

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.1819, -61.2155,  
50.1913)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(87.1819, -61.2155,  
50.1913) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(87.1819,  
-61.2155, 50.1913)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	7BFF37
RGB	123, 255, 55
RGB Percent	48%, 100%, 22%
CMY	0.5176, 0.0000, 0.7843
CMYK	0.52, 0.00, 0.78, 0.00
HSL	100°, 100%, 61%
HSV	100°, 78%, 100%
XYZ	44.6180, 76.0068, 15.9336
YIQ	192.7320, -14.4720, -90.1840

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

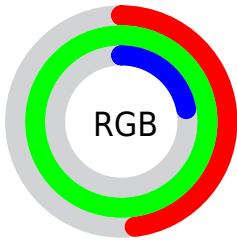
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	55, 255, 187
Decimal	8126263
CIELab	89.86, -67.71, 77.13
CIElCh	90, 102.631, 131.281
Yxy	76.0069, 0.3267, 0.5566
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286316343 (0xFF7BFF37)
YUV	192.7320, -67.9019, -61.1550
Hunter-Lab	87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913

# Details

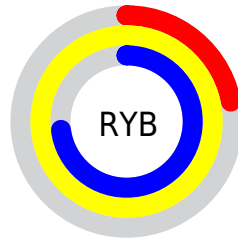
The HunterLab color **87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **45.2982, 78.0055, -94.5522**, and the grayscale version is **73.1955, -3.9055, 3.9769**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.2379, -43.8056, 44.5169**, and **63.7466, -51.8252, 38.3731** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.4209, -64.5858, 51.3012**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.1292, -56.9776, 48.1348**.

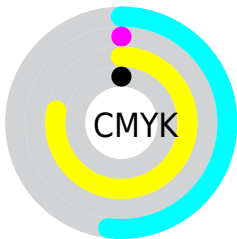
# Distribution



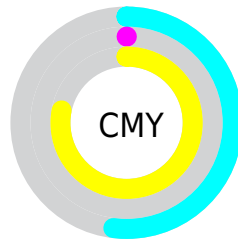
- Red (48%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (22%)



- Red (22%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (78%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (52%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (78%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913 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 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



87.1819, -61.2155,  
50.1913

87.1819, -61.2155,  
50.1913

219.4017,  
-94.2917, 88.5116

75.1253, -56.9647,  
45.2290

113.0206,  
-69.2457, 59.5732

63.6823, -52.5146,  
40.0588

126.7543,  
-73.0727, 64.0342

52.8876, -47.8201,  
34.6622

141.0031,  
-76.7975, 68.3648

42.7829, -42.8196,  
29.0911

155.7491,  
-80.4339, 72.5797

33.4190, -37.4272,  
23.3933

170.9761,  
-83.9928, 76.6915

24.8599, -31.5178,  
17.4020


186.6693,

17.1899, -25.5442,


-87.4837, 80.7112


12.0330


202.8153,  
-90.9145, 84.6484


 10.5274, -18.4229,  
7.3692


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 87.1819, -61.2155,  
50.1913


 87.1819, -61.2155,  
50.1913


 86.4209, -64.5858,  
51.3012


 88.1292, -56.9776,  
48.1348

 85.8309, -67.1538,  
51.6334

 89.2720, -51.8504,  
45.0434

 85.7505, -67.5026,  
51.6573

 90.6162, -45.8362,  
40.8666

 92.1648, -38.9582,  
35.5864

■ 93.9181, -31.2555,  
29.2116

■ 95.8746, -22.7792,  
21.7715

■ 98.0310, -13.5886,  
13.3120

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.



87.1819, -23.3342, 55.9475



87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913



87.1819, -80.4756, 30.0469

# Triad

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



87.1819, -61.2152, 50.1905



87.1819, -34.4297, -141.5612



87.1819, 116.3956, 21.3503

# Complementary

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



87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913



45.2982, 78.0055, -94.5522

# 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.



87.1819, 111.4344, -31.5522



87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913



87.1819, 15.7394, -149.1404

# Square

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



87.1819, -61.2152, 50.1905



87.1819, -67.6949, -84.0031



87.1819, 71.4443, -100.9949



87.1819, 83.7355, 47.0197



# Rectangle

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



87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913



87.1819, -83.6809, 2.5959



87.1819, 71.4443, -100.9949



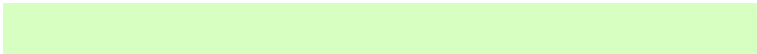
87.1819, 119.2412, 6.8418

# Sweetspot

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



87.1819, -61.2152, 50.1905



94.7595, -27.5945, 26.0464



74.9902, 9.8709, 43.5227



43.5254, -14.1349, 13.2362

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



87.1819, -61.2152, 50.1905



86.0728, -66.1069, 51.5612



85.4333, -68.0737, 45.4863



45.2418, -6.7596, 6.6021



62.0445, -48.5454, 37.3817



19.5078, -14.5294, 11.7662



# Inverse Universe

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



45.2982, 78.0055, -94.5522



40.6357, 85.1423, -111.5083



54.2490, 89.9751, -42.8513



42.3947, 2.2615, -2.1571



28.6807, 62.2700, -83.4303

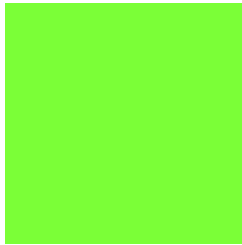


9.2800, 19.8505, -24.6861



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

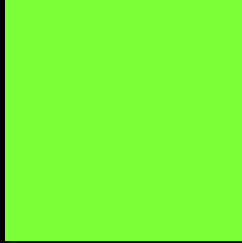
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

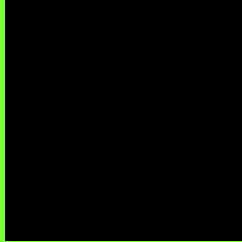
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

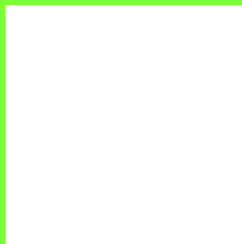
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

## HunterLab 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913.



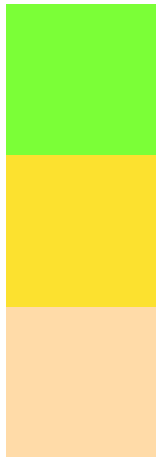
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913.

-61.2155, 50.1913.

# 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

87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913

### Protanopia

86.4587, -11.7726, 51.2251

### Deuteranopia

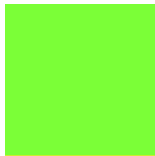
86.4582, 0.7327, 27.8833



## Tritanopia

86.8733, -22.0995, -11.4246

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913



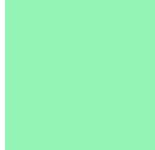
## Protanomaly

85.5572, -33.4167, 50.0438



## Deuteranomaly

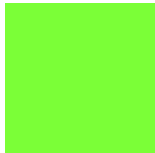
85.1533, -26.5583, 38.0259



## Tritanomaly

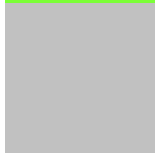
86.2407, -41.2083, 21.9940

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913



## Achromatopsia

73.0258, -3.8965, 3.9676



## Achromatomaly

77.0842, -29.1596, 27.0006

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913 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, 55)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(123, 255, 55)  
}
```

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, 55) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(123, 255, 55) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913 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, 55) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(123, 255, 55) }
```

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, 55)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(123, 255, 55); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 255, 55);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(123, 255,  
55) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.1819, -61.2155, 50.1913 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, 55) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(123,  
255, 55) }
```

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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