

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.7020, -55.3156,
53.6893)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.7020, -55.3156,
53.6893) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.7063,
-55.2980, 53.6923)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DFF00
RGB	157, 255, 0
RGB Percent	62%, 100%, 0%
CMY	0.3843, 0.0000, 0.9998
CMYK	0.38, 0.00, 1.00, 0.00
HSL	83°, 100%, 50%
HSV	83°, 100%, 100%
XYZ	49.6646, 78.6881, 12.5708
YIQ	196.6280, 23.4470, -100.0810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

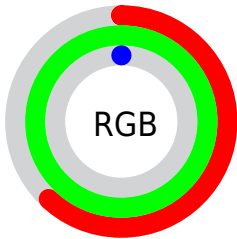
Format	Color
RYB	0, 255, 98
Decimal	10354432
CIELab	91.09, -58.88, 87.25
CIElCh	91, 105.265, 124.014
Yxy	78.6881, 0.3524, 0.5584
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288544512 (0xFF9DFF00)
YUV	196.6280, -96.9376, -34.7538
Hunter-Lab	88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923

Details

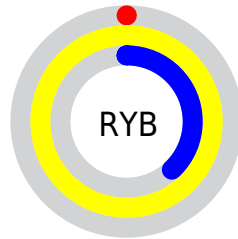
The HunterLab color **88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **31.3367, 76.6971, -158.3487**, and the grayscale version is **74.9578, -3.9996, 4.0726**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.3989, -35.9857, 50.1996**, and **65.4378, -46.5579, 39.5074** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.7054, -55.3018, 53.6917**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3232, -52.7292, 53.4865**.

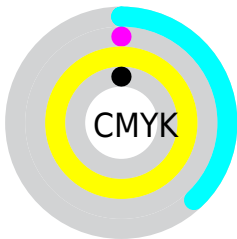
Distribution



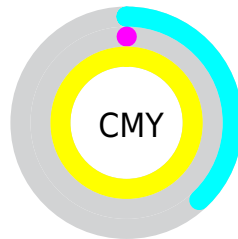
- Red (62%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923 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 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.7063, -55.2980,
53.6923

 88.7063, -55.2980,
53.6923


221.4725,
-84.6718, 96.3314


 76.5764, -51.5755,
48.1781


 114.6820,
-62.3652, 64.1408


 65.0561, -47.6925,
42.4515


 128.4801,
-65.7485, 69.1121

 54.1795, -43.6121,
36.5074


 142.7910,
-69.0507, 73.9369

 43.9874, -39.2840,
30.7123

 157.5971,
-72.2828, 78.6301

 34.5293, -34.6370,
24.1705

 172.8822,
-75.4539, 83.2051

 25.8671, -29.5662,
18.1070

 188.6319,

 18.0822, -23.9243,

-78.5716, 87.6736

12.6575

204.8327,
-81.6425, 92.0460

■ 11.2875, -19.7532,
7.9013

■ 3.4785, -6.0874,
2.4350

■ 88.7063, -55.2980,
53.6923

■ 88.7063, -55.2980,
53.6923

■ 88.7054, -55.3018,
53.6917

■ 89.3232, -52.7292,
53.4865

■ 90.0333, -49.7057,
52.5423

■ 90.8511, -46.1507,
50.6473

■ 91.7843, -42.0322,
47.6942

■ 92.8382, -37.3341,
43.6115

■ 94.0166, -32.0527,
38.3549

■ 95.3216, -26.1940,
31.9024

■ 96.7544, -19.7719,
24.2511

■ 98.3150, -12.8067,
15.4137

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.7063, -11.8306, 57.5000



88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923



88.7063, -79.6125, 37.9150

Triad

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



88.7063, -55.2978, 53.6916



88.7063, -45.4921, -136.0353



88.7063, 123.1032, 11.4145

Complementary

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



88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923



31.3367, 76.6971, -158.3487

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.



88.7063, 108.0792, -49.6965



88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923



88.7063, 2.5849, -158.9684

Square

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



88.7063, -55.2978, 53.6916



88.7063, -74.9651, -69.2895



88.7063, 60.5161, -120.7622



88.7063, 97.7525, 44.0015

Rectangle

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



88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923



88.7063, -85.6674, 14.4472



88.7063, 60.5161, -120.7622



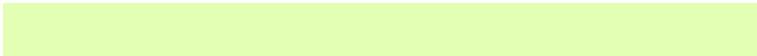
88.7063, 122.6381, -6.0046

Sweetspot

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



88.7063, -55.2978, 53.6916



95.3194, -26.2039, 31.9137



54.7297, 52.9038, 34.6491



43.8374, -13.2980, 16.0907

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.7063, -55.2978, 53.6916



88.7054, -55.3018, 53.6917



84.7307, -71.8287, 50.9524



45.5211, -5.7643, 6.9214



64.1903, -39.6959, 38.8588



20.1862, -11.7567, 12.2328

Inverse Universe

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



31.3367, 76.6971, -158.3487



31.3330, 76.7008, -158.3717



48.2384, 97.5719, -84.8503



42.0928, 1.2402, -2.5640



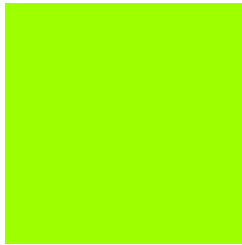
22.8236, 55.6150, -113.3812



7.5349, 17.7786, -32.9199

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

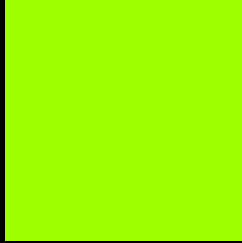
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

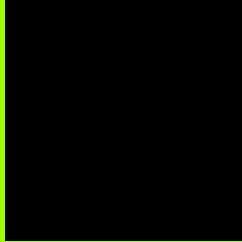
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923.

-55.2980, 53.6923.

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

88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923

Protanopia

88.2159, -11.5958, 49.5597

Deuteranopia

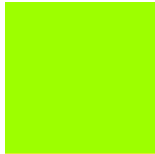
87.9378, 0.1046, 25.0756



Tritanopia

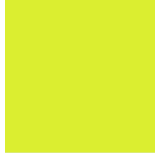
88.5173, -16.1105, -9.1075

Trichromacy



Original Color

88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923



Protanomaly

87.4200, -29.8166, 51.4493



Deuteranomaly

87.0141, -25.0550, 42.1272



Tritanomaly

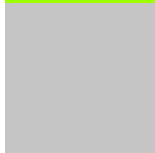
87.4872, -37.2611, 30.0915

Monochromacy



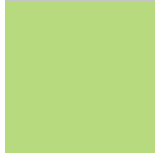
Original Color

88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923



Achromatopsia

74.7222, -3.9870, 4.0598



Achromatomaly

78.4656, -27.9739, 33.1999

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923 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(157, 255, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 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(157, 255, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 255, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923 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(157, 255, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 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(157, 255, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 255, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 255, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 255,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.7063, -55.2980, 53.6923 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 255, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
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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