

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.7719, -50.7472,
52.3601)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.7719, -50.7472,
52.3601) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.8016,
-50.6289, 52.3811)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	ADFF33
RGB	173, 255, 51
RGB Percent	68%, 100%, 20%
CMY	0.3216, 0.0000, 0.8000
CMYK	0.32, 0.00, 0.80, 0.00
HSL	84°, 100%, 60%
HSV	84°, 80%, 100%
XYZ	53.5911, 80.6433, 15.8732
YIQ	207.2260, 16.6120, -80.8280

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

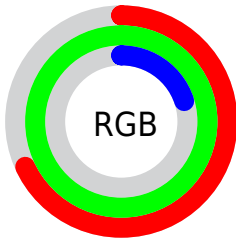
Format	Color
RYB	51, 255, 133
Decimal	11403059
CIELab	91.97, -52.33, 80.90
CIElCh	92, 96.348, 122.898
Yxy	80.6433, 0.3570, 0.5372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289593139 (0xFFADFF33)
YUV	207.2260, -77.0194, -30.0162
Hunter-Lab	89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811

Details

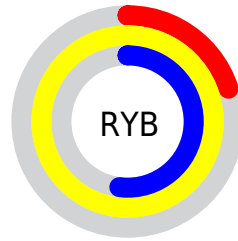
The HunterLab color **89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF33**. The color can be described as light washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **38.1786, 68.3482, -122.2005**, and the grayscale version is **79.4035, -4.2368, 4.3141**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **94.9112, -29.8211, 47.8296**, and **66.2562, -43.1969, 40.0705** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.0800, -53.7075, 53.3189**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.6349, -47.0024, 50.4920**.

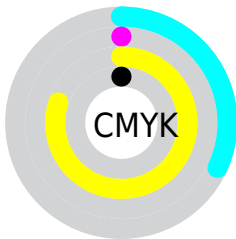
Distribution



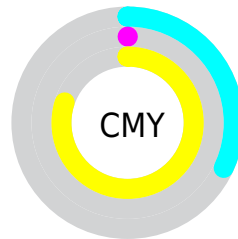
- Red (68%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (20%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (52%)



- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (32%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811 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 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.8016, -50.6289,
52.3811

 89.8016, -50.6289,
52.3811


222.9570,
-77.3206, 92.1361

 77.6195, -47.2865,
47.2436


 115.8748,
-57.0012, 62.1070

 66.0443, -43.8109,
41.8984


 129.7188,
-60.0637, 66.7351

 55.1096, -40.1709,
36.3296


 144.0740,
-63.0598, 71.2292

 44.8554, -36.3241,
30.5938

 158.9228,
-65.9989, 75.6036

 35.3304, -32.2102,
24.7313

 174.2493,
-68.8886, 79.8711

 26.5953, -27.7397,
18.6167

190.0392,

 18.7293, -22.7728,

-71.7352, 84.0428

13.1105

206.2791,
-74.5444, 88.1283

■ 11.8417, -20.7230,
8.2892

■ 4.6732, -8.1782,
3.2713

■ 89.8016, -50.6289,
52.3811

■ 89.8016, -50.6289,
52.3811

■ 89.0800, -53.7075,
53.3189

■ 90.6349, -47.0024,
50.4920

■ 88.4554, -56.3154,
53.5197

■ 91.5876, -42.7974,
47.5473

■ 88.4552, -56.3164,
53.5197

■ 92.6649, -37.9988,
43.4756

■ 93.8705, -32.6044,
38.2339

■ 95.2064, -26.6217,
31.8019

■ 96.6736, -20.0667,
24.1785

■ 98.2720, -12.9612,
15.3782

100.0000, -5.3358,
5.4332

Harmonies

Analogous

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



89.8016, -9.5312, 56.3244



89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811



89.8016, -74.4602, 36.9863

Triad

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



89.8016, -50.6287, 52.3803



89.8016, -43.9661, -117.8283



89.8016, 110.5913, 9.3216

Complementary

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



89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811



38.1786, 68.3482, -122.2005

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.



89.8016, 95.9143, -46.5473



89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811



89.8016, 0.0386, -139.4825

Square

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



89.8016, -50.6287, 52.3803



89.8016, -71.2355, -59.0337



89.8016, 52.5940, -108.2895



89.8016, 89.2627, 41.3228

Rectangle

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



89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811



89.8016, -80.7250, 15.3194



89.8016, 52.5940, -108.2895



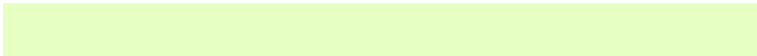
89.8016, 109.7115, -6.9672

Sweetspot

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



89.8016, -50.6287, 52.3803



96.0703, -22.7589, 27.3735



61.7791, 36.8484, 35.7061



44.2064, -11.6027, 13.9056

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.8016, -50.6287, 52.3803



88.6959, -55.3148, 53.4898



85.5069, -68.2508, 49.3215



45.5030, -5.8286, 6.9008



64.0102, -40.4254, 38.7351



20.1323, -11.9730, 12.1958

Inverse Universe

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



38.1786, 68.3482, -122.2005



32.6614, 76.2963, -150.2791



52.1372, 91.4587, -73.8592



42.1118, 1.3047, -2.5383



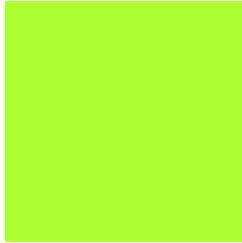
23.1201, 55.9108, -111.5466



7.6292, 17.8799, -32.3919

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

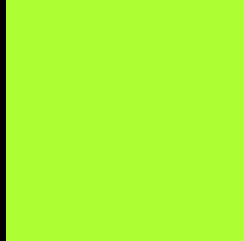
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

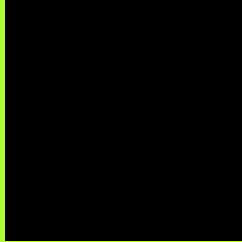
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811.



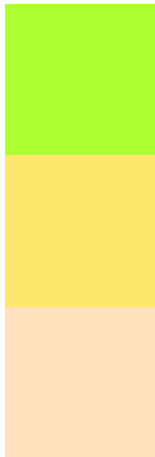
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811.

-50.6289, 52.3811.

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

89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811

Protanopia

89.1839, -10.7033, 44.9602

Deuteranopia

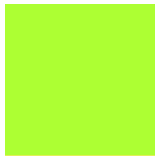
89.0656, -0.3001, 22.8276



Tritanopia

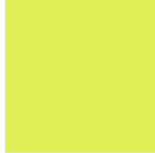
89.4806, -12.6557, -7.7713

Trichromacy



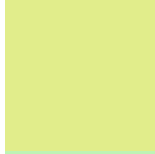
Original Color

89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811



Protanomaly

88.9095, -27.0721, 48.0091



Deuteranomaly

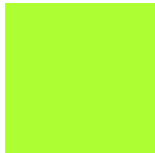
88.5664, -21.9809, 37.8375



Tritanomaly

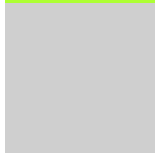
88.8733, -31.1507, 25.0537

Monochromacy



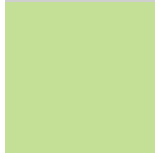
Original Color

89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811



Achromatopsia

78.9912, -4.2148, 4.2917



Achromatomaly

81.9240, -24.2573, 29.1742

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811 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, 255, 51)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(173, 255, 51)  
}
```

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, 255, 51) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(173, 255, 51) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811 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, 255, 51) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(173, 255, 51) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(173, 255, 51)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(173, 255, 51); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 255, 51);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(173, 255,  
51) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.8016, -50.6289, 52.3811 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(173, 255, 51) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(173,  
255, 51) }
```

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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