

Converting Colors

HunterLab(66.0750, -25.2925,
29.0303)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(66.0750, -25.2925,
29.0303) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(66.1045,
-25.1743, 29.0180)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99BC66
RGB	153, 188, 102
RGB Percent	60%, 74%, 40%
CMY	0.4000, 0.2627, 0.6000
CMYK	0.19, 0.00, 0.46, 0.26
HSL	84°, 39%, 57%
HSV	84°, 46%, 74%
XYZ	33.5183, 43.6980, 19.2384
YIQ	167.7310, 6.7460, -34.1660

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

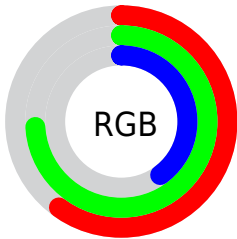
Format	Color
RYB	102, 188, 137
Decimal	10075238
CIELab	72.03, -26.17, 39.54
CIELCh	72, 47.420, 123.501
Yxy	43.7000, 0.3475, 0.4530
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288265318 (0xFF99BC66)
YUV	167.7310, -32.4054, -12.9191
Hunter-Lab	66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180

Details

The HunterLab color $66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $99CC66$. A complement of this color would be $42.9572, 25.1623, -38.7591$, and the grayscale version is $62.5934, -3.3398, 3.4008$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $89.7904, -28.7873, 34.3479$, and $45.0391, -21.1958, 23.1050$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $65.3049, -28.7530, 32.2702$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $66.9962, -21.1911, 24.9593$.

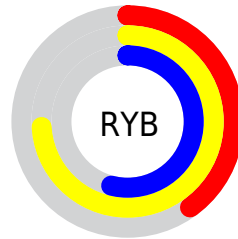
Distribution



Red (60%)

Green (74%)

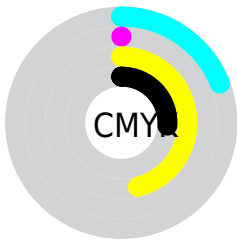
Blue (40%)



Red (40%)

Yellow (74%)

Blue (54%)

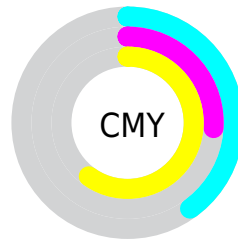


Cyan (19%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Black (26%)



Cyan (40%)

Magenta (26%)

Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180 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 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 66.1045, -25.1743,
29.0180

■ 66.1045, -25.1743,
29.0180

190.1269,
-42.0482, 51.9366

■ 55.1677, -23.1415,
26.0810

■ 89.8700, -29.0930,
34.5536

■ 44.9097, -21.0348,
22.9926

■ 102.6332,
-30.9976, 37.1914

■ 35.3805, -18.8305,
19.7143

■ 115.9492,
-32.8766, 39.7625

■ 26.6408, -16.4903,
16.1957

■ 129.7960,
-34.7355, 42.2777

■ 18.7698, -13.9510,
13.1389

144.1540,
-36.5788, 44.7461

■ 11.8765, -11.3658,
8.3136

159.0055,

■ 4.7377, -8.2910,

-38.4102, 47.1748

3.3164

174.3346,
-40.2325, 49.5700

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 66.1045, -25.1743,
29.0180

■ 66.1045, -25.1743,
29.0180

■ 65.3049, -28.7530,
32.2702

■ 66.9962, -21.1911,
24.9593

■ 64.5913, -31.9198,
34.7345

■ 67.9767, -16.8069,
20.0858

■ 63.9623, -34.6814,
36.4482

■ 69.0477, -12.0363,
14.4030

■ 63.4135, -37.0519,
37.4682


■ 70.2089, -6.8962,
7.9253

■ 62.9389, -39.0595,


■ 71.4593, -1.4063,


37.8824


0.6750

 62.7529, -39.8413,
37.9705

 72.7975, 4.4118,
-7.3195

 74.2220, 10.5355,
-16.0250

 75.7306, 16.9414,
-25.4052

 76.6142, 19.9715,
-25.6559

Harmonies

Analogous

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



66.1060, -6.0788, 32.3677



66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180



66.1060, -37.1109, 19.0738

Triad

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



66.1060, -25.1759, 29.0186



66.1060, -21.2662, -43.1429



66.1060, 43.8941, 5.9945

Complementary

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



66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180



42.9572, 25.1623, -38.7591

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.



66.1060, 38.4673, -16.8534



66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180



66.1060, -0.9436, -50.0737

Square

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



66.1060, -25.1759, 29.0186



66.1060, -35.0681, -22.5064



66.1060, 21.3163, -39.2029



66.1060, 35.3150, 22.0882

Rectangle

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



66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180



66.1060, -40.3373, 7.9679



66.1060, 21.3163, -39.2029



66.1060, 43.6516, -1.0915

Sweetspot

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



66.1060, -25.1759, 29.0186



93.1812, -15.1860, 18.1360



54.1972, 10.5463, 19.8284



43.0598, -7.7133, 9.2355



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053

Same Dimension

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



66.1060, -25.1759, 29.0186



87.8977, -38.7779, 43.5019



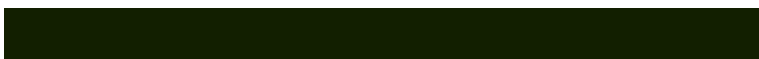
63.4677, -35.4465, 26.7444



33.0479, -4.1647, 4.9040



51.8212, -32.7002, 31.3595



10.4365, -5.7480, 6.3303

Inverse Universe

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



42.9572, 25.1623, -38.7591



50.7562, 43.2436, -68.6908



47.7140, 38.1338, -29.0541



30.6754, 0.8669, -1.7102



18.9046, 45.4508, -89.1486



4.2227, 9.5246, -15.0469

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180 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 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

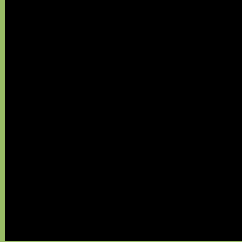
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 66.1045,

-25.1743, 29.0180.

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

66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180

Protanopia

65.8801, -6.9708, 30.0736

Deuteranopia

65.7365, 4.7015, 28.0430



Tritanopia

66.0650, -4.9667, -4.1330

Trichromacy



Original Color

66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180

Protanomaly

65.6712, -13.9102, 29.5654

Deuteranomaly

65.3882, -6.9672, 28.0518

Tritanomaly

65.9819, -13.5227, 10.9468

Monochromacy



Original Color

66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180

Achromatopsia

62.5758, -3.3389, 3.3999

Achromatomaly

63.6082, -11.7820, 14.3946

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180 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(153, 188, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 188, 102)  
}
```

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(153, 188, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 188, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180 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(153, 188, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 188, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 188, 102)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 188, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 188, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 188,  
102) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 66.1045, -25.1743, 29.0180 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 188, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
188, 102) }
```

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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