

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.3165, -56.7352,
52.3040)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.3165, -56.7352,
52.3040) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.3385,
-56.6464, 52.3219)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95FF24
RGB	149, 255, 36
RGB Percent	58%, 100%, 14%
CMY	0.4157, 0.0000, 0.8588
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.86, 0.00
HSL	89°, 100%, 57%
HSV	89°, 86%, 100%
XYZ	48.4728, 78.0369, 14.1768
YIQ	198.3400, 7.1230, -90.5810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

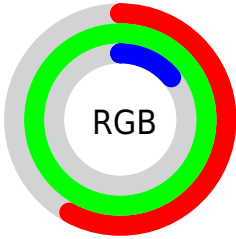
Format	Color
R_{YB}	36, 255, 142
Decimal	9830180
CIE _{Lab}	90.80, -60.86, 82.76
CIE _{LCh}	91, 102.727, 126.327
Yxy	78.0370, 0.3445, 0.5547
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288020260 (0xFF95FF24)
YUV	198.3400, -80.0336, -43.2712
Hunter-Lab	88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219

Details

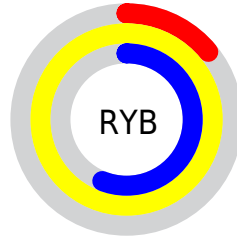
The HunterLab color **88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as middle washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **37.7288, 75.1472, -124.1104**, and the grayscale version is **75.6202, -4.0349, 4.1086**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.8775, -37.7285, 47.8656**, and **64.7387, -47.6593, 39.0573** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.6541, -59.5610, 52.7650**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1489, -53.1273, 51.0184**.

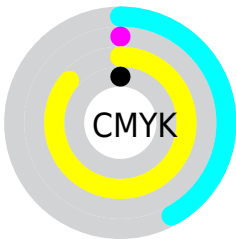
Distribution



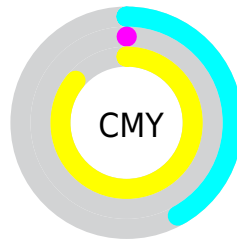
- Red (58%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (14%)



- Red (14%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (56%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (86%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (86%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219 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 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

88.3385, -56.6464,
52.3219

88.3385, -56.6464,
52.3219

220.9734,
-86.8396, 93.0225

76.2262, -52.8072,
47.0546

114.2813,
-63.9265, 62.2920

64.7245, -48.7989,
41.5760

128.0639,
-67.4079, 67.0342

53.8676, -44.5829,
35.8741

142.3599,
-70.8036, 71.6370

43.6965, -40.1063,
30.1303

157.1516,
-74.1252, 76.1155

34.2609, -35.2946,
23.9826

172.4227,
-77.3822, 80.4825

25.6234, -30.0380,
17.9364

188.1588,

17.8660, -24.2446,

-80.5825, 84.7495

12.5062

204.3464,
-83.7331, 88.9266

■ 11.1029, -19.4301,
7.7720

■ 2.9700, -5.1975,
2.0790

■ 88.3385, -56.6464,
52.3219

■ 88.3385, -56.6464,
52.3219

■ 87.6541, -59.5610,
52.7650

■ 89.1489, -53.1273,
51.0184

■ 87.4018, -60.6248,
52.7952

■ 90.0949, -48.9622,
48.7232

■ 91.1834, -44.1314,
45.3489

■ 92.4185, -38.6318,
40.8426

■ 93.8029, -32.4732,
35.1782

■ 95.3373, -25.6757,
28.3515

■ 97.0217, -18.2674,
20.3769

■ 98.8545, -10.2824,
11.2834

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.



88.3385, -15.5067, 56.7945



88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219



88.3385, -79.1105, 35.1882

Triad

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



88.3385, -56.6462, 52.3212



88.3385, -41.5026, -134.8805



88.3385, 118.7618, 14.6943

Complementary

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



88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219



37.7288, 75.1472, -124.1104

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.



88.3385, 107.2367, -42.7399



88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219



88.3385, 6.6141, -152.3836

Square

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



88.3385, -56.6462, 52.3212



88.3385, -71.8919, -72.4807



88.3385, 62.9254, -111.8291



88.3385, 91.5217, 44.7230

Rectangle

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



88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219



88.3385, -84.2053, 10.7064



88.3385, 62.9254, -111.8291



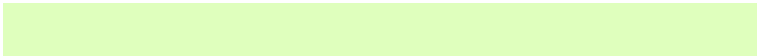
88.3385, 119.3671, -1.5264

Sweetspot

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



88.3385, -56.6462, 52.3212



95.3176, -25.7630, 28.4424



63.7894, 31.6689, 38.3088



43.8448, -13.0400, 14.3111

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.3385, -56.6462, 52.3212



87.4018, -60.6248, 52.7952



84.9069, -70.9266, 49.9113



45.4191, -6.1269, 6.8051



63.2496, -43.5322, 38.2120



19.9003, -12.9118, 12.0364

Inverse Universe

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



37.7288, 75.1472, -124.1104



33.8570, 79.3055, -143.4252



53.9045, 99.6871, -69.0991



42.2009, 1.6069, -2.4179



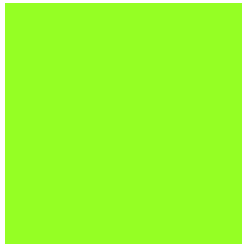
24.6528, 57.5212, -102.6920



8.1021, 18.4086, -29.9082

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

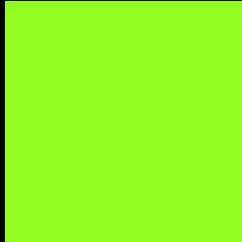
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

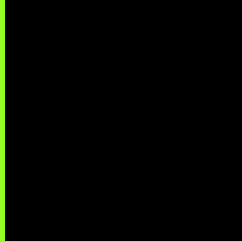
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219.

-56.6464, 52.3219.

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

88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219

Protanopia

87.7794, -11.7828, 51.1792

Deuteranopia

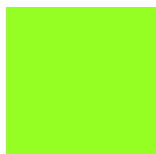
87.5653, 0.2521, 25.7980



Tritanopia

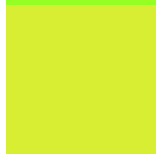
88.0977, -17.6277, -9.6944

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219



Protanomaly

87.1655, -30.7571, 51.1200



Deuteranomaly

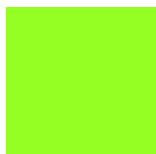
86.5742, -24.6875, 39.3965



Tritanomaly

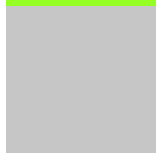
87.3107, -37.3845, 25.6046

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219



Achromatopsia

75.1473, -4.0097, 4.0829



Achromatomaly

78.8863, -27.5967, 29.7678

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219 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(149, 255, 36)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 255, 36)  
}
```

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(149, 255, 36) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 255, 36) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219 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(149, 255, 36) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 255, 36) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 255, 36)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 255, 36); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 255, 36);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 255,  
36) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.3385, -56.6464, 52.3219 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 255, 36) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
255, 36) }
```

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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