

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.6777, -41.8603,
37.4674)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.6777, -41.8603,
37.4674) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(87.5062,
-41.6918, 37.4091)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADF688
RGB	173, 246, 136
RGB Percent	68%, 96%, 53%
CMY	0.3216, 0.0353, 0.4667
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.45, 0.04
HSL	100°, 86%, 75%
HSV	100°, 45%, 96%
XYZ	54.6333, 76.5734, 35.1932
YIQ	211.6330, -8.1980, -49.6860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

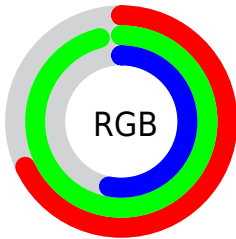
Format	Color
R _Y B	136, 246, 209
Decimal	11400840
CIE Lab	90.13, -41.71, 45.72
CIE LCh	90, 61.885, 132.373
Yxy	76.5767, 0.3283, 0.4602
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289590920 (0xFFADF688)
YUV	211.6330, -37.2871, -33.8811
Hunter-Lab	87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091

Details

The HunterLab color $87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFF99$. A complement of this color would be $61.4978, 42.5467, -45.4232$, and the grayscale version is $81.1418, -4.3295, 4.4086$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $96.0575, -22.9353, 28.3651$, and $63.8883, -35.9940, 30.9537$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $86.1433, -47.7868, 41.8134$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $89.0700, -34.7823, 31.9526$.

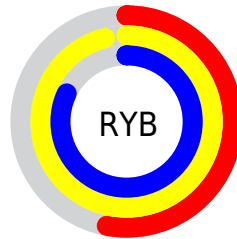
Distribution



Red (68%)

Green (96%)

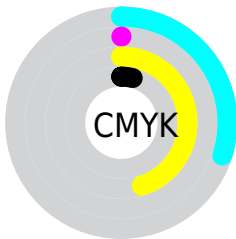
Blue (53%)



Red (53%)

Yellow (96%)

Blue (82%)

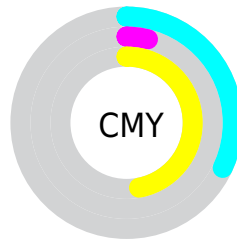


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (45%)

Black (4%)



Cyan (32%)


Magenta (4%)


Yellow (47%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091 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 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87.5062, -41.6918,
37.4091


 87.5062, -41.6918,
37.4091


219.8453,
-64.2695, 62.1006


 75.4357, -38.9184,
34.3125


 113.3762,
-47.0173, 43.3099

 63.9761, -36.0445,
31.0904


 127.1237,
-49.5909, 46.1431

 53.1638, -33.0474,
27.7164


 141.3859,
-52.1181, 48.9139

 43.0403, -29.8928,
24.1567

156.1448,
-54.6061, 51.6314

 33.6561, -26.5314,
20.3692

171.3843,
-57.0607, 54.3030

 25.0748, -22.8885,
16.5236

187.0896,

 17.3800, -18.8423,

-59.4868, 56.9349

12.1660

203.2474,
-61.8886, 59.5327

■ 10.6889, -17.9146,
7.4822

■ 1.1829, -2.0702,
0.8281

■ 87.5062, -41.6918,
37.4091

■ 87.5062, -41.6918,
37.4091

■ 86.1433, -47.7868,
41.8134

■ 89.0700, -34.7823,
31.9526

■ 84.9737, -53.0331,
45.1700


■ 90.8286, -27.0955,
25.4587


■ 83.9949, -57.4219,
47.5145


■ 92.7818, -18.6859,
17.9628


■ 83.1992, -60.9647,
48.9168

■ 94.9256, -9.6129,
9.5140

 82.5752, -63.7019,
49.4938

 97.1212, -0.6674,
2.0783

 82.3055, -64.8714,
49.5806

 97.1569, -0.5447,
2.1238

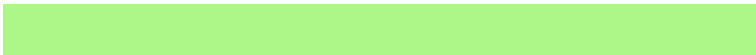
Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.5081, -17.2149, 44.2921



87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091



87.5081, -55.0146, 20.4034

Triad

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



87.5081, -41.6936, 37.4098



87.5081, -22.1828, -69.3658



87.5081, 62.3022, 16.1772

Complementary

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



87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091



61.4978, 42.5467, -45.4232

Split Complementary

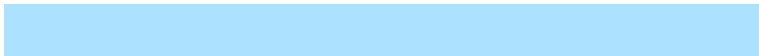
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



87.5081, 60.4753, -14.4321



87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091



87.5081, 8.6157, -71.7578

Square

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



87.5081, -41.6936, 37.4098



87.5081, -44.8881, -43.3425



87.5081, 39.7512, -49.0445



87.5081, 44.4384, 35.2578

Rectangle

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



87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091



87.5081, -57.1068, 2.3562



87.5081, 39.7512, -49.0445



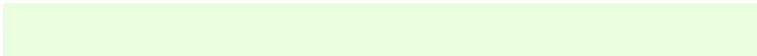
87.5081, 64.0345, 7.1039

Sweetspot

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



87.5081, -41.6936, 37.4098



97.0100, -17.9132, 17.2914



81.3891, -0.1224, 33.1806



44.6617, -9.2242, 8.8563

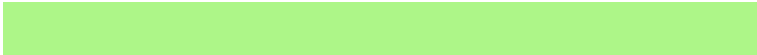
0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



87.5081, -41.6936, 37.4098



89.8125, -49.4136, 43.3057



85.6929, -48.2695, 31.2555



43.2929, -6.4643, 6.2983



60.1872, -47.1529, 36.2616



17.9943, -13.3468, 10.8543

Inverse Universe

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



61.4978, 42.5467, -45.4232



57.8984, 54.8380, -60.2449



65.4892, 51.7286, -26.1871



40.5868, 2.1582, -2.0401



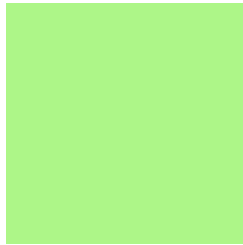
27.9330, 60.5503, -80.5082



8.6139, 18.3753, -22.5237

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091 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 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

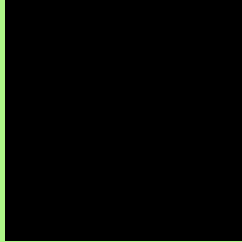
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091.

-41.6918, 37.4091.

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

87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091

Protanopia

87.1402, -9.3716, 39.4002

Deuteranopia

87.0769, 1.9262, 23.5565



Tritanopia

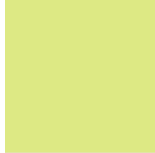
87.3609, -13.8643, -8.3522

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091



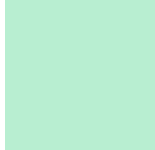
Protanomaly

86.7847, -22.0420, 38.1767



Deuteranomaly

86.4655, -15.3482, 28.6016



Tritanomaly

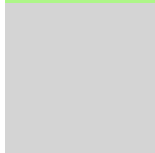
87.1452, -25.8158, 12.2062

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091



Achromatopsia

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085



Achromatomaly

82.9324, -19.0120, 18.3499

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091 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(173, 246, 136)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 246, 136)  
}
```

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(173, 246, 136) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 246, 136) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091 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(173, 246, 136) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 246, 136) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 246, 136)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 246, 136); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 246, 136);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 246,  
136) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.5062, -41.6918, 37.4091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 246, 136) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
246, 136) }
```

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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