

Converting Colors

HunterLab(88.7384, -46.1132,
44.7058)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(88.7384, -46.1132,
44.7058) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.8365,
-46.2935, 44.8297)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADFB6A
RGB	173, 251, 106
RGB Percent	68%, 98%, 42%
CMY	0.3216, 0.0157, 0.5843
CMYK	0.31, 0.00, 0.58, 0.02
HSL	92°, 95%, 70%
HSV	92°, 58%, 98%
XYZ	54.3323, 78.9192, 26.0049
YIQ	211.1480, 0.0570, -61.6310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

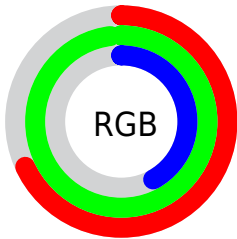
Format	Color
RYB	106, 251, 184
Decimal	11402090
CIELab	91.20, -47.10, 60.74
CIELCh	91, 76.857, 127.792
Yxy	78.9227, 0.3412, 0.4955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289592170 (0xFFADFB6A)
YUV	211.1480, -51.8380, -33.4558
Hunter-Lab	88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297

Details

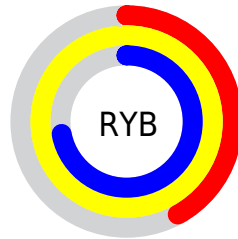
The HunterLab color $88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99FF66$. A complement of this color would be $52.4078, 52.4864, -70.0447$, and the grayscale version is $80.9911, -4.3215, 4.4004$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $95.5243, -26.1386, 37.4759$, and $65.2126, -40.0262, 36.7394$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $87.7566, -51.1049, 47.9339$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $90.0786, -40.7727, 40.6343$.

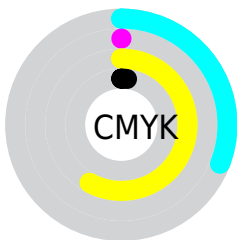
Distribution



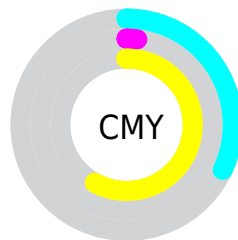
- Red (68%)
- Green (98%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (98%)
- Blue (72%)



- Cyan (31%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (2%)





- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (2%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297 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 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.8365, -46.2935,
44.8297


 88.8365, -46.2935,
44.8297


221.6517,
-70.9491, 75.8659


 76.7022, -43.2345,
40.8577


 114.8260,
-52.1481, 52.3561

 65.1752, -40.0575,
36.7142


 128.6296,
-54.9683, 55.9469

 54.2916, -36.7367,
32.3713


 142.9459,
-57.7322, 59.4431

 44.0920, -33.2337,
27.7987

 157.7571,
-60.4479, 62.8566

 34.6257, -29.4939,
23.0053

173.0472,
-63.1223, 66.1976

 25.9547, -25.4348,
18.1683

188.8017,

 18.1600, -20.9257,

-65.7609, 69.4748

12.7120

205.0073,
-68.3685, 72.6954

■ 11.3540, -19.4185,
7.9478

■ 3.6437, -6.3766,
2.5506

■ 88.8365, -46.2935,
44.8297

■ 88.8365, -46.2935,
44.8297

■ 87.7566, -51.1049,
47.9339

■ 90.0786, -40.7727,
40.6343

■ 86.8284, -55.2032,
49.9993


■ 91.4796, -34.5493,
35.3203


■ 86.0467, -58.6109,
51.1163


■ 93.0424, -27.6494,
28.8859


■ 85.3997, -61.3789,
51.4367

■ 94.7664, -20.1060,
21.3476

 85.2695, -61.9330,
51.4584

 96.6497, -11.9587,
12.7374

 98.6368, -3.5390,
3.8494

 98.7308, -3.2137,
3.9672

Harmonies

Analogous

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



88.8384, -14.7133, 50.5273



88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297



88.8384, -64.2038, 27.8505

Triad

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



88.8384, -46.2955, 44.8303



88.8384, -31.4229, -90.1761



88.8384, 82.7262, 13.9988

Complementary

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



88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297



52.4078, 52.4864, -70.0447

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.



88.8384, 76.1597, -26.6799



88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297



88.8384, 5.6832, -99.2648

Square

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



88.8384, -46.2955, 44.8303



88.8384, -56.7097, -51.1282



88.8384, 46.2010, -72.3173



88.8384, 62.8445, 38.4554

Rectangle

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



88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297



88.8384, -68.1004, 7.5486



88.8384, 46.2010, -72.3173



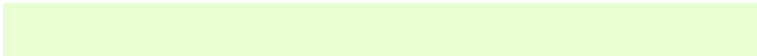
88.8384, 83.5936, 2.0345

Sweetspot

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



88.8384, -46.2955, 44.8303



96.6219, -19.8655, 21.1108



74.5369, 11.7883, 35.2884



44.5313, -9.9330, 10.5296

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.8384, -46.2955, 44.8303



89.2157, -52.6089, 49.1311



85.5607, -59.3897, 41.2935



44.3871, -6.1780, 6.5891



61.8882, -44.6175, 37.3541



18.9991, -12.8992, 11.4814

Inverse Universe

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



52.4078, 52.4864, -70.0447



46.6733, 64.5667, -90.2919



61.2238, 72.4582, -45.5747



41.3556, 1.7589, -2.2781



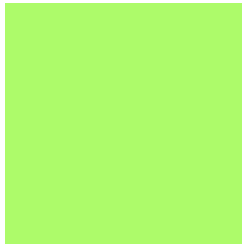
25.4117, 57.9251, -95.2581



8.1311, 18.0948, -27.0713

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

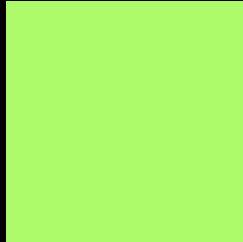
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

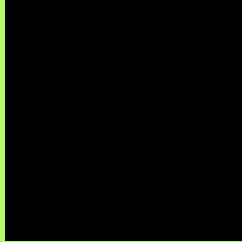
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

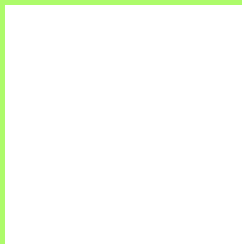
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297.



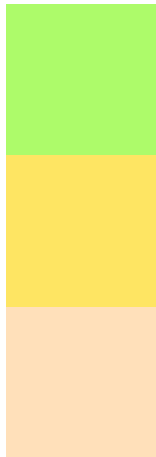
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.8365,

-46.2935, 44.8297.

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

88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297

Protanopia

88.3234, -10.7844, 46.3116

Deuteranopia

88.3835, 0.3510, 23.3048



Tritanopia

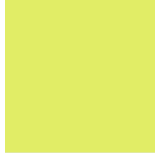
88.7405, -13.7065, -8.2061

Trichromacy



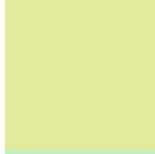
Original Color

88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297



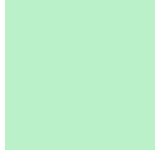
Protanomaly

88.0541, -24.8959, 45.3586



Deuteranomaly

87.9133, -18.7044, 32.3317



Tritanomaly

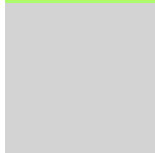
88.1167, -27.8515, 17.0422

Monochromacy



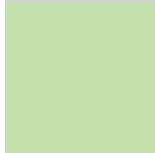
Original Color

88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297



Achromatopsia

80.7097, -4.3065, 4.3851



Achromatomaly

83.2347, -21.7812, 22.7457

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297 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(173, 251, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 251, 106)  
}
```

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(173, 251, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 251, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297 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(173, 251, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 251, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 251, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 251, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 251, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 251,  
106) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.8365, -46.2935, 44.8297 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 251, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
251, 106) }
```

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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