

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.8340, -44.4668,  
38.8601)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.8340, -44.4668,  
38.8601) contains.

<b>HunterLab(80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520)</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(80.7244,  
-44.1841, 38.7520)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95E86B
RGB	149, 232, 107
RGB Percent	58%, 91%, 42%
CMY	0.4157, 0.0902, 0.5804
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.54, 0.09
HSL	100°, 73%, 66%
HSV	100°, 54%, 91%
XYZ	43.9048, 65.1643, 24.1739
YIQ	192.9330, -9.3430, -56.4710

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

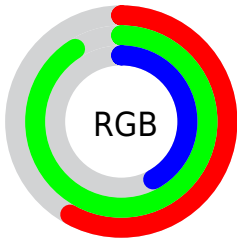
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	107, 232, 190
Decimal	9824363
CIELab	84.57, -46.98, 52.29
CIELCh	85, 70.291, 131.935
Yxy	65.1671, 0.3295, 0.4891
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288014443 (0xFF95E86B)
YUV	192.9330, -42.3650, -38.5292
Hunter-Lab	80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520

# Details

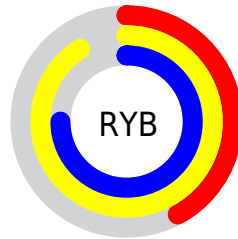
The HunterLab color **80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **52.2406, 48.8812, -53.6037**, and the grayscale version is **73.1753, -3.9045, 3.9758**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.4658, -33.8425, 35.6116**, and **57.9589, -37.9699, 31.4791** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **79.6166, -49.1616, 41.9826**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **82.0176, -38.4241, 34.5474**.

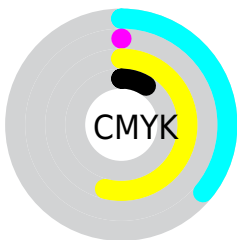
# Distribution



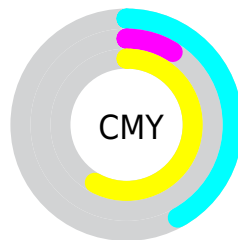
- Red (58%)
- Green (91%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (42%)
- Yellow (91%)
- Blue (75%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (9%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (9%)
- Yellow (58%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520 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 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.7244, -44.1841,  
38.7520

80.7244, -44.1841,  
38.7520

210.5688,  
-69.0991, 66.5816

68.9903, -41.0576,  
35.1871

105.9670,  
-50.1373, 45.4943

57.8857, -37.7965,  
31.4587

119.4200,  
-52.9944, 48.7092

47.4505, -34.3682,  
27.5353

133.3985,  
-55.7890, 51.8401

37.7309, -30.7247,  
23.3799

147.8835,  
-58.5304, 54.8986

28.7839, -26.7947,  
19.0955

162.8578,  
-61.2262, 57.8945

20.6832, -22.4676,  
14.4782

178.3061,

13.5285, -18.5776,

-63.8829, 60.8359

9.4700

194.2140,  
-66.5057, 63.7296

■ 7.1127, -12.4472,  
4.9789

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.7244, -44.1841,  
38.7520

■ 80.7244, -44.1841,  
38.7520

■ 79.6166, -49.1616,  
41.9826

■ 82.0176, -38.4241,  
34.5474

■ 78.6850, -53.3400,  
44.2670


■ 83.4925, -31.9047,  
29.3635


■ 77.9248, -56.7290,  
45.6667


■ 85.1502, -24.6683,  
23.2183

■ 77.3257, -59.3629,  
46.2844

■ 86.9887, -16.7643,  
16.1456

 77.0281, -60.6551,  
46.4025

 89.0042, -8.2485,  
8.1916

 91.1920, 0.8207,  
-0.5888

 92.8418, 7.0025,  
-3.0865

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.7261, -17.6333, 45.0601



80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520



80.7261, -58.3894, 21.6801

# Triad

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



80.7261, -44.1857, 38.7525



80.7261, -23.9499, -82.0650



80.7261, 71.7608, 16.4331

# Complementary

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



80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520



52.2406, 48.8812, -53.6037

# 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.



80.7261, 69.2952, -17.8327



80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520



80.7261, 9.9341, -85.4587

# Square

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



80.7261, -44.1857, 38.7525



80.7261, -48.1356, -50.4717



80.7261, 45.2122, -58.3998



80.7261, 51.4691, 36.3109



# Rectangle

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



80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520



80.7261, -60.6902, 2.2243



80.7261, 45.2122, -58.3998



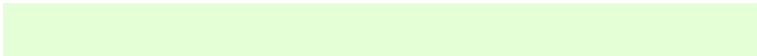
80.7261, 73.6489, 6.5054

# Sweetspot

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



80.7261, -44.1857, 38.7525



96.3660, -20.6616, 19.7944



73.6841, 1.8000, 34.2419



44.3841, -10.4135, 9.9287

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.7261, -44.1857, 38.7525



88.4644, -55.4589, 47.1692



78.9569, -50.7482, 33.0049



40.4020, -6.0077, 5.8530



57.4455, -44.9658, 34.6105



15.7736, -11.5639, 9.5172



# Inverse Universe

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



52.2406, 48.8812, -53.6037



51.5669, 66.4943, -75.8377



56.9998, 58.6491, -29.5067



37.8946, 1.9861, -1.8742



26.6893, 57.8249, -76.6955

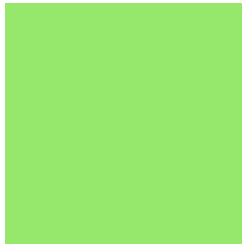


7.5948, 16.1534, -19.4873



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520 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 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

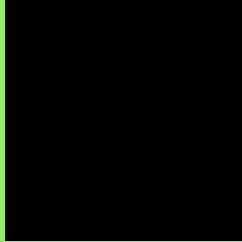
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520.

-44.1841, 38.7520.

# 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

80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520

### Protanopia

80.2103, -9.1782, 40.3525

### Deuteranopia

80.2582, 5.3980, 36.1860



## Tritanopia

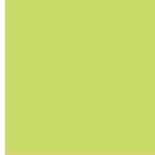
80.4643, -14.8325, -9.1520

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520



## Protanomaly

79.7989, -23.6065, 39.2244



## Deuteranomaly

79.3391, -15.0690, 36.2769



## Tritanomaly

80.0817, -27.6395, 13.2177

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520



## Achromatopsia

73.0258, -3.8965, 3.9676



## Achromatomaly

75.2206, -20.1851, 19.0541

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520 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(149, 232, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 232, 107)  
}
```

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(149, 232, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 232, 107) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520 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(149, 232, 107) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 232, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 232, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 232, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 232, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 232,  
107) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.7244, -44.1841, 38.7520 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 232, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
232, 107) }
```

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