

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.4824, -56.1957,
53.4603)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.4824, -56.1957,
53.4603) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.4879,
-56.1736, 53.4654)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FF04
RGB	153, 255, 4
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 2%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.9841
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.98, 0.00
HSL	84°, 100%, 51%
HSV	84°, 98%, 100%
XYZ	48.9188, 78.3011, 12.6503
YIQ	195.8880, 19.7790, -99.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

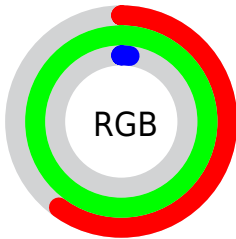
Format	Color
RYB	4, 255, 106
Decimal	10092292
CIELab	90.92, -60.15, 86.75
CIELCh	91, 105.561, 124.739
Yxy	78.3011, 0.3497, 0.5598
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288282372 (0xFF99FF04)
YUV	195.8880, -94.6008, -37.6128
Hunter-Lab	88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654

Details

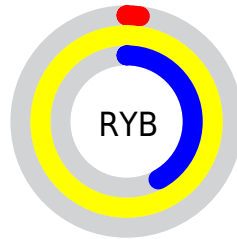
The HunterLab color **88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **32.2096, 76.8747, -152.9567**, and the grayscale version is **74.6349, -3.9823, 4.0551**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.0722, -37.2332, 49.9528**, and **64.8893, -47.0335, 39.1611** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.3931, -56.5685, 53.4771**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1271, -53.4965, 53.1863**.

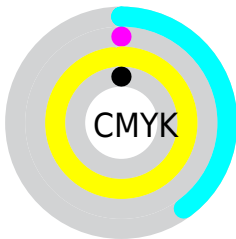
Distribution



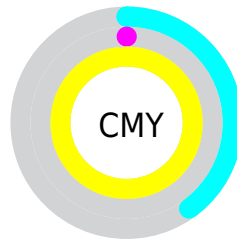
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (2%)



- Red (2%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (98%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654 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 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.4879, -56.1736,
53.4654


 88.4879, -56.1736,
53.4654


221.1761,
-86.0731, 95.9021


 76.3684, -52.3763,
47.9759


 114.4441,
-63.3773, 63.8652


 64.8591, -48.4131,
42.2739


 128.2330,
-66.8235, 68.8128


 53.9943, -44.2459,
36.3536


 142.5350,
-70.1857, 73.6145

 43.8146, -39.8228,
30.5716

 157.3325,
-73.4752, 78.2853

 34.3698, -35.0706,
24.0589

 172.6094,
-76.7014, 82.8383

 25.7223, -29.8812,
18.0056

 188.3510,

 17.9537, -24.1361,

-79.8722, 87.2855

12.5676

204.5440,
-82.9942, 91.6370

■ 11.1778, -19.5611,
7.8245

■ 3.1864, -5.5762,
2.2305

■ 88.4879, -56.1736,
53.4654

■ 88.4879, -56.1736,
53.4654

■ 88.3931, -56.5685,
53.4771

■ 89.1271, -53.4965,
53.1863

■ 89.8686, -50.3201,
52.1076

■ 90.7243, -46.5858,
50.0596

■ 91.7013, -42.2656,
46.9423

■ 92.8047, -37.3470,
42.6903

■ 94.0377, -31.8300,
37.2648

■ 95.4023, -25.7239,
30.6492

■ 96.8991, -19.0462,
22.8453

■ 98.5279, -11.8203,
13.8706

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.4879, -13.0887, 57.4215



88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654



88.4879, -80.0321, 37.2955

Triad

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



88.4879, -56.1734, 53.4646



88.4879, -44.5877, -137.8336



88.4879, 123.3400, 12.5466

Complementary

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



88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654



32.2096, 76.8747, -152.9567

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.



88.4879, 109.2339, -48.1307



88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654



88.4879, 3.9588, -159.4163

Square

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



88.4879, -56.1734, 53.4646



88.4879, -74.5458, -71.3383



88.4879, 62.0672, -119.7304



88.4879, 97.0081, 44.4754

Rectangle

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



88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654



88.4879, -85.8052, 13.3512



88.4879, 62.0672, -119.7304



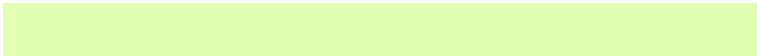
88.4879, 123.2163, -4.6629

Sweetspot

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



88.4879, -56.1734, 53.4646



95.1772, -26.7305, 31.7774



55.9065, 49.8493, 35.1989



43.7638, -13.5727, 16.0226

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.4879, -56.1734, 53.4646



88.3931, -56.5685, 53.4771



84.7302, -71.8204, 50.8718



45.4985, -5.8449, 6.8956



63.9655, -40.6067, 38.7044



20.1188, -12.0270, 12.1866

Inverse Universe

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



32.2096, 76.8747, -152.9567



31.8462, 77.2083, -155.1621



49.1069, 98.3400, -82.2450



42.1167, 1.3211, -2.5318



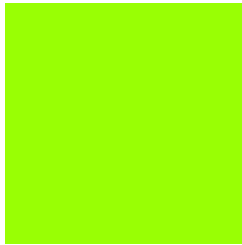
23.1971, 55.9885, -111.0771



7.6535, 17.9062, -32.2576

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

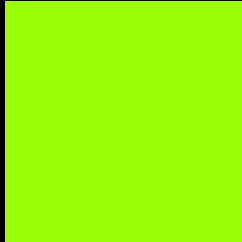
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

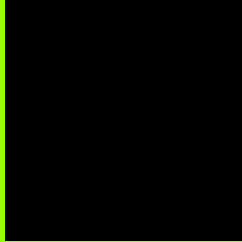
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654.



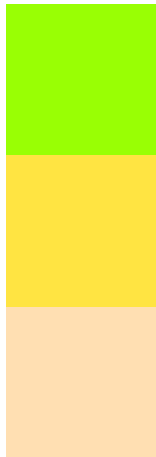
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.4879,

-56.1736, 53.4654.

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

88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654

Protanopia

87.8295, -11.5048, 50.4393

Deuteranopia

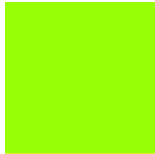
87.8918, -0.1451, 25.7431



Tritanopia

88.3056, -16.8753, -9.4034

Trichromacy



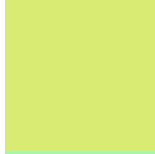
Original Color

88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654



Protanomaly

87.3092, -30.2789, 51.7174



Deuteranomaly

86.9252, -25.3853, 42.0554



Tritanomaly

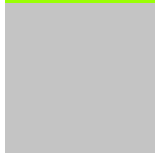
87.3304, -37.7835, 29.3062

Monochromacy



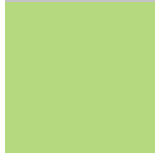
Original Color

88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654



Achromatopsia

74.2975, -3.9643, 4.0367



Achromatomaly

77.9970, -28.0150, 32.5665

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654 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(153, 255, 4)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 255, 4)  
}
```

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(153, 255, 4) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 4) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654 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(153, 255, 4) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 255, 4) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 255, 4)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 4); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 4);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
4) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.4879, -56.1736, 53.4654 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 4) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
255, 4) }
```

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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