

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(79.4972, -33.7869,  
24.0603)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(79.4972, -33.7869,  
24.0603) contains.

<b>HunterLab(79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(79.3616,  
-33.5791, 23.8093)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9DE09F
RGB	157, 224, 159
RGB Percent	62%, 88%, 62%
CMY	0.3843, 0.1216, 0.3765
CMYK	0.30, 0.00, 0.29, 0.12
HSL	122°, 52%, 75%
HSV	122°, 30%, 88%
XYZ	46.8183, 62.9826, 42.4901
YIQ	196.5570, -19.0670, -34.4190

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

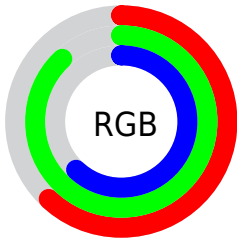
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	157, 222, 224
Decimal	10346655
CIELab	83.43, -33.72, 25.29
CIElCh	83, 42.143, 143.132
Yxy	62.9853, 0.3074, 0.4136
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288536735 (0xFF9DE09F)
YUV	196.5570, -18.5156, -34.6915
Hunter-Lab	79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093

# Details

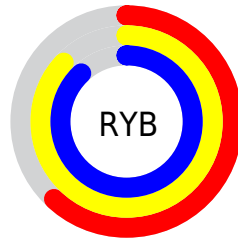
The HunterLab color **79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99CC99**. A complement of this color would be **67.2581, 30.8784, -18.9377**, and the grayscale version is **74.6174, -3.9814, 4.0541**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.1426, -25.1553, 18.5410**, and **56.5247, -28.6546, 19.7382** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **77.6180, -41.2686, 28.9491**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **81.4068, -24.8165, 17.9932**.

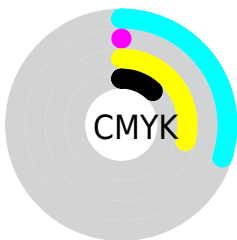
# Distribution



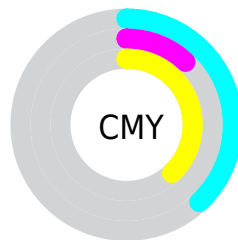
- Red (62%)
- Green (88%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (62%)
- Yellow (87%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (30%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (29%)
- Black (12%)



- Cyan (38%)
- Magenta (12%)
- Yellow (38%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093 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 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 79.3616, -33.5791,  
23.8093

■ 79.3616, -33.5791,  
23.8093

208.6902,  
-53.2191, 40.2891

■ 67.6974, -31.1926,  
21.8513

■ 104.4741,  
-38.1742, 27.6056

■ 56.6667, -28.7227,  
19.8355

■ 117.8661,  
-40.4023, 29.4598

■ 46.3103, -26.1476,  
17.7447

131.7859,  
-42.5956, 31.2934

■ 36.6752, -23.4343,  
15.5537

146.2143,  
-44.7601, 33.1110

■ 27.8202, -20.5327,  
13.2253

161.1339,  
-46.9010, 34.9166

■ 19.8212, -17.3628,  
10.7040

176.5291,

■ 12.7821, -14.1212,

-49.0222, 36.7131

8.9474

192.3856,  
-51.1273, 38.5033

■ 6.1663, -10.7911,  
4.3164

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.3616, -33.5791,  
23.8093

■ 79.3616, -33.5791,  
23.8093

■ 77.6180, -41.2686,  
28.9491

■ 81.4068, -24.8165,  
17.9932

■ 76.1721, -47.7911,  
33.3484

■ 83.7431, -15.0862,  
11.5723

■ 75.0214, -53.0896,  
36.9651

■ 86.3632, -4.5100,  
4.6275

■ 74.1553, -57.1462,  
39.7815

■ 89.2554, 6.7899,  
-2.7612

■ 73.5561, -59.9930,  
41.8108

■ 90.4399, 11.3623,  
-6.0947

■ 73.1970, -61.7200,  
43.1018

■ 73.0275, -62.5429,  
43.7439

■ 73.0263, -62.5484,  
43.7475

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



79.3633, -19.2473, 31.8031



79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093



79.3633, -39.9483, 8.7068

# Triad

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



79.3633, -33.5806, 23.8101



79.3633, -8.9331, -43.0923



79.3633, 35.6890, 17.7758

# Complementary

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



79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093



67.2581, 30.8784, -18.9377

# 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.



79.3633, 39.1699, -0.3325



79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093



79.3633, 11.9751, -38.8723

# Square

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



79.3633, -33.5806, 23.8101



79.3633, -26.6910, -32.2417



79.3633, 30.1021, -21.8570



79.3633, 21.0250, 28.9925



# Rectangle

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



79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093



79.3633, -39.3334, -4.7525



79.3633, 30.1021, -21.8570



79.3633, 38.2635, 12.4336

# Sweetspot

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



79.3633, -33.5806, 23.8101



97.2380, -16.4720, 12.7446



84.5094, -14.5282, 29.4404



44.7918, -8.4204, 6.4225

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

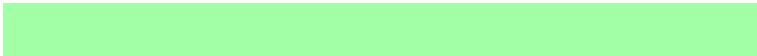


# Same Dimension

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



79.3633, -33.5806, 23.8101



90.5973, -44.6983, 31.4519



80.1692, -28.8930, 12.1759



39.1712, -6.8249, 5.2595



55.7159, -47.7026, 33.3362



14.6768, -12.5082, 8.6569



# Inverse Universe

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



67.2581, 30.8784, -18.9377



73.8716, 44.6646, -27.7880



66.0707, 24.9336, -2.2518



37.3205, 2.9717, -1.2418



34.8611, 68.1015, -42.5949

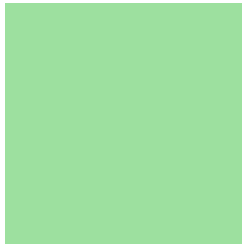


9.1904, 17.9722, -11.3741



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093 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 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

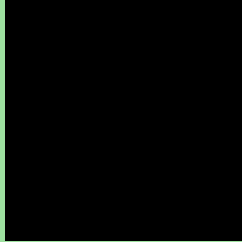
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093.



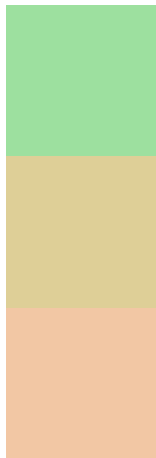
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 79.3616,

-33.5791, 23.8093.

# 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

79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093

### Protanopia

78.9871, -7.1035, 26.5701

### Deuteranopia

78.9965, 5.7877, 22.4182



## Tritanopia

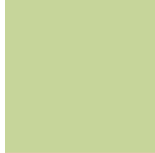
79.3556, -14.1595, -8.3892

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093



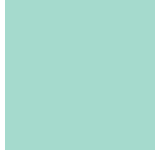
## Protanomaly

78.6939, -17.6867, 25.1476



## Deuteranomaly

78.4661, -10.0563, 22.3457



## Tritanomaly

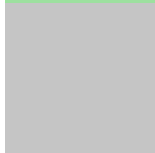
79.0885, -21.9277, 5.0511

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093



## Achromatopsia

74.7222, -3.9870, 4.0598



## Achromatomaly

76.1509, -15.7076, 11.7684

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093 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(157, 224, 159)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(157, 224, 159)  
}
```

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(157, 224, 159) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(157, 224, 159) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093 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(157, 224, 159) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(157, 224, 159) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(157, 224, 159)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(157, 224, 159); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 224, 159);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(157, 224,  
159) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 79.3616, -33.5791, 23.8093 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(157, 224, 159) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(157,  
224, 159) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor