

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.1239, -57.2755,
50.2725)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.1239, -57.2755,
50.2725) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.1014,
-57.3619, 50.2164)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	8EFF3E
RGB	142, 255, 62
RGB Percent	56%, 100%, 24%
CMY	0.4431, 0.0000, 0.7568
CMYK	0.44, 0.00, 0.76, 0.00
HSL	95°, 100%, 62%
HSV	95°, 76%, 100%
XYZ	47.7848, 77.6186, 17.0208
YIQ	199.2110, -5.3950, -83.9790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

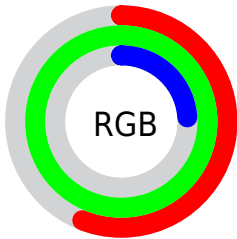
Format	Color
RYB	62, 255, 175
Decimal	9371454
CIELab	90.61, -61.93, 76.06
CIELCh	91, 98.086, 129.153
Yxy	77.6186, 0.3355, 0.5450
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287561534 (0xFF8EFF3E)
YUV	199.2110, -67.6450, -50.1740
Hunter-Lab	88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164

Details

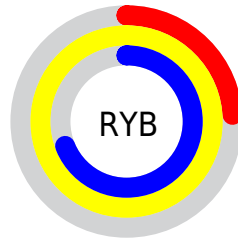
The HunterLab color **88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **44.4760, 72.4860, -97.4448**, and the grayscale version is **75.9436, -4.0522, 4.1262**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.5454, -38.5823, 44.3454**, and **64.4940, -48.6796, 38.8887** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.2742, -61.0013, 51.5483**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.0941, -52.9504, 47.8992**.

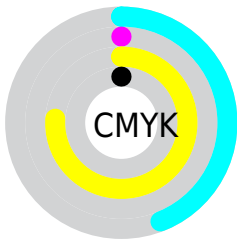
Distribution



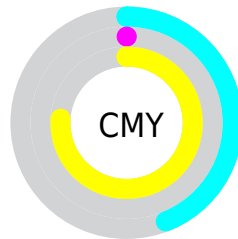
- Red (56%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (24%)



- Red (24%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (69%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (44%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (76%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164 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 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.1014, -57.3619,
50.2164

88.1014, -57.3619,
50.2164

220.6515,
-88.0062, 87.9928

76.0005, -53.4581,
45.3304

114.0230,
-64.7595, 59.4563

64.5107, -49.3805,
40.2395

127.7955,
-68.2950, 63.8515

53.6666, -45.0893,
34.9236

142.0819,
-71.7422, 68.1195

43.5090, -40.5302,
29.3903

156.8642,
-75.1130, 72.2747

34.0880, -35.6268,
23.8616

172.1264,
-78.4172, 76.3296

25.4665, -30.2667,
17.8266

187.8537,

17.7270, -24.4130,

-81.6630, 80.2948

12.4089

204.0328,
-84.8574, 84.1798

■ 10.9843, -19.2225,
7.6890

■ 2.5893, -4.5312,
1.8125

■ 88.1014, -57.3619,
50.2164

■ 88.1014, -57.3619,
50.2164

■ 87.2742, -61.0013,
51.5483

■ 89.0941, -52.9504,
47.8992

■ 86.6014, -63.9113,
52.0276

■ 90.2593, -47.7522,
44.5174

■ 86.3512, -64.9824,
52.0716

■ 91.6015, -41.7716,
40.0247

■ 93.1228, -35.0289,
34.4044

■ 94.8235, -27.5570,
27.6632

■ 96.7021, -19.3979,
19.8269

■ 98.7560, -10.6002,
10.9363

■ 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.



88.1014, -19.4200, 55.6465



88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164



88.1014, -77.4996, 31.4354

Triad

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



88.1014, -57.3616, 50.2157



88.1014, -36.2475, -129.7882



88.1014, 111.1075, 18.0845

Complementary

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



88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164



44.4760, 72.4860, -97.4448

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.



88.1014, 103.7766, -34.1521



88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164



88.1014, 11.0427, -140.7775

Square

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



88.1014, -57.3616, 50.2157



88.1014, -67.3230, -74.2411



88.1014, 64.2408, -99.0640



88.1014, 82.4850, 45.0909

Rectangle

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



88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164



88.1014, -81.4391, 6.1315



88.1014, 64.2408, -99.0640



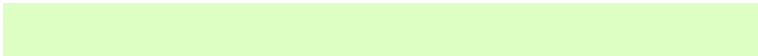
88.1014, 112.8826, 3.4384

Sweetspot

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



88.1014, -57.3616, 50.2157



95.3101, -25.4334, 25.6667



72.1853, 15.5141, 41.0076



43.7930, -13.0842, 13.1098

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.1014, -57.3616, 50.2157



86.8981, -62.6353, 51.8984



85.4961, -67.9312, 46.4827



45.3165, -6.4929, 6.6876



62.4857, -46.6970, 37.6859



19.6568, -13.9110, 11.8689

Inverse Universe

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



44.4760, 72.4860, -97.4448



38.9658, 81.2300, -118.5216



55.6177, 90.5187, -51.1290



42.3122, 1.9832, -2.2680



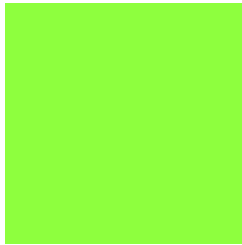
26.8628, 60.0469, -91.5053



8.7562, 19.1902, -26.8600

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

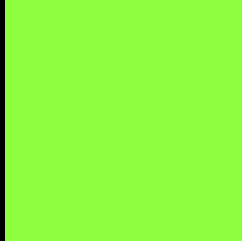
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

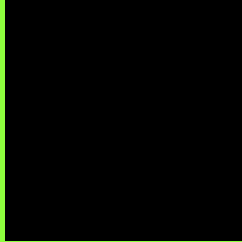
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

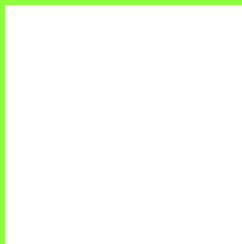
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164.

-57.3619, 50.2164.

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

88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164

Protanopia

87.4494, -11.3813, 51.2361

Deuteranopia

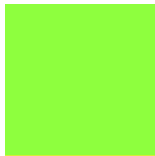
87.2396, 0.6501, 25.8530



Tritanopia

87.7602, -18.8540, -10.1688

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164



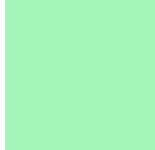
Protanomaly

86.7006, -30.7105, 50.1495



Deuteranomaly

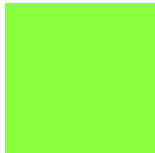
86.2109, -24.0640, 36.9375



Tritanomaly

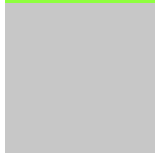
87.2334, -37.2151, 21.9051

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164



Achromatopsia

75.5728, -4.0324, 4.1060



Achromatomaly

78.9290, -27.0478, 26.8033

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164 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(142, 255, 62)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(142, 255, 62)  
}
```

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(142, 255, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(142, 255, 62) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164 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(142, 255, 62) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(142, 255, 62) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(142, 255, 62) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(142, 255, 62); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 255, 62);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(142, 255,  
62) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1014, -57.3619, 50.2164 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(142, 255, 62) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(142,  
255, 62) }
```

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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