

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.3063, -48.2273,
54.1858)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.3063, -48.2273,
54.1858) contains.

HunterLab(89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(89.1317,
-48.1045, 54.0804)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5FC00
RGB	181, 252, 0
RGB Percent	71%, 99%, 0%
CMY	0.2902, 0.0117, 0.9999
CMYK	0.28, 0.00, 1.00, 0.01
HSL	77°, 100%, 49%
HSV	77°, 100%, 99%
XYZ	53.8665, 79.4446, 12.4953
YIQ	202.0430, 38.5760, -93.4240

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

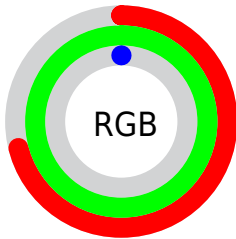
Format	Color
RYB	0, 252, 71
Decimal	11926528
CIELab	91.44, -49.31, 88.04
CIELCh	91, 100.909, 119.253
Yxy	79.4481, 0.3694, 0.5449
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290116608 (0xFFB5FC00)
YUV	202.0430, -99.6072, -18.4547
Hunter-Lab	89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804

Details

The HunterLab color **89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **28.9322, 73.8327, -169.6179**, and the grayscale version is **77.2734, -4.1231, 4.1984**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.5015, -28.0712, 51.7818**, and **65.6469, -40.3782, 39.7444** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.1329, -48.1099, 54.0810**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.6659, -45.9242, 53.8306**.

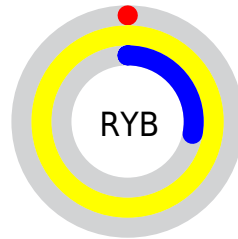
Distribution



Red (71%)

Green (99%)

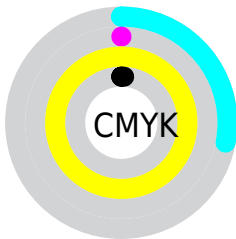
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (28%)

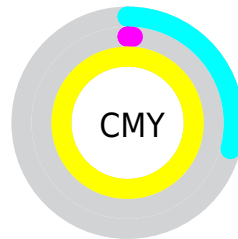


Cyan (28%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (29%)


Magenta (1%)


Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804 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 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.1317, -48.1045,
54.0804

 89.1317, -48.1045,
54.0804


222.0520,
-73.6251, 97.0250


 76.9833, -44.9260,
48.5307


 115.1475,
-54.1803, 64.6027


 65.4415, -41.6217,
42.7678


 128.9635,
-57.1034, 69.6094


 54.5422, -38.1645,
36.7886


 143.2918,
-59.9658, 74.4688

 44.3259, -34.5144,
30.9679

 158.1146,
-62.7763, 79.1960

 34.8415, -30.6138,
24.3891

 173.4159,
-65.5419, 83.8041

 26.1508, -26.3770,
18.3055

 189.1812,

 18.3341, -21.6687,

-68.2687, 88.3049

12.8338

205.3974,
-70.9616, 92.7089

■ 11.5030, -20.1302,
8.0521

■ 3.9881, -6.9792,
2.7917

■ 89.1317, -48.1045,
54.0804

■ 89.1317, -48.1045,
54.0804

■ 89.1329, -48.1099,
54.0810

■ 89.6659, -45.9242,
53.8306

■ 90.2705, -43.3726,
52.8502

■ 90.9617, -40.3739,
50.9293

■ 91.7472, -36.8919,
47.9585

■ 92.6327, -32.9044,
43.8611

■ 93.6224, -28.3998,
38.5858

■ 94.7193, -23.3753,
32.1019

■ 95.9252, -17.8352,
24.3966

■ 97.2414, -11.7898,
15.4723

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.1337, -3.4675, 56.9631



89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804



89.1337, -74.8033, 40.7827

Triad

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



89.1337, -48.1067, 54.0808



89.1337, -49.8801, -119.7122



89.1337, 117.1891, 3.6163

Complementary

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



89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804



28.9322, 73.8327, -169.6179

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.



89.1337, 97.1034, -57.8597



89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804



89.1337, -6.0466, -149.6999

Square

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



89.1337, -48.1067, 54.0808



89.1337, -75.6521, -54.4199



89.1337, 48.8729, -122.3693



89.1337, 98.9255, 39.6577

Rectangle

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



89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804



89.1337, -82.5747, 20.6671



89.1337, 48.8729, -122.3693



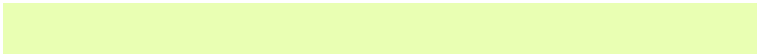
89.1337, 114.6375, -14.5265

Sweetspot

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



89.1337, -48.1067, 54.0808



95.9961, -23.7094, 32.5602



49.7375, 64.2933, 31.7723



44.1891, -11.9923, 16.4154

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.1337, -48.1067, 54.0808



90.3351, -48.7724, 54.8102



83.9935, -69.1949, 50.5443



44.6437, -5.2661, 6.8819



64.3899, -34.4817, 39.0731



19.7315, -9.9587, 11.9841

Inverse Universe

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



28.9322, 73.8327, -169.6179



29.3127, 74.8291, -171.9878



42.8893, 89.8317, -99.3179



41.0850, 0.8406, -2.6439



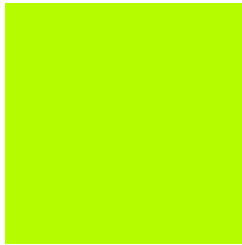
21.0304, 53.4234, -121.3551



6.7863, 16.6181, -34.3462

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

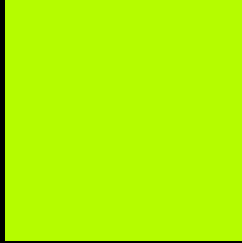
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804 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 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804.



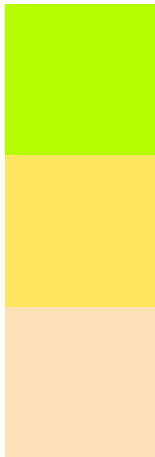
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804.

-48.1045, 54.0804.

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

89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804

Protanopia

88.6915, -11.1945, 47.3761

Deuteranopia

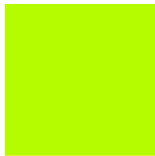
88.6404, -0.4301, 24.2801



Tritanopia

88.8350, -10.1270, -7.4596

Trichromacy



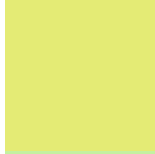
Original Color

89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804



Protanomaly

88.3002, -26.3917, 51.0777



Deuteranomaly

87.8607, -21.8750, 42.3994



Tritanomaly

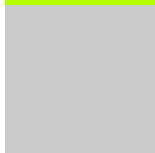
87.8747, -30.5755, 30.8626

Monochromacy



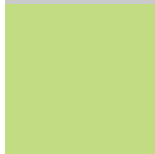
Original Color

89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804



Achromatopsia

76.8517, -4.1006, 4.1755



Achromatomaly

80.1503, -24.8926, 33.5890

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804 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(181, 252, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 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(181, 252, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 252, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804 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(181, 252, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 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(181, 252, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 252, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 252, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 252,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.1317, -48.1045, 54.0804 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 252, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
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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