

Converting Colors

HunterLab(97.7483, -65.5361,
47.1696)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(97.7483, -65.5361,
47.1696) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(88.2790,
-55.3263, 40.1717)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	84FF7E
RGB	132, 255, 126
RGB Percent	52%, 100%, 49%
CMY	0.4824, 0.0000, 0.5059
CMYK	0.48, 0.00, 0.51, 0.00
HSL	117°, 100%, 75%
HSV	117°, 51%, 100%
XYZ	49.0416, 77.9318, 32.1962
YIQ	203.5170, -31.8990, -66.1950

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

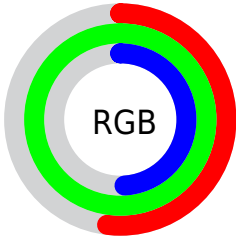
Format	Color
R _Y B	126, 255, 249
Decimal	8716158
CIE Lab	90.75, -59.09, 50.81
CIE LCh	91, 77.929, 139.312
Yxy	77.9320, 0.3081, 0.4896
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286906238 (0xFF84FF7E)
YUV	203.5170, -38.2159, -62.7204
Hunter-Lab	88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717

Details

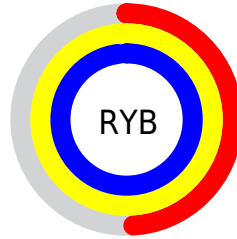
The HunterLab color **88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **65.0252, 63.4814, -45.0838**, and the grayscale version is **77.6681, -4.1442, 4.2199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **92.7700, -35.6662, 28.6007**, and **64.5876, -47.5438, 33.1800** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **86.9588, -61.3853, 44.2012**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.9278, -47.8887, 35.1299**.

Distribution



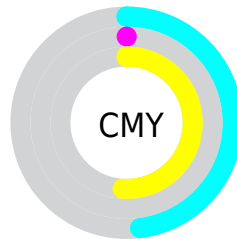
- Red (52%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (49%)



- Red (49%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (98%)



- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (48%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (51%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717 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 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 88.2790, -55.3263,
40.1717


 88.2790, -55.3263,
40.1717


220.8927,
-84.8060, 66.9786


 76.1696, -51.5867,
36.7808


 114.2166,
-62.4226, 46.6139

 64.6709, -47.6850,
33.2494


 127.9967,
-65.8190, 49.6999

 53.8172, -43.5835,
29.5487


 142.2903,
-69.1333, 52.7126

 43.6495, -39.2310,
25.6446


157.0796,
-72.3768, 55.6621

 34.2176, -34.5552,
21.4979

172.3485,
-75.5588, 58.5569

 25.5841, -29.4494,
17.5507

188.0823,

 17.8311, -23.7894,

-78.6868, 61.4041

12.4818

204.2679,
-81.7673, 64.2096

■ 11.0732, -19.3780,
7.7512

■ 2.8793, -5.0388,
2.0155

■ 88.2790, -55.3263,
40.1717

■ 88.2790, -55.3263,
40.1717

■ 86.9588, -61.3853,
44.2012

■ 89.9278, -47.8887,
35.1299

■ 85.9558, -66.0478,
47.2173

■ 91.9095, -39.1372,
29.1154

■ 85.2512, -69.3480,
49.2575

■ 94.2228, -29.1684,
22.1912

■ 84.8167, -71.3836,
50.4098

■ 96.8618, -18.1019,
14.4394

■ 84.6151, -72.3232,
50.8733

99.8170, -6.0692,
5.9522

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.



88.2791, -28.4991, 49.4602



88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717



88.2791, -67.7395, 17.2041

Triad

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



88.2791, -55.3259, 40.1710



88.2791, -18.3896, -100.0325



88.2791, 79.1929, 25.5503

Complementary

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



88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717



65.0252, 63.4814, -45.0838

Split Complementary

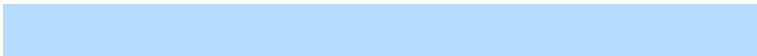
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



88.2791, 83.2001, -9.7020



88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717



88.2791, 21.8882, -94.4480

Square

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



88.2791, -55.3259, 40.1710



88.2791, -49.0508, -69.5974



88.2791, 60.7171, -56.6156



88.2791, 50.5766, 43.9599

Rectangle

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



88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717



88.2791, -67.9598, -7.7296



88.2791, 60.7171, -56.6156



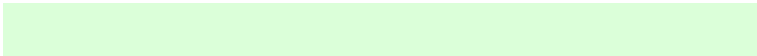
88.2791, 83.6320, 15.7350

Sweetspot

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



88.2791, -55.3259, 40.1710



95.6576, -23.1126, 17.9566



94.9948, -18.2789, 45.8950



43.9996, -11.7681, 9.0604

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



88.2791, -55.3259, 40.1710



86.9112, -61.6055, 44.3458



89.1172, -49.7534, 23.8538



44.9538, -7.7926, 6.2709



61.1785, -52.2195, 36.7837



19.1253, -16.1430, 11.5023

Inverse Universe

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



65.0252, 63.4814, -45.0838



60.1193, 76.4519, -54.9191



63.4126, 54.4702, -9.3338



42.7256, 3.3732, -1.7143



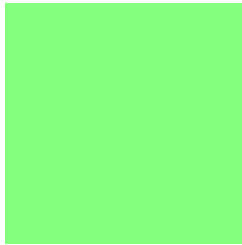
37.0963, 73.6980, -54.8611



11.6303, 23.0756, -16.9669

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717 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 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

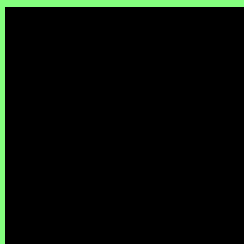
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

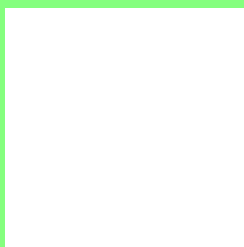
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717.



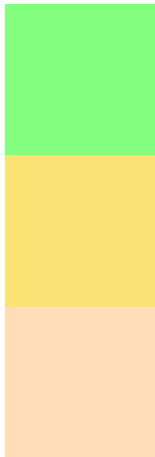
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 88.2790,

-55.3263, 40.1717.

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

88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717

Protanopia

87.4775, -10.1554, 42.5266

Deuteranopia

87.4024, 1.5312, 23.4936



Tritanopia

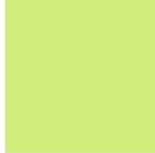
87.8292, -20.3020, -10.1014

Trichromacy



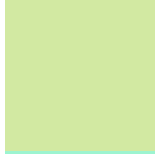
Original Color

88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717



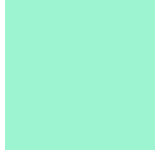
Protanomaly

86.7121, -29.4557, 40.7660



Deuteranomaly

86.3644, -22.5010, 29.3569



Tritanomaly

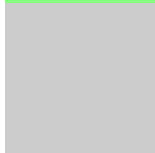
87.4206, -35.2925, 12.7781

Monochromacy



Original Color

88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717



Achromatopsia

77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



Achromatomaly

80.8548, -25.4076, 19.2581

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717 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(132, 255, 126)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(132, 255, 126)  
}
```

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(132, 255, 126) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(132, 255, 126) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717 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(132, 255, 126) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(132, 255, 126) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(132, 255, 126)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(132, 255, 126); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 255, 126);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(132, 255,  
126) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 88.2790, -55.3263, 40.1717 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(132, 255, 126) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(132,  
255, 126) }
```

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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