

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.1797, -57.4372,
53.3304)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.1797, -57.4372,
53.3304) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.1607,
-57.5149, 53.3173)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	93FF00
RGB	147, 255, 0
RGB Percent	58%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.4235, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	85°, 100%, 50%
HSV	85°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	47.7926, 77.7231, 12.4831
YIQ	193.6380, 17.4870, -102.2010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

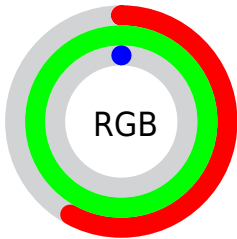
Format	Color
RYB	0, 255, 108
Decimal	9699072
CIELab	90.65, -62.11, 86.72
CIELCh	91, 106.673, 125.612
Yxy	77.7231, 0.3463, 0.5632
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4287889152 (0xFF93FF00)
YUV	193.6380, -95.4635, -40.9015
Hunter-Lab	88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173

Details

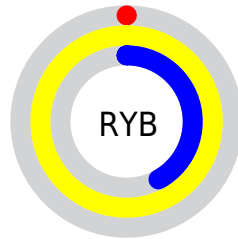
The HunterLab color **88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **32.2670, 77.6264, -152.5982**, and the grayscale version is **73.6842, -3.9316, 4.0034**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.6637, -38.8186, 49.7932**, and **64.6309, -48.1082, 38.9830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.1597, -57.5187, 53.3167**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.7927, -54.8666, 53.1184**.

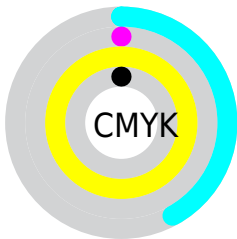
Distribution



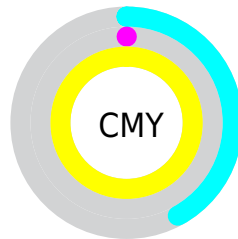
- Red (58%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173 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 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.1607, -57.5149,
53.3173

88.1607, -57.5149,
53.3173

220.7319,
-88.2312, 95.7746

76.0569, -53.6013,
47.8236

114.0875,
-64.9308, 63.7241

64.5641, -49.5133,
42.1171

127.8626,
-68.4748, 68.6746

53.7168, -45.2111,
36.1925

142.1514,
-71.9302, 73.4788

43.5558, -40.6403,
30.4310

156.9360,
-75.3089, 78.1517

34.1312, -35.7242,
23.8919

172.2004,
-78.6207, 82.7066

25.5057, -30.3506,
17.8540

187.9299,

17.7617, -24.4814,

-81.8739, 87.1554

12.4332

204.1112,
-85.0755, 91.5083

■ 11.0139, -19.2743,
7.7097

■ 2.6895, -4.7066,
1.8826

■ 88.1607, -57.5149,
53.3173

■ 88.1607, -57.5149,
53.3173

■ 88.1597, -57.5187,
53.3167

■ 88.7927, -54.8666,
53.1184

■ 89.5268, -51.7264,
52.1832

■ 90.3777, -48.0178,
50.2993

■ 91.3531, -43.7108,
47.3609

■ 92.4581, -38.7920,
43.2987

■ 93.6964, -33.2609,
38.0715

■ 95.0697, -27.1273,
31.6611

■ 96.5789, -20.4092,
24.0684

■ 98.2237, -13.1313,
15.3102

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.1607, -14.6614, 57.4148



88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173



88.1607, -80.9099, 36.6828

Triad

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



88.1607, -57.5147, 53.3165



88.1607, -43.7143, -141.4662



88.1607, 124.6850, 13.9455

Complementary

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



88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173



32.2670, 77.6264, -152.5982

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.



88.1607, 111.5747, -46.6784



88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173



88.1607, 5.7059, -161.6345

Square

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



88.1607, -57.5147, 53.3165



88.1607, -74.3929, -74.5513



88.1607, 64.4811, -119.6713



88.1607, 96.9126, 45.1851

Rectangle

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



88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173



88.1607, -86.3581, 12.0459



88.1607, 64.4811, -119.6713



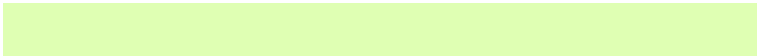
88.1607, 124.9788, -3.1210

Sweetspot

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



88.1607, -57.5147, 53.3165



95.0674, -27.1374, 31.6722



56.2358, 48.9387, 35.5078



43.7070, -13.7848, 15.9700

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.1607, -57.5147, 53.3165



88.1597, -57.5187, 53.3167



84.6656, -72.1069, 50.9074



45.4809, -5.9074, 6.8755



63.7973, -41.2907, 38.5887



20.0681, -12.2314, 12.1517

Inverse Universe

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



32.2670, 77.6264, -152.5982



32.2634, 77.6297, -152.6199



49.6705, 99.5931, -80.5798



42.1352, 1.3841, -2.5067



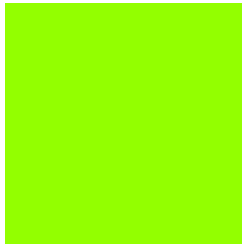
23.5000, 56.2977, -109.2559



7.7485, 18.0100, -31.7402

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

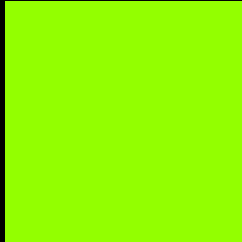
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

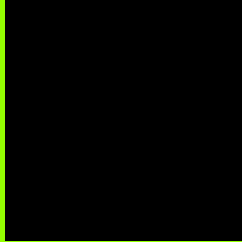
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.1607,

-57.5149, 53.3173.

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

88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173

Protanopia

87.4090, -11.6056, 51.8337

Deuteranopia

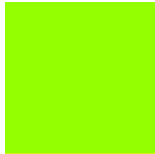
87.5426, 0.1291, 26.1272



Tritanopia

87.9614, -18.1224, -9.8858

Trichromacy



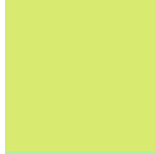
Original Color

88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173



Protanomaly

86.7531, -30.7562, 52.0790



Deuteranomaly

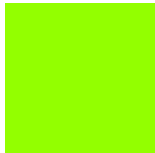
86.3796, -25.7998, 42.2532



Tritanomaly

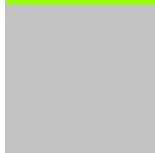
86.9054, -39.5099, 29.5385

Monochromacy



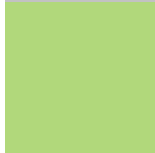
Original Color

88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173



Achromatopsia

73.4493, -3.9191, 3.9906



Achromatomaly

77.3879, -28.7216, 32.8266

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173 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(147, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(147, 255, 0)  
}
```

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(147, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(147, 255, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173 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(147, 255, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(147, 255, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(147, 255, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(147, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(147, 255,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.1607, -57.5149, 53.3173 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(147, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(147,  
255, 0) }
```

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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