

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.7350, -46.6247,
47.4812)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.7350, -46.6247,
47.4812) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.7350,
-46.6247, 47.4812)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B2FD5E
RGB	178, 253, 94
RGB Percent	70%, 99%, 37%
CMY	0.3020, 0.0078, 0.6314
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.63, 0.01
HSL	88°, 98%, 68%
HSV	88°, 63%, 99%
XYZ	55.5058, 80.5237, 23.2068
YIQ	212.4490, 6.3390, -65.3490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

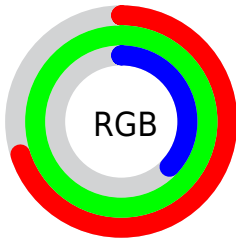
Format	Color
RYB	94, 253, 169
Decimal	11730270
CIELab	91.92, -47.24, 66.60
CIELCh	92, 81.654, 125.349
Yxy	80.5272, 0.3486, 0.5057
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289920350 (0xFFB2FD5E)
YUV	212.4490, -58.3954, -30.2118
Hunter-Lab	89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812

Details

The HunterLab color $89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $CCFF66$. The color can be described as light muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be $48.5125, 55.2835, -82.7179$, and the grayscale version is $81.5772, -4.3528, 4.4322$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $95.7740, -25.6042, 40.7047$, and $66.0172, -40.4711, 38.6788$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $88.7660, -50.9112, 50.0773$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $90.8472, -41.6932, 43.7965$.

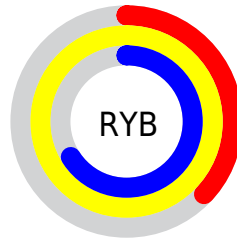
Distribution



Red (70%)

Green (99%)

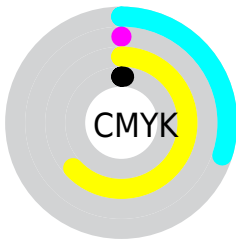
Blue (37%)



Red (37%)

Yellow (99%)

Blue (66%)

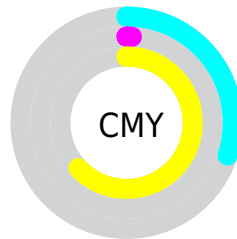


Cyan (30%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (63%)

Black (1%)



Cyan (30%)


Magenta (1%)


Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812 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 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.7350, -46.6247,
47.4812

 89.7350, -46.6247,
47.4812


222.8694,
-71.3055, 81.0011


 77.5579, -43.5654,
43.1746


 115.8045,
-52.4825, 55.6364

 65.9859, -40.3891,
38.6832


 129.6457,
-55.3052, 59.5228

 55.0546, -37.0708,
33.9809


 143.9983,
-58.0718, 63.3029

 44.8041, -33.5727,
29.0427

 158.8446,
-60.7906, 66.9897

 35.2830, -29.8415,
24.0312

174.1687,
-63.4681, 70.5942

 26.5522, -25.7970,
18.5865

189.9562,

 18.6909, -21.3127,

-66.1101, 74.1257

13.0837

206.1938,
-68.7212, 77.5924

■ 11.8088, -19.1373,
8.2662

■ 4.6115, -8.0701,
3.2280

■ 89.7350, -46.6247,
47.4812

■ 89.7350, -46.6247,
47.4812

■ 88.7660, -50.9112,
50.0773

■ 90.8472, -41.6932,
43.7965

■ 87.9285, -54.5610,
51.6585

■ 92.1003, -36.1107,
38.9770

■ 87.2159, -57.6106,
52.3414

■ 93.4984, -29.8910,
33.0034

■ 86.7721, -59.4795,
52.4273

■ 95.0423, -23.0552,
25.8762

■ 96.7312, -15.6317,
17.6133

■ 98.5638, -7.6539,
8.2458

■ 99.3650, -4.2773,
4.7020

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.7370, -12.1457, 52.4736



89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812



89.7370, -66.6531, 31.2273

Triad

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



89.7370, -46.6268, 47.4818



89.7370, -35.8436, -95.7534



89.7370, 89.7947, 11.7079

Complementary

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



89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812



48.5125, 55.2835, -82.7179

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.



89.7370, 80.3171, -33.1024



89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812



89.7370, 2.8044, -109.0594

Square

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



89.7370, -46.6268, 47.4818



89.7370, -61.2699, -51.3913



89.7370, 46.4623, -82.2435



89.7370, 70.4088, 38.7546

Rectangle

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



89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812



89.7370, -71.5370, 10.8509



89.7370, 46.4623, -82.2435



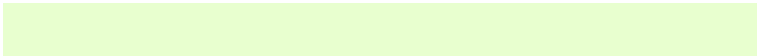
89.7370, 89.9123, -1.5217

Sweetspot

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



89.7370, -46.6268, 47.4818



96.5314, -20.4565, 23.0435



70.5500, 19.6694, 34.9164



44.4392, -10.4359, 11.7259

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.7370, -46.6268, 47.4818



89.3662, -52.2267, 50.9594



85.8674, -62.2800, 44.5080



45.4317, -6.0823, 6.8194



63.3555, -43.0969, 38.2849



19.9331, -12.7783, 12.0590

Inverse Universe

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



48.5125, 55.2835, -82.7179



42.1018, 67.0375, -106.1151



59.1618, 78.5239, -55.3046



42.1875, 1.5614, -2.4360



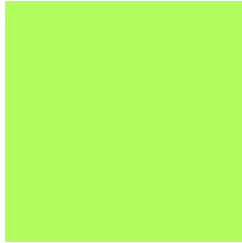
24.4075, 57.2548, -104.0431



8.0277, 18.3233, -30.2818

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

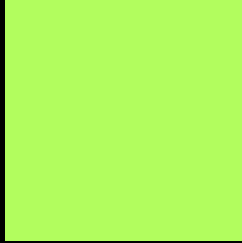
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

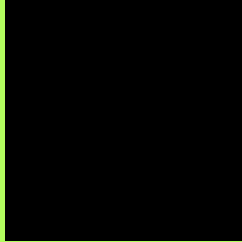
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.7350,

-46.6247, 47.4812.

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

89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812

Protanopia

89.2211, -10.4967, 44.4121

Deuteranopia

89.1147, -0.0337, 22.1176



Tritanopia

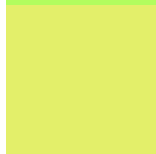
89.5577, -12.3806, -7.6649

Trichromacy



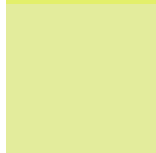
Original Color

89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812



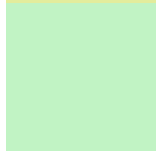
Protanomaly

88.9407, -24.9000, 45.2791



Deuteranomaly

88.7255, -19.1199, 33.3197



Tritanomaly

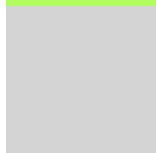
89.1202, -27.7606, 19.6855

Monochromacy



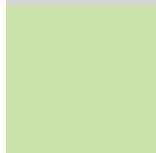
Original Color

89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812



Achromatopsia

81.1403, -4.3294, 4.4085



Achromatomaly

83.7151, -21.8725, 24.6175

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812 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(178, 253, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(178, 253, 94)  
}
```

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(178, 253, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(178, 253, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812 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(178, 253, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(178, 253, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(178, 253, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(178, 253, 94); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 253, 94);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(178, 253,  
94) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.7350, -46.6247, 47.4812 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(178, 253, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(178,  
253, 94) }
```

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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