

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.1830, -49.3579,  
54.5645)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.1830, -49.3579,  
54.5645) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.2005,  
-49.2873, 54.5673)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	B5FF08
RGB	181, 255, 8
RGB Percent	71%, 100%, 3%
CMY	0.2902, 0.0000, 0.9685
CMYK	0.29, 0.00, 0.97, 0.00
HSL	78°, 100%, 52%
HSV	78°, 97%, 100%
XYZ	54.8599, 81.3613, 13.0426
YIQ	204.7160, 35.1830, -92.5050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

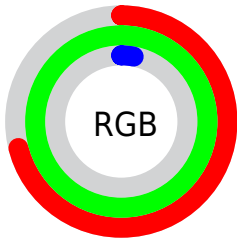
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	8, 255, 82
Decimal	11927304
CIELab	92.29, -50.47, 88.12
CIELCh	92, 101.550, 119.804
Yxy	81.3613, 0.3675, 0.5451
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4290117384 (0xFFB5FF08)
YUV	204.7160, -96.9810, -20.7989
Hunter-Lab	90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673

# Details

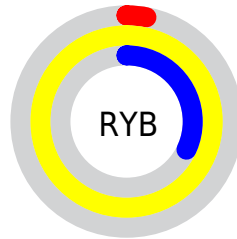
The HunterLab color **90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **CCFF00**. The color can be described as middle saturated chartreuse. A complement of this color would be **30.3151, 74.2521, -165.0529**, and the grayscale version is **78.4057, -4.1835, 4.2599**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.5206, -27.9623, 51.5009**, and **66.6732, -41.5032, 40.3571** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **90.0306, -49.9824, 54.6014**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.7776, -46.8986, 54.1499**.

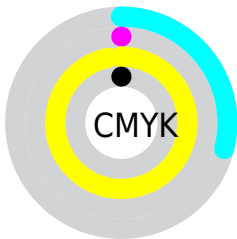
# Distribution



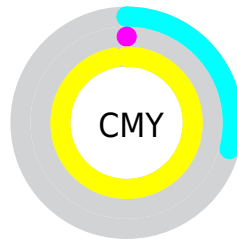
- Red (71%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (3%)



- Red (3%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (32%)



- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (97%)
- Black (0%)




- Cyan (29%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (97%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673 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 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 90.2005, -49.2873,  
54.5673


 90.2005, -49.2873,  
54.5673


223.4969,  
-75.2255, 97.4448


 77.9995, -46.0517,  
49.0297


 116.3090,  
-55.4645, 65.0659

 66.4044, -42.6905,  
43.2810


 130.1696,  
-58.4369, 70.0634

 55.4486, -39.1742,  
37.3158


 144.5408,  
-61.3471, 74.9149

 45.1721, -35.4626,  
31.4332

 159.4052,  
-64.2038, 79.6351

 35.6229, -31.4987,  
24.9360

 174.7467,  
-67.0144, 84.2373

 26.8614, -27.1976,  
18.8030

 190.5512,

 18.9661, -22.4262,

-69.7849, 88.7329

13.2763

206.8053,  
-72.5205, 93.1324

■ 12.0452, -20.1713,  
8.4316

■ 5.0375, -8.8156,  
3.5262

■ 90.2005, -49.2873,  
54.5673

■ 90.2005, -49.2873,  
54.5673

■ 90.0306, -49.9824,  
54.6014

■ 90.7776, -46.8986,  
54.1499

■ 91.4383, -44.0825,  
52.8858

■ 92.1927, -40.7881,  
50.6292

■ 93.0477, -36.9844,  
47.2813

■ 94.0086, -32.6537,  
42.7740

■ 95.0790, -27.7884,  
37.0636

■ 96.2616, -22.3896,  
30.1264

■ 97.5577, -16.4653,  
21.9564

■ 98.9682, -10.0291,  
12.5620

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.2005, -4.4761, 57.6150



90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673



90.2005, -75.9300, 40.8170

# Triad

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



90.2005, -49.2872, 54.5665



90.2005, -49.7568, -121.8649



90.2005, 118.3671, 4.5845

# Complementary

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



90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673



30.3151, 74.2521, -165.0529

# 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.



90.2005, 98.7601, -57.1422



90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673



90.2005, -5.1588, -151.1480

# Square

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



90.2005, -49.2872, 54.5665



90.2005, -76.1548, -56.2323



90.2005, 50.3882, -122.5676



90.2005, 99.2422, 40.5188



# Rectangle

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



90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673



90.2005, -83.5742, 20.1612



90.2005, 50.3882, -122.5676



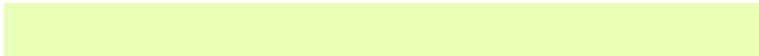
90.2005, 116.0363, -13.5799

# Sweetspot

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



90.2005, -49.2872, 54.5665



95.9975, -23.5963, 31.7236



51.6990, 61.4761, 32.6682



44.1779, -11.9897, 16.0632

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



90.2005, -49.2872, 54.5665



90.0306, -49.9824, 54.6014



85.1746, -69.9173, 51.0995



45.6087, -5.4536, 7.0212



65.1417, -35.8814, 39.5118



20.4660, -10.6439, 12.4247



# Inverse Universe

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



30.3151, 74.2521, -165.0529



29.6198, 75.0996, -169.8103



44.5873, 91.5437, -96.7277



42.0018, 0.9308, -2.6873



21.5674, 54.4264, -121.6562

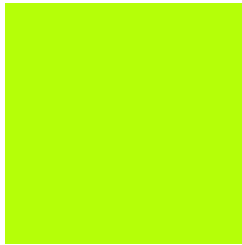


7.1190, 17.3512, -35.3964



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

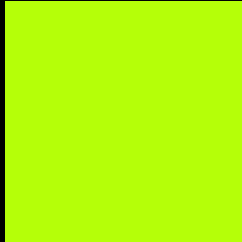
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673 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 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673.



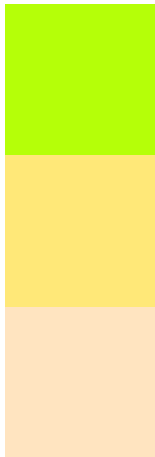
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.2005,

-49.2873, 54.5673.

# 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

90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673

### Protanopia

89.6266, -10.4906, 43.2891

### Deuteranopia

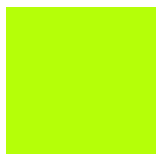
89.7511, -0.9453, 22.3438



## Tritanopia

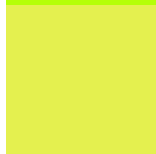
89.9501, -10.9857, -7.1256

# Trichromacy



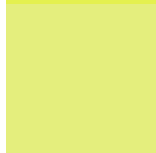
## Original Color

90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673



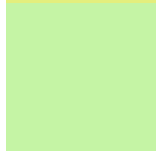
## Protanomaly

89.0947, -26.5581, 49.5122



## Deuteranomaly

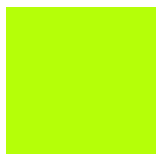
88.9515, -22.6782, 41.4822



## Tritanomaly

89.0440, -31.2029, 30.6197

# Monochromacy



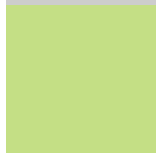
## Original Color

90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673



## Achromatopsia

78.1342, -4.1690, 4.2452



## Achromatomaly

81.3662, -25.2728, 33.5254

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673 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, 255, 8)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(181, 255, 8)  
}
```

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, 255, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(181, 255, 8) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673 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, 255, 8) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(181, 255, 8) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(181, 255, 8) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(181, 255, 8); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 255, 8);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(181, 255,  
8) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.2005, -49.2873, 54.5673 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(181, 255, 8) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(181,  
255, 8) }
```

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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