

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1590, -60.7724,  
46.0084)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.1590, -60.7724,  
46.0084) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1615,  
-60.7693, 46.0648)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	74FF5A
RGB	116, 255, 90
RGB Percent	45%, 100%, 35%
CMY	0.5451, 0.0000, 0.6470
CMYK	0.55, 0.00, 0.65, 0.00
HSL	111°, 100%, 68%
HSV	111°, 65%, 100%
XYZ	44.8080, 75.9713, 21.9752
YIQ	194.6290, -29.8790, -80.7830

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

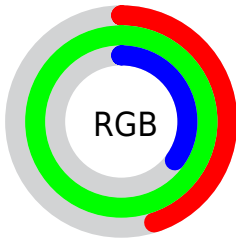
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	90, 255, 229
Decimal	7667546
CIELab	89.85, -67.09, 65.18
CIELCh	90, 93.535, 135.829
Yxy	75.9713, 0.3139, 0.5322
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285857626 (0xFF74FF5A)
YUV	194.6290, -51.5821, -68.9576
Hunter-Lab	87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648

# Details

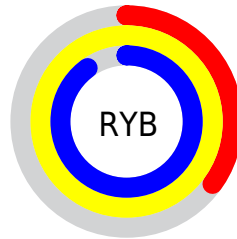
The HunterLab color **87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF66**. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **55.8499, 74.9185, -64.7091**, and the grayscale version is **73.9371, -3.9451, 4.0171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.1374, -43.3302, 37.7086**, and **63.6427, -52.1419, 37.3375** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.1993, -65.1819, 48.5861**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.3905, -55.1657, 42.5177**.

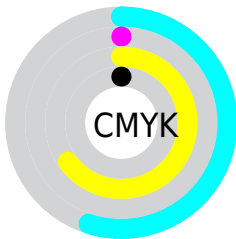
# Distribution



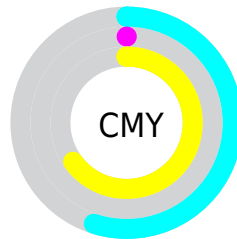
- Red (45%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (35%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (90%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (55%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (65%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648 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 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1615, -60.7693,  
46.0648

87.1615, -60.7693,  
46.0648

219.3740,  
-93.5894, 79.1371

75.1059, -56.5544,  
41.8054

112.9984,  
-68.7334, 54.1187

63.6639, -52.1427,  
37.3604

126.7312,  
-72.5298, 57.9545

52.8704, -47.4894,  
32.7018

140.9792,  
-76.2254, 61.6843

42.7669, -42.5337,  
27.8038

155.7244,  
-79.8338, 65.3210

33.4042, -37.1901,  
22.9456

170.9506,  
-83.3658, 68.8758

24.8465, -31.3346,  
17.3926

186.6431,

17.1781, -25.3805,

-86.8308, 72.3582

12.0247

202.7883,  
-90.2364, 75.7763

■ 10.5173, -18.4053,  
7.3621

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1615, -60.7693,  
46.0648

■ 87.1615, -60.7693,  
46.0648

■ 86.1993, -65.1819,  
48.5861

■ 88.3905, -55.1657,  
42.5177

■ 85.4894, -68.4328,  
50.1486

■ 89.8947, -48.3840,  
37.9241

■ 85.0110, -70.5979,  
50.8698

■ 91.6782, -40.4682,  
32.2944

■ 84.8379, -71.3712,  
51.0272

■ 93.7405, -31.4887,  
25.6674

■ 96.0780, -21.5339,  
18.1026

■ 98.6839, -10.7034,  
9.6736

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.



87.1615, -28.1024, 53.6846



87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648



87.1615, -76.4720, 23.3795

# Triad

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



87.1615, -60.7689, 46.0640



87.1615, -25.8232, -127.7354



87.1615, 101.2418, 25.1985

# Complementary

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



87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648



55.8499, 74.9185, -64.7091

# 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.



87.1615, 102.2193, -19.2064



87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648



87.1615, 21.5663, -126.2874

# Square

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



87.1615, -60.7689, 46.0640



87.1615, -59.4086, -82.9228



87.1615, 70.6442, -79.6375



87.1615, 68.2050, 46.7837



# Rectangle

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



87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648



87.1615, -77.9374, -4.5076



87.1615, 70.6442, -79.6375



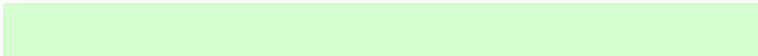
87.1615, 105.5353, 13.0817

# Sweetspot

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



87.1615, -60.7689, 46.0640



95.0404, -25.9241, 21.4631



87.8697, -10.1671, 47.4393



43.6633, -13.3026, 10.9225

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.1615, -60.7689, 46.0640



85.9383, -66.3792, 49.2026



87.0278, -59.8198, 34.3278



45.0616, -7.4050, 6.3952



61.3586, -51.4505, 36.9081



19.2444, -15.6365, 11.5846



# Inverse Universe

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



55.8499, 74.9185, -64.7091



50.8444, 86.9269, -77.4707



57.2219, 72.4355, -20.0917



42.5992, 2.9496, -1.8830



33.7075, 68.9170, -64.9762

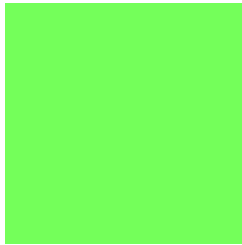


10.6934, 21.7477, -19.7174



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

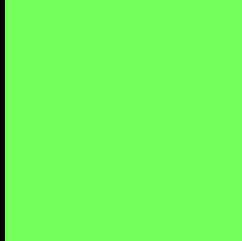
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

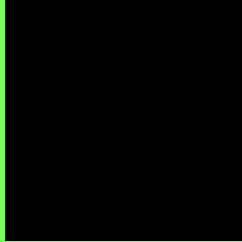
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

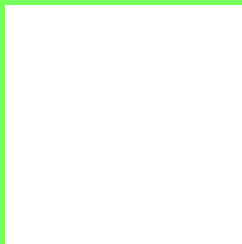
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648.



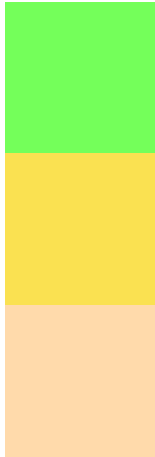
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1615,

-60.7693, 46.0648.

# 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

87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648

### Protanopia

86.4688, -11.2871, 47.7463

### Deuteranopia

86.2224, 1.6080, 26.6646



## Tritanopia

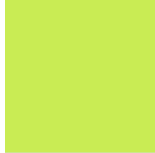
86.6945, -22.7583, -11.6796

# Trichromacy



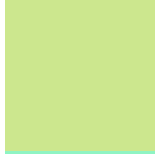
## Original Color

87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648



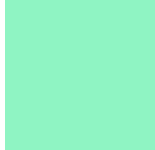
## Protanomaly

85.4684, -33.2761, 46.2642



## Deuteranomaly

84.8187, -25.6144, 33.9277



## Tritanomaly

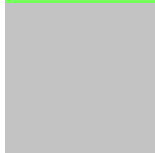
86.3025, -40.3155, 17.0036

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648



## Achromatopsia

73.8732, -3.9417, 4.0137



## Achromatomaly

77.5674, -28.4494, 22.9166

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648 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(116, 255, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(116, 255, 90)  
}
```

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(116, 255, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(116, 255, 90) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648 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(116, 255, 90) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(116, 255, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(116, 255, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(116, 255, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 255, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(116, 255,  
90) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1615, -60.7693, 46.0648 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(116, 255, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(116,  
255, 90) }
```

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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