

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.5613, -51.1953,
53.6748)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.5613, -51.1953,
53.6748) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.4120,
-50.9710, 53.5867)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	AAFC00
RGB	170, 252, 0
RGB Percent	67%, 99%, 0%
CMY	0.3333, 0.0117, 0.9998
CMYK	0.33, 0.00, 1.00, 0.01
HSL	80°, 100%, 49%
HSV	80°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	51.3879, 78.1668, 12.3793
YIQ	198.7540, 32.0200, -95.7560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

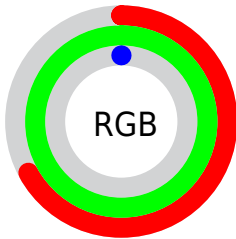
Format	Color
RYB	0, 252, 82
Decimal	11205632
CIELab	90.86, -53.26, 87.34
CIELCh	91, 102.301, 121.374
Yxy	78.1703, 0.3620, 0.5507
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289395712 (0xFFAAFC00)
YUV	198.7540, -97.9857, -25.2173
Hunter-Lab	88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867

Details

The HunterLab color **88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867** 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 **29.7076, 74.5262, -164.2015**, and the grayscale version is **75.8655, -4.0480, 4.1219**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.4983, -31.8425, 51.1744**, and **65.0242, -42.9081, 39.3164** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.4131, -50.9767, 53.5873**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **88.9855, -48.6143, 53.3595**.

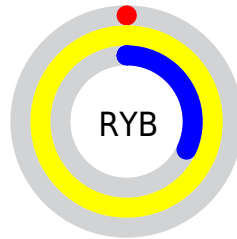
Distribution



Red (67%)

Green (99%)

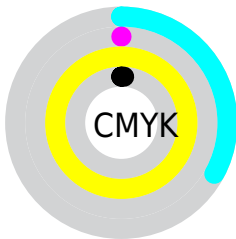
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (32%)

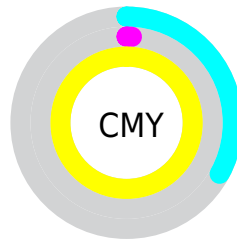


Cyan (33%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (33%)


Magenta (1%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867 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 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.4120, -50.9710,
53.5867


 88.4120, -50.9710,
53.5867


221.0757,
-78.0955, 96.2937

 76.2980, -47.5652,
48.0638


 114.3635,
-57.4620, 64.0546


 64.7924, -44.0174,
42.3270


 128.1493,
-60.5769, 69.0341


 53.9315, -40.2969,
36.3731


 142.4483,
-63.6223, 73.8667

 43.7561, -36.3587,
30.5969

 157.2429,
-66.6080, 78.5672

 34.3159, -32.1388,
24.0211

 172.5170,
-69.5420, 83.1491

 25.6733, -27.5414,
17.9713

 188.2558,

 17.9103, -22.4169,

-72.4309, 87.6241

12.5372

204.4462,
-75.2805, 92.0026

■ 11.1407, -19.4962,
7.7985

■ 3.0812, -5.3920,
2.1568

■ 88.4120, -50.9710,
53.5867

■ 88.4120, -50.9710,
53.5867

■ 88.4131, -50.9767,
53.5873

■ 88.9855, -48.6143,
53.3595

■ 89.6370, -45.8559,
52.4020

■ 90.3829, -42.6208,
50.5048

■ 91.2305, -38.8749,
47.5602

■ 92.1856, -34.5986,
43.4942

■ 93.2520, -29.7835,
38.2589

■ 94.4322, -24.4304,
31.8274

■ 95.7281, -18.5474,
24.1910

■ 97.1401, -12.1486,
15.3566

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.4139, -7.1061, 56.8638



88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867



88.4139, -76.4621, 39.3211

Triad

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



88.4139, -50.9731, 53.5871



88.4139, -47.6927, -125.9303



88.4139, 119.0278, 7.0621

Complementary

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



88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867



29.7076, 74.5262, -164.2015

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.



88.4139, 101.2259, -53.9316



88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867



88.4139, -2.3130, -152.7673

Square

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



88.4139, -50.9731, 53.5871



88.4139, -74.8987, -60.3765



88.4139, 53.5628, -120.9317



88.4139, 97.8191, 41.3821

Rectangle

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



88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867



88.4139, -83.4297, 17.9185



88.4139, 53.5628, -120.9317



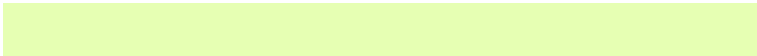
88.4139, 117.3856, -10.6685

Sweetspot

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



88.4139, -50.9731, 53.5871



95.7049, -24.7805, 32.2824



51.3896, 59.4386, 32.7053



44.0375, -12.5538, 16.2756

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.4139, -50.9731, 53.5871



89.6054, -51.6790, 54.3097



83.7918, -70.0528, 50.4049



44.5995, -5.4229, 6.8315



63.8750, -36.5305, 38.7199



19.5860, -10.5329, 11.8844

Inverse Universe

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



29.7076, 74.5262, -164.2015



30.0977, 75.5311, -166.5010



44.8602, 92.4868, -92.4632



41.1306, 0.9958, -2.5821



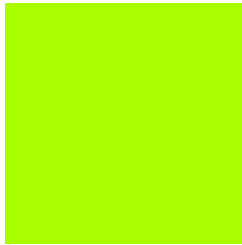
21.6020, 53.9415, -117.4157



6.9782, 16.8094, -33.1571

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

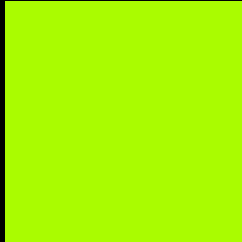
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

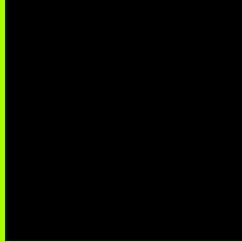
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867.



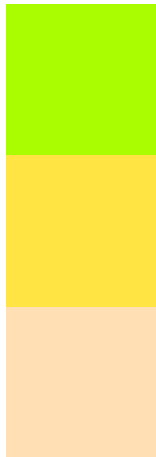
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867.

-50.9710, 53.5867.

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

88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867

Protanopia

87.8431, -11.4288, 50.2372

Deuteranopia

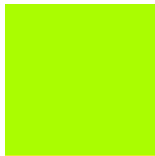
87.9147, -0.0207, 25.4105



Tritanopia

88.0566, -12.8946, -8.5361

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867



Protanomaly

87.5158, -27.7953, 51.8918



Deuteranomaly

87.1251, -22.9850, 42.4502



Tritanomaly

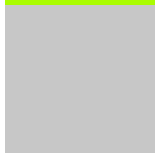
87.1338, -33.3840, 30.1635

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867



Achromatopsia

75.5728, -4.0324, 4.1060



Achromatomaly

78.9725, -25.9987, 33.1329

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867 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(170, 252, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(170, 252, 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(170, 252, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(170, 252, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867 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(170, 252, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(170, 252, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(170, 252, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(170, 252, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 252, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(170, 252,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.4120, -50.9710, 53.5867 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(170, 252, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(170,  
252, 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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