

Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.1379, -49.4297,
53.9242)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(90.1379, -49.4297,
53.9242) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(90.1732,
-49.3169, 53.9366)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B4FF1D
RGB	180, 255, 29
RGB Percent	71%, 100%, 11%
CMY	0.2941, 0.0000, 0.8862
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.89, 0.00
HSL	80°, 100%, 56%
HSV	80°, 89%, 100%
XYZ	54.8042, 81.3121, 13.9688
YIQ	206.8110, 27.8460, -86.1860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

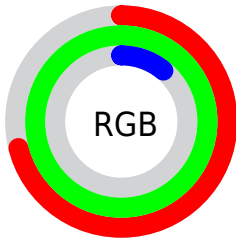
Format	Color
R _Y B	29, 255, 104
Decimal	11861789
CIE Lab	92.27, -50.52, 85.80
CIE LCh	92, 99.569, 120.491
Yxy	81.3120, 0.3652, 0.5418
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290051869 (0xFFB4FF1D)
YUV	206.8110, -87.6608, -23.5132
Hunter-Lab	90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366

Details

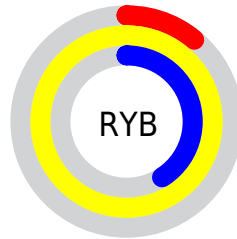
The HunterLab color **90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF00**. The color can be described as light washed chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **33.2323, 71.8338, -147.0553**, and the grayscale version is **79.2665, -4.2295, 4.3067**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.4987, -27.9024, 50.3907**, and **66.6192, -41.7216, 40.3201** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **89.5801, -51.7717, 54.2256**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.8523, -46.4299, 52.8505**.

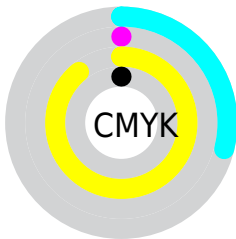
Distribution



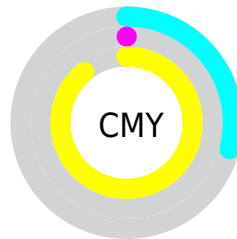
- Red (71%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (11%)



- Red (11%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (89%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366 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 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 90.1732, -49.3169,
53.9366


 90.1732, -49.3169,
53.9366


223.4600,
-75.2746, 95.8039

 77.9735, -46.0784,
48.5278


 116.2793,
-55.4992, 64.1856


 66.3797, -42.7141,
42.9084


 130.1388,
-58.4740, 69.0636


 55.4254, -39.1945,
37.0693


 144.5089,
-61.3864, 73.7994

 45.1504, -35.4793,
31.2085

 159.3721,
-64.2452, 78.4077

 35.6028, -31.5112,
24.9220

 174.7127,
-67.0579, 82.9015

 26.8432, -27.2053,
18.7902

190.5161,

 18.9499, -22.4283,

-69.8303, 87.2923

13.2649

206.7692,
-72.5678, 91.5901

■ 12.0312, -20.1969,
8.4219

■ 5.0134, -8.7735,
3.5094

■ 90.1732, -49.3169,
53.9366

■ 90.1732, -49.3169,
53.9366

■ 89.5801, -51.7717,
54.2256

■ 90.8523, -46.4299,
52.8505

■ 89.5026, -52.0908,
54.2391

■ 91.6296, -43.0489,
50.7949

■ 92.5122, -39.1417,
47.6653

■ 93.5057, -34.6905,
43.3908

■ 94.6136, -29.6888,
37.9263

■ 95.8385, -24.1387,
31.2477

■ 97.1819, -18.0502,
23.3492

■ 98.6442, -11.4388,
14.2401

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.



90.1732, -5.6531, 57.2064



90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366



90.1732, -75.1911, 39.7921

Triad

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



90.1732, -49.3167, 53.9358



90.1732, -48.1579, -119.6110



90.1732, 115.4781, 5.7022

Complementary

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



90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366



33.2323, 71.8338, -147.0553

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.



90.1732, 97.2051, -54.0849



90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366



90.1732, -3.9764, -146.7530

Square

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



90.1732, -49.3167, 53.9358



90.1732, -74.6339, -56.3012



90.1732, 50.4416, -117.9066



90.1732, 96.0283, 40.5349

Rectangle

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



90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366



90.1732, -82.4959, 18.9815



90.1732, 50.4416, -117.9066



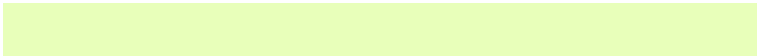
90.1732, 113.5072, -11.8770

Sweetspot

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



90.1732, -49.3167, 53.9358



96.0481, -23.1885, 30.0508



55.2944, 51.9729, 33.7343



44.2336, -11.6469, 15.0526

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



90.1732, -49.3167, 53.9358



89.5026, -52.0908, 54.2391



85.3977, -68.8883, 50.6078



45.5753, -5.5721, 6.9832



64.7631, -37.3916, 39.2521



20.3555, -11.0812, 12.3490

Inverse Universe

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



33.2323, 71.8338, -147.0553



30.2227, 75.6459, -165.6515



47.2559, 91.4212, -87.9811



42.0363, 1.0483, -2.6405



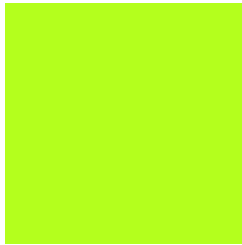
22.0114, 54.8340, -118.6337



7.2697, 17.5023, -34.4700

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

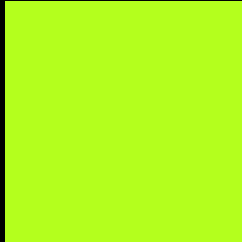
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

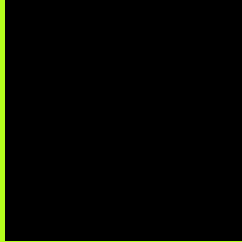
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366.



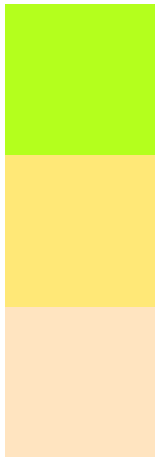
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366.

-49.3169, 53.9366.

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

90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366

Protanopia

89.6131, -10.5653, 43.4871

Deuteranopia

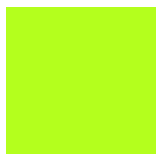
89.7511, -0.9453, 22.3438



Tritanopia

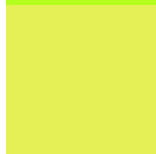
89.9501, -10.9857, -7.1256

Trichromacy



Original Color

90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366



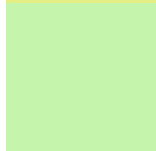
Protanomaly

89.1549, -26.2135, 48.6230



Deuteranomaly

89.0710, -21.9997, 39.7291



Tritanomaly

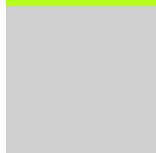
89.2126, -30.2302, 28.1684

Monochromacy



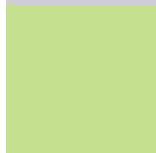
Original Color

90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366



Achromatopsia

78.9912, -4.2148, 4.2917



Achromatomaly

81.9357, -24.5176, 31.5410

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366 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(180, 255, 29)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(180, 255, 29)  
}
```

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(180, 255, 29) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(180, 255, 29) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366 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(180, 255, 29) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(180, 255, 29) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(180, 255, 29)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(180, 255, 29); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 255, 29);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(180, 255,  
29) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.1732, -49.3169, 53.9366 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(180, 255, 29) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(180,  
255, 29) }
```

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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