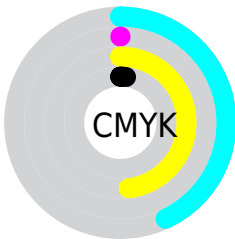
# Distribution



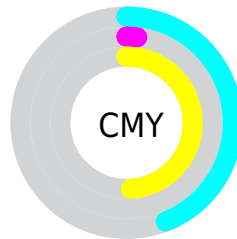
- Red (56%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (51%)



- Red (51%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (43%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (48%)
- Black (2%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (49%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592 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 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.0916, -50.7314,  
38.1592

87.0916, -50.7314,  
38.1592

219.2814,  
-77.9767, 63.5681

75.0411, -47.3026,  
34.9605

112.9241,  
-57.2588, 44.2469

63.6026, -43.7288,  
31.6295

126.6540,  
-60.3892, 47.1663

52.8127, -39.9774,  
28.1391

140.8992,  
-63.4486, 50.0192

42.7132, -36.0017,  
24.4547

155.6418,  
-66.4471, 52.8150

33.3548, -31.7347,  
20.5348

170.8654,  
-69.3928, 55.5617

24.8017, -27.0761,  
16.6954

186.5553,

17.1385, -21.8841,

-72.2926, 58.2659

11.9969

202.6981,  
-75.1523, 60.9331

■ 10.4837, -18.3464,  
7.3386

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.0916, -50.7314,  
38.1592

■ 87.0916, -50.7314,  
38.1592

■ 85.7002, -57.0663,  
42.3750

■ 88.7838, -43.1748,  
32.9472

■ 84.5974, -62.1397,  
45.5846

■ 90.7728, -34.4600,  
26.7750

■ 83.7725, -65.9593,  
47.8174

■ 93.0575, -24.6809,  
19.7039

■ 83.2059, -68.5800,  
49.1467

■ 95.6317, -13.9451,  
11.8099

■ 82.8689, -70.1191,  
49.7126

■ 98.4145, -2.6807,  
3.5991

■ 82.8152, -70.3645,  
49.7985

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



87.0934, -25.5236, 46.9991



87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592



87.0934, -62.7534, 16.9746

# Triad

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



87.0934, -50.7329, 38.1598



87.0934, -18.1444, -87.9229



87.0934, 71.4670, 23.1355

# Complementary

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



87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592



64.2762, 55.9053, -42.8447

# Split Complementary

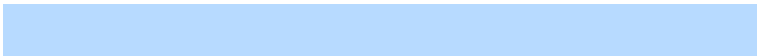
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.0934, 74.3118, -9.5738



87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592



87.0934, 18.3918, -84.0470

# Square

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



87.0934, -50.7329, 38.1598



87.0934, -46.0912, -60.5330



87.0934, 53.5947, -51.4414



87.0934, 46.3593, 41.0833



# Rectangle

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



87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592



87.0934, -63.2270, -5.5007



87.0934, 53.5947, -51.4414



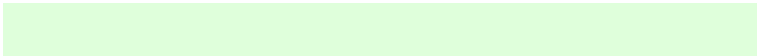
87.0934, 75.1936, 13.8721

# Sweetspot

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



87.0934, -50.7329, 38.1598



96.0845, -21.4122, 17.3499



90.5673, -13.5258, 41.5125



44.1973, -10.9806, 8.8138

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.0934, -50.7329, 38.1598



87.7188, -58.0470, 43.1322



87.3836, -47.8324, 24.9201



44.0374, -7.4296, 6.1876



60.3365, -51.1478, 36.2836



18.4355, -15.2534, 11.0929



# Inverse Universe

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



64.2762, 55.9053, -42.8447



60.7309, 69.0178, -53.7328



63.9817, 51.2066, -12.8421



41.7498, 3.0860, -1.7495



34.8870, 70.2390, -58.8035

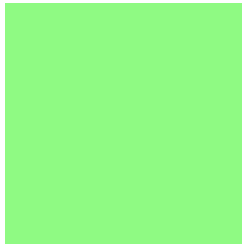


10.7338, 21.5409, -17.5513



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

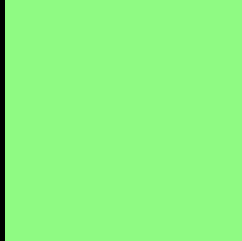
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

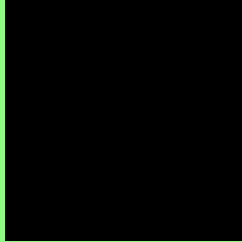
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592.

-50.7314, 38.1592.

# 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

87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592

### Protanopia

86.6197, -9.8147, 40.5998

### Deuteranopia

86.3581, 2.3406, 24.6970



## Tritanopia

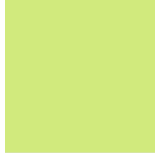
86.8484, -20.4824, -11.4302

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592



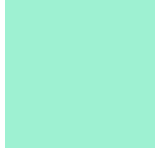
## Protanomaly

85.9544, -27.0259, 39.1084



## Deuteranomaly

85.6900, -20.0279, 29.4398



## Tritanomaly

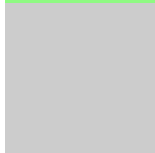
86.5060, -33.3799, 10.9303

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592



## Achromatopsia

77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



## Achromatomaly

80.5185, -23.2272, 18.5799

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592 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(143, 250, 131)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(143, 250, 131)  
}
```

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(143, 250, 131) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(143, 250, 131) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592 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(143, 250, 131) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(143, 250, 131) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(143, 250, 131)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(143, 250, 131); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 250, 131);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(143, 250,  
131) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.0916, -50.7314, 38.1592 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(143, 250, 131) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(143,  
250, 131) }
```

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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