

Converting Colors

HunterLab(85.7036, -42.2930,
30.3076)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(85.7036, -42.2930,
30.3076) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(85.7726,
-42.3817, 30.3693)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CF39C
RGB	156, 243, 156
RGB Percent	61%, 95%, 61%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0470, 0.3882
CMYK	0.36, 0.00, 0.36, 0.05
HSL	120°, 78%, 78%
HSV	120°, 36%, 95%
XYZ	51.7616, 73.5694, 42.9247
YIQ	207.0690, -23.9250, -45.5010

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

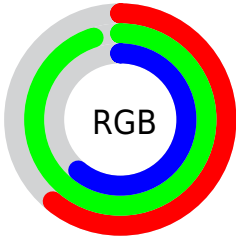
Format	Color
RYB	156, 243, 243
Decimal	10285980
CIELab	88.72, -43.06, 33.90
CIELCh	89, 54.805, 141.788
Yxy	73.5725, 0.3076, 0.4372
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288476060 (0xFF9CF39C)
YUV	207.0690, -25.1770, -44.7875
Hunter-Lab	85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693

Details

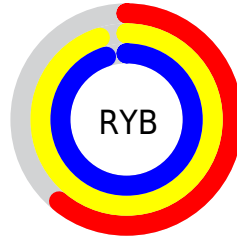
The HunterLab color $85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99FF99$. A complement of this color would be $70.2169, 42.4363, -27.5907$, and the grayscale version is $79.1342, -4.2224, 4.2995$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $95.0628, -25.6098, 19.6919$, and $62.3570, -36.3462, 25.3353$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $84.0496, -50.1048, 35.5899$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $87.8358, -33.3782, 24.2835$.

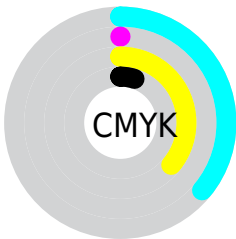
Distribution



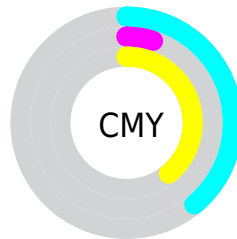
- Red (61%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (61%)



- Red (61%)
- Yellow (95%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (36%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (39%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693 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 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 85.7726, -42.3817,
30.3693

■ 85.7726, -42.3817,
30.3693

217.4848,
-65.5450, 50.2205

■ 73.7863, -39.5205,
27.9491

■ 111.4852,
-47.8633, 35.0236

■ 62.4155, -36.5510,
25.4449

■ 125.1588,
-50.5078, 37.2784

■ 51.6974, -33.4480,
22.8361

139.3497,
-53.1020, 39.4964

■ 41.6746, -30.1740,
20.0941

154.0398,
-55.6536, 41.6838

■ 32.3991, -26.6750,
17.1792

169.2126,
-58.1688, 43.8460

■ 23.9368, -22.8680,
14.0374


184.8533,

■ 16.3751, -18.6176,


-60.6530, 45.9872


11.4626


200.9482,
-63.1105, 48.1110


 9.8375, -17.2157,
6.8863


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 85.7726, -42.3817,
30.3693


 85.7726, -42.3817,
30.3693


 84.0496, -50.1048,
35.5899


 87.8358, -33.3782,
24.2835


 82.6588, -56.4625,
39.8883

 90.2304, -23.2014,
17.4061

 81.5927, -61.4194,
43.2401

 92.9504, -11.9838,
9.8269

 80.8341, -64.9929,
45.6566

 95.9842, 0.1354,
1.6401

■ 80.3561, -67.2643,
47.1927

■ 96.2206, 1.0636,
1.0131

■ 80.1201, -68.3922,
47.9555

■ 80.0650, -68.6557,
48.1337

Harmonies

Analogous

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



85.7744, -23.3825, 39.5337



85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693



85.7744, -50.9927, 11.5638

Triad

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



85.7744, -42.3832, 30.3701



85.7744, -12.0223, -61.7330



85.7744, 50.3969, 21.3554

Complementary

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



85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693



70.2169, 42.4363, -27.5907

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.



85.7744, 54.4393, -2.8505



85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693



85.7744, 15.9932, -56.5901

Square

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



85.7744, -42.3832, 30.3701



85.7744, -34.9692, -45.1509



85.7744, 41.1672, -32.7453



85.7744, 30.7318, 35.5904

Rectangle

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



85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693



85.7744, -50.5474, -6.2840



85.7744, 41.1672, -32.7453



85.7744, 53.7195, 14.3443

Sweetspot

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



85.7744, -42.3832, 30.3701



96.6365, -18.9772, 14.6492



92.4986, -17.1085, 36.5369



44.5297, -9.5194, 7.2771

0.0000, NaN, NaN



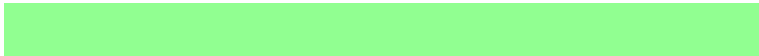
46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



85.7744, -42.3832, 30.3701



89.2338, -50.8665, 36.2014



86.7865, -36.4302, 15.7165



42.9791, -7.5902, 5.9372



59.3136, -50.8614, 35.6583



17.5843, -15.0785, 10.5713

Inverse Universe

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



70.2169, 42.4363, -27.5907



69.8841, 55.1419, -36.2369



68.5418, 34.2750, -4.1696



40.9492, 3.3746, -1.5558



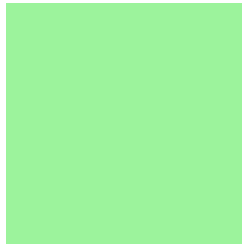
37.4290, 73.5865, -49.3648



11.0963, 21.8157, -14.6349

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

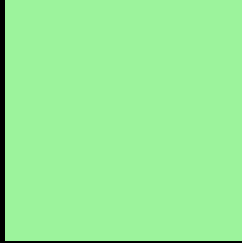
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

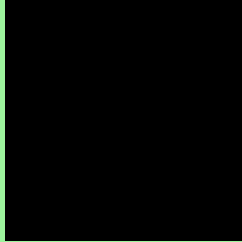
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

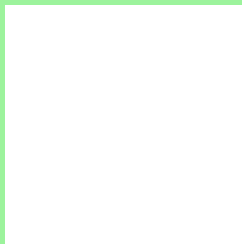
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693.



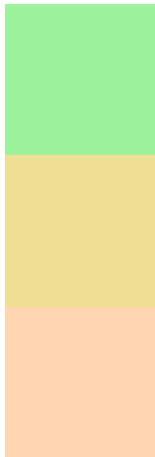
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693.

-42.3817, 30.3693.

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

85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693

Protanopia

85.3665, -8.6202, 33.2798

Deuteranopia

85.1397, 4.3119, 23.9347



Tritanopia

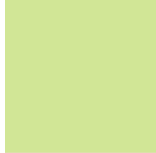
85.4708, -17.4038, -10.3767

Trichromacy



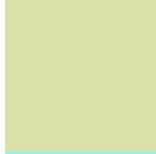
Original Color

85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693



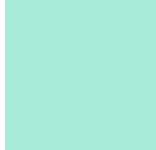
Protanomaly

85.0594, -22.7397, 31.9025



Deuteranomaly

84.7202, -14.8911, 25.6745



Tritanomaly

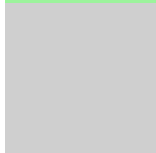
85.1998, -27.5028, 6.8090

Monochromacy



Original Color

85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693



Achromatopsia

78.9912, -4.2148, 4.2917



Achromatomaly

80.9374, -19.4402, 14.6808

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693 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(156, 243, 156)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 243, 156)  
}
```

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(156, 243, 156) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 243, 156) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693 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(156, 243, 156) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 243, 156) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 243, 156)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 243, 156); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 243, 156);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 243,  
156) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 85.7726, -42.3817, 30.3693 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 243, 156) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
243, 156) }
```

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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