

Converting Colors

HunterLab(87.8776, -48.2426,
45.1711)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(87.8776, -48.2426,
45.1711) contains.

HunterLab(87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(87.9151,
-48.2664, 45.1969)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A5FA64
RGB	165, 250, 100
RGB Percent	65%, 98%, 39%
CMY	0.3529, 0.0196, 0.6078
CMYK	0.34, 0.00, 0.60, 0.02
HSL	94°, 94%, 69%
HSV	94°, 60%, 98%
XYZ	52.0029, 77.2906, 24.2344
YIQ	207.4850, -2.5100, -64.6700

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

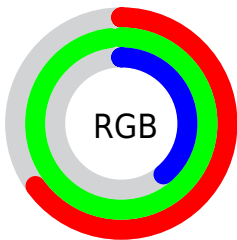
Format	Color
RYB	100, 250, 185
Decimal	10877540
CIELab	90.46, -49.91, 62.34
CIELCh	90, 79.859, 128.684
Yxy	77.2940, 0.3387, 0.5034
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289067620 (0xFFA5FA64)
YUV	207.4850, -52.9901, -37.2593
Hunter-Lab	87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969

Details

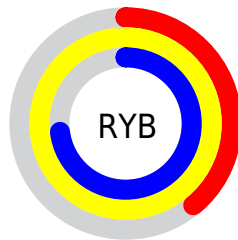
The HunterLab color $87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99FF66$. A complement of this color would be $51.3159, 55.6792, -71.9062$, and the grayscale version is $79.4218, -4.2377, 4.3151$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $94.7280, -29.3157, 38.4484$, and $64.3684, -41.7884, 36.9143$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $86.8595, -52.9743, 48.0508$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $89.1398, -42.8180, 41.2718$.

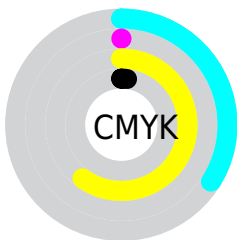
Distribution



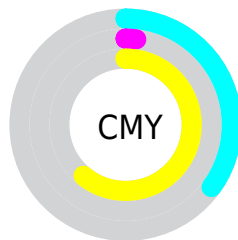
- Red (65%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (39%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (34%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Black (2%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969 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 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 87.9151, -48.2664,
45.1969


 87.9151, -48.2664,
45.1969


220.4010,
-74.0743, 76.9843

 75.8249, -45.0428,
41.1178


 113.8220,
-54.4205, 52.9199

 64.3445, -41.6890,
36.8608


 127.5868,
-57.3788, 56.6014

 53.5102, -38.1763,
32.3982


 141.8656,
-60.2742, 60.1837

 43.3632, -34.4624,
27.7009

 156.6407,
-63.1157, 63.6794

 33.9537, -30.4870,
22.8624

171.8958,
-65.9108, 67.0989

 25.3447, -26.1594,
17.7413

187.6163,

 17.6190, -21.3359,

-68.6655, 70.4513

12.3333

203.7888,
-71.3852, 73.7443

■ 10.8923, -19.0615,
7.6246

■ 2.2487, -3.9352,
1.5741

■ 87.9151, -48.2664,
45.1969

■ 87.9151, -48.2664,
45.1969

■ 86.8595, -52.9743,
48.0508

■ 89.1398, -42.8180,
41.2718

■ 85.9621, -56.9402,
49.8910


■ 90.5308, -36.6354,
36.2447


■ 85.2165, -60.1911,
50.8163


■ 92.0912, -29.7457,
30.1118


■ 84.6069, -62.8033,
51.0349

■ 93.8204, -22.1836,
22.8886

 84.6069, -62.8036,
51.0349

 95.7165, -13.9915,
14.6071

 97.7764, -5.2162,
5.3114

 98.4147, -2.6810,
3.5992

Harmonies

Analogous

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



87.9170, -16.1479, 51.0367



87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969



87.9170, -66.1186, 27.6806

Triad

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



87.9170, -48.2683, 45.1975



87.9170, -31.2516, -95.9818



87.9170, 86.2927, 15.2523

Complementary

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



87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969



51.3159, 55.6792, -71.9062

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.



87.9170, 80.2521, -26.6278



87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969



87.9170, 7.3744, -104.4611

Square

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



87.9170, -48.2683, 45.1975



87.9170, -57.6023, -55.2513



87.9170, 49.4663, -74.9076



87.9170, 64.7281, 39.6386

Rectangle

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



87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969



87.9170, -69.7917, 6.4698



87.9170, 49.4663, -74.9076



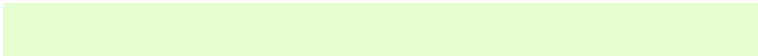
87.9170, 87.4929, 3.0673

Sweetspot

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



87.9170, -48.2683, 45.1975



96.3247, -21.0787, 21.8166



74.7965, 10.0912, 36.7079



44.3131, -10.8432, 11.1704

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



87.9170, -48.2683, 45.1975



88.6313, -55.0829, 49.6169



84.9764, -59.9424, 41.0191



44.3587, -6.2790, 6.5567



61.6843, -45.4644, 37.2136



18.9351, -13.1627, 11.4373

Inverse Universe

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



51.3159, 55.6792, -71.9062



45.7637, 68.5535, -93.1712



59.7761, 73.7030, -43.6478



41.3864, 1.8631, -2.2365



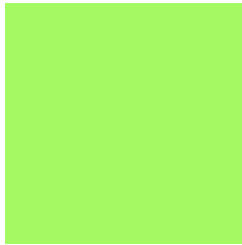
26.0441, 58.6582, -92.1377



8.3119, 18.3137, -26.2517

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

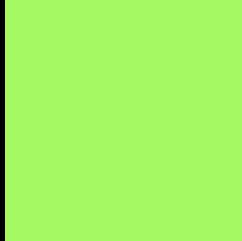
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

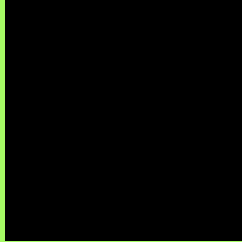
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969.

-48.2664, 45.1969.

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

87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969

Protanopia

87.4208, -10.8946, 46.6540

Deuteranopia

87.3084, 1.0227, 24.8554



Tritanopia

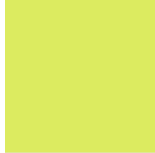
87.5379, -14.7527, -9.2589

Trichromacy



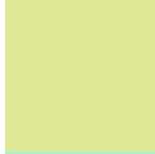
Original Color

87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969



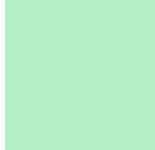
Protanomaly

86.8774, -26.0157, 45.5257



Deuteranomaly

86.8590, -19.4813, 33.4852



Tritanomaly

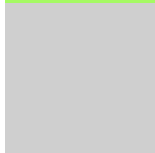
87.2093, -29.6845, 17.3059

Monochromacy



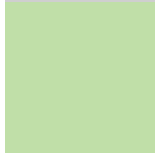
Original Color

87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969



Achromatopsia

78.9912, -4.2148, 4.2917



Achromatomaly

81.7368, -22.5049, 23.0996

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969 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(165, 250, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(165, 250, 100)  
}
```

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(165, 250, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(165, 250, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969 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(165, 250, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(165, 250, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(165, 250, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(165, 250, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 250, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(165, 250,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 87.9151, -48.2664, 45.1969 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(165, 250, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(165,  
250, 100) }
```

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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