

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1650, -61.2956,
50.2591)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.1650, -61.2956,
50.2591) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(87.1764,
-61.2489, 50.2718)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BFF36
RGB	123, 255, 54
RGB Percent	48%, 100%, 21%
CMY	0.5176, 0.0000, 0.7882
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.79, 0.00
HSL	99°, 100%, 61%
HSV	99°, 79%, 100%
XYZ	44.5942, 75.9972, 15.8086
YIQ	192.6180, -14.1510, -90.4950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

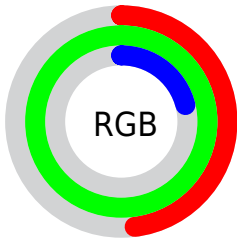
Format	Color
RYB	54, 255, 186
Decimal	8126262
CIELab	89.86, -67.76, 77.39
CIELCh	90, 102.866, 131.203
Yxy	75.9973, 0.3269, 0.5572
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286316342 (0xFF7BFF36)
YUV	192.6180, -68.3387, -61.0550
Hunter-Lab	87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718

Details

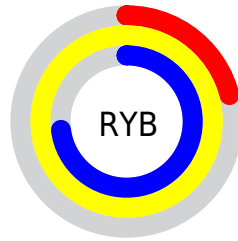
The HunterLab color **87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **45.0550, 78.1279, -95.3683**, and the grayscale version is **73.1489, -3.9030, 3.9743**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.2250, -43.8814, 44.7054**, and **63.7466, -51.8252, 38.3731** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4210, -64.5911, 51.3456**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1166, -57.0454, 48.2555**.

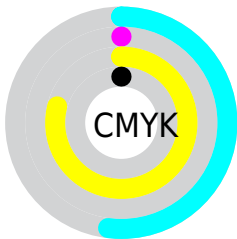
Distribution



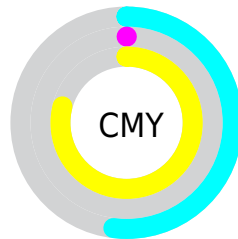
- Red (48%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (21%)



- Red (21%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (79%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718 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 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.1764, -61.2489,
50.2718

87.1764, -61.2489,
50.2718

219.3943,
-94.3462, 88.7110

75.1201, -56.9951,
45.2938

113.0147,
-69.2847, 59.6836

63.6773, -52.5419,
40.1076

126.7481,
-73.1141, 64.1588

52.8830, -47.8438,
34.6951

140.9967,
-76.8414, 68.5030

42.7786, -42.8396,
29.1148

155.7425,
-80.4800, 72.7310

33.4151, -37.4430,
23.3905

170.9693,
-84.0412, 76.8554

24.8563, -31.5289,
17.3994

186.6623,

17.1868, -25.5553,

-87.5342, 80.8874

12.0307

202.8081,
-90.9670, 84.8364

■ 10.5247, -18.4182,
7.3673

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.1764, -61.2489,
50.2718

■ 87.1764, -61.2489,
50.2718

■ 86.4210, -64.5911,
51.3456

■ 88.1166, -57.0454,
48.2555

■ 85.8344, -67.1414,
51.6557

■ 89.2510, -51.9577,
45.2066

■ 85.7740, -67.4035,
51.6735

■ 90.5854, -45.9874,
41.0727

■ 92.1229, -39.1565,
35.8348

■ 93.8639, -31.5031,
29.5000

■ 95.8072, -23.0775,
22.0967

■ 97.9493, -13.9382,
13.6699

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.



87.1765, -23.2526, 55.9926



87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718



87.1765, -80.5799, 30.1747

Triad

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



87.1765, -61.2486, 50.2711



87.1765, -34.6025, -141.9475



87.1765, 116.7679, 21.2828

Complementary

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



87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718



45.0550, 78.1279, -95.3683

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.



87.1765, 111.6875, -31.8200



87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718



87.1765, 15.6428, -149.7148

Square

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



87.1765, -61.2486, 50.2711



87.1765, -67.8731, -84.0898



87.1765, 71.5076, -101.4982



87.1765, 84.0918, 47.0361

Rectangle

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



87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718



87.1765, -83.8172, 2.7230



87.1765, 71.5076, -101.4982



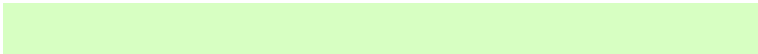
87.1765, 119.5874, 6.7202

Sweetspot

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



87.1765, -61.2486, 50.2711



94.7755, -27.5350, 26.0627



74.8862, 10.0177, 43.5558



43.5336, -14.1040, 13.2444

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



87.1765, -61.2486, 50.2711



86.0406, -66.2497, 51.6014



85.4091, -68.1917, 45.5898



45.2451, -6.7479, 6.6058



62.0619, -48.4723, 37.3936



19.5138, -14.5042, 11.7704

Inverse Universe

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



45.0550, 78.1279, -95.3683



40.3174, 85.1577, -112.7941



54.1547, 90.2398, -42.9230



42.3910, 2.2492, -2.1620



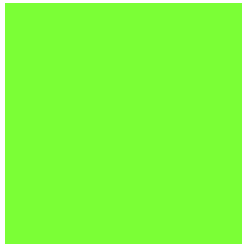
28.5974, 62.1657, -83.7810



9.2563, 19.8199, -24.7803

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

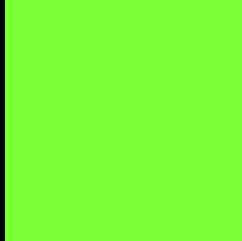
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

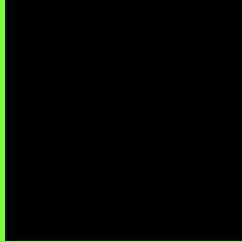
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

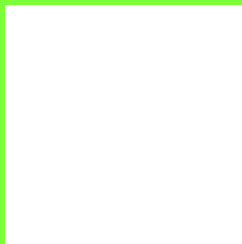
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718.



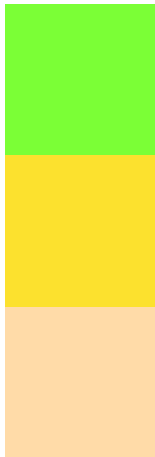
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1764,

-61.2489, 50.2718.

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

87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718

Protanopia

86.4541, -11.7983, 51.2934

Deuteranopia

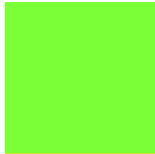
86.4582, 0.7327, 27.8833



Tritanopia

86.8733, -22.0995, -11.4246

Trichromacy



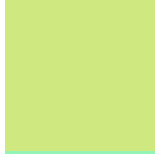
Original Color

87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718



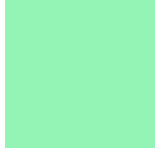
Protanomaly

85.5522, -33.4457, 50.1176



Deuteranomaly

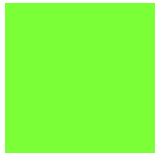
85.1533, -26.5583, 38.0259



Tritanomaly

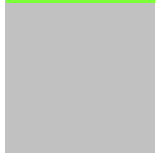
86.2407, -41.2083, 21.9940

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718



Achromatopsia

73.0258, -3.8965, 3.9676



Achromatomaly

77.0646, -29.2732, 27.2857

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718 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(123, 255, 54)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 255, 54)  
}
```

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(123, 255, 54) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 255, 54) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718 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(123, 255, 54) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 255, 54) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(123, 255, 54)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 255, 54); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 255, 54);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 255,  
54) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1764, -61.2489, 50.2718 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(123, 255, 54) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
255, 54) }
```

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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