

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1627, -54.6558,
41.5131)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.1627, -54.6558,
41.5131) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(87.1494,
-54.6187, 41.5038)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	86FC74
RGB	134, 252, 116
RGB Percent	53%, 99%, 45%
CMY	0.4745, 0.0117, 0.5451
CMYK	0.47, 0.00, 0.54, 0.01
HSL	112°, 96%, 72%
HSV	112°, 54%, 99%
XYZ	47.7944, 75.9502, 28.6639
YIQ	201.2140, -26.6720, -67.3120

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

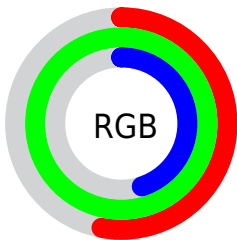
Format	Color
RYB	116, 252, 234
Decimal	8846452
CIELab	89.84, -58.59, 54.30
CIElCh	90, 79.879, 137.178
Yxy	75.9534, 0.3136, 0.4983
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287036532 (0xFF86FC74)
YUV	201.2140, -42.0105, -58.9467
Hunter-Lab	87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038

Details

The HunterLab color $87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99FF66$. A complement of this color would be $60.8392, 62.9728, -51.1630$, and the grayscale version is $76.6996, -4.0925, 4.1672$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $92.6271, -36.6385, 31.7734$, and $63.4894, -46.9096, 34.0447$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $85.9241, -60.2258, 45.0927$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $88.6610, -47.8095, 36.8907$.

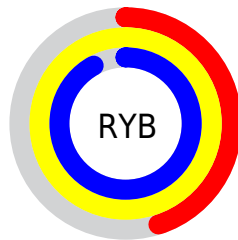
Distribution



Red (53%)

Green (99%)

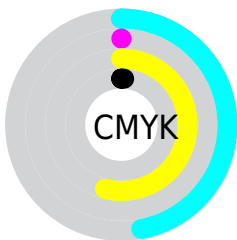
Blue (45%)



Red (45%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (92%)

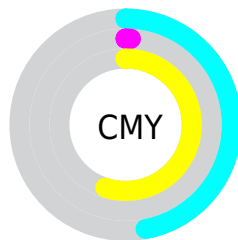


Cyan (47%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (54%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (47%)

Magenta (1%)

Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038 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 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.1494, -54.6187,
41.5038

87.1494, -54.6187,
41.5038

219.3600,
-83.9552, 69.8592

75.0961, -50.8963,
37.8944

112.9872,
-61.6849, 48.3506

63.6546, -47.0089,
34.1293

126.7195,
-65.0649, 51.6226

52.8616, -42.9199,
30.1799

140.9671,
-68.3629, 54.8124

42.7587, -38.5774,
26.0121

155.7119,
-71.5901, 57.9311

33.3968, -33.9071,
21.5906

170.9377,
-74.7558, 60.9879

24.8397, -28.7991,
17.3878


186.6298,

17.1721, -23.2205,


-77.8677, 63.9906


12.0205


202.7747,
-80.9323, 66.9458


 10.5122, -18.3964,
7.3585


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 87.1494, -54.6187,
41.5038


 87.1494, -54.6187,
41.5038


 85.9241, -60.2258,
45.0927


 88.6610, -47.8095,
36.8907


 84.9705, -64.6138,
47.6734


 90.4574, -39.8412,
31.2679


 84.2754, -67.8134,
49.3052


 92.5399, -30.7896,
24.6793

 83.8167, -69.9040,
50.0986

 94.9045, -20.7480,
17.1881

 83.6379, -70.7083,
50.2994

 97.5441, -9.8211,
8.8710

 99.0474, -3.7456,
4.3346

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.1512, -26.4282, 49.9271



87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038



87.1512, -68.1939, 19.5994

Triad

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



87.1512, -54.6202, 41.5044



87.1512, -21.2305, -102.4244



87.1512, 82.6564, 23.8657

Complementary

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



87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038



60.8392, 62.9728, -51.1630

Split Complementary

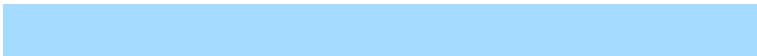
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.1512, 84.7445, -13.2975



87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038



87.1512, 19.4910, -99.4831

Square

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



87.1512, -54.6202, 41.5044



87.1512, -51.4148, -68.7108



87.1512, 59.9434, -61.9031



87.1512, 54.6721, 43.3989

Rectangle

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



87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038



87.1512, -69.1039, -5.0024



87.1512, 59.9434, -61.9031



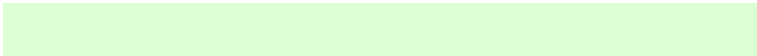
87.1512, 86.5694, 13.4802

Sweetspot

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



87.1512, -54.6202, 41.5044



95.6757, -23.1837, 19.0419



89.8498, -12.8366, 44.2364



44.0304, -11.7134, 9.5495

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



87.1512, -54.6202, 41.5044



86.9695, -61.5764, 46.0314



87.2271, -52.6078, 28.3482



44.0673, -7.3220, 6.2221



60.3925, -50.9087, 36.3223



18.4693, -15.1102, 11.1161

Inverse Universe

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



60.8392, 62.9728, -51.1630



56.3394, 76.5155, -63.5068



61.2037, 59.3365, -15.4608



41.7148, 2.9688, -1.7962



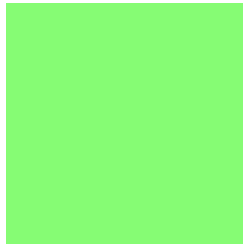
33.9484, 68.9216, -61.6593



10.4820, 21.1855, -18.3024

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

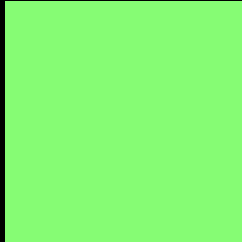
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

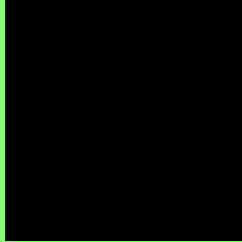
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

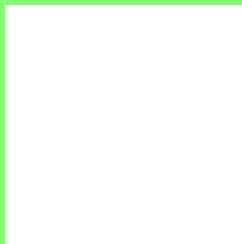
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038.



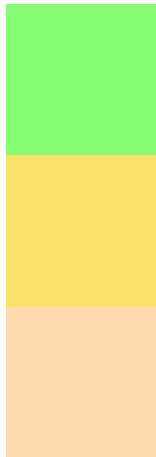
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038.

-54.6187, 41.5038.

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

87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038

Protanopia

86.6324, -10.1664, 43.6847

Deuteranopia

86.2895, 1.9705, 25.6910



Tritanopia

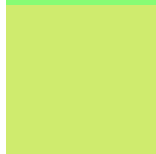
86.9948, -21.6530, -11.2518

Trichromacy



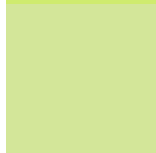
Original Color

87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038



Protanomaly

85.9115, -29.3077, 42.2445



Deuteranomaly

85.2892, -21.7776, 31.2234



Tritanomaly

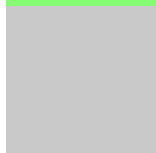
86.3922, -35.9195, 13.4002

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038



Achromatopsia

76.4250, -4.0778, 4.1523



Achromatomaly

79.6466, -25.1269, 20.3278

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038 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(134, 252, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(134, 252, 116)  
}
```

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(134, 252, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(134, 252, 116) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038 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(134, 252, 116) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(134, 252, 116) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(134, 252, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(134, 252, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 252, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(134, 252,  
116) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1494, -54.6187, 41.5038 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(134, 252, 116) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(134,  
252, 116) }
```

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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