

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.0043, -52.6246,
42.5053)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.0043, -52.6246,
42.5053) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.0043,
-52.6246, 42.5053)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	95FF76
RGB	149, 255, 118
RGB Percent	58%, 100%, 46%
CMY	0.4157, 0.0000, 0.5372
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 0.54, 0.00
HSL	106°, 100%, 73%
HSV	106°, 54%, 100%
XYZ	51.4245, 79.2177, 29.7197
YIQ	207.6880, -19.1990, -65.0790

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

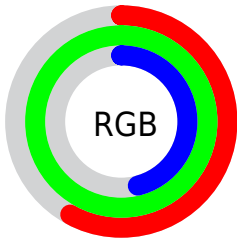
Format	Color
R_{YB}	118, 255, 224
Decimal	9830262
CIE _{Lab}	91.33, -55.22, 55.32
CIE _{LCh}	91, 78.160, 134.946
Yxy	79.2177, 0.3207, 0.4940
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288020342 (0xFF95FF76)
YUV	207.6880, -44.2162, -51.4694
Hunter-Lab	89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053

Details

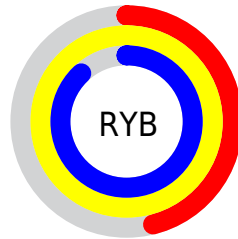
The HunterLab color **89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF66**. A complement of this color would be **60.0213, 59.3337, -55.4315**, and the grayscale version is **79.4763, -4.2407, 4.3181**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **93.7801, -32.1812, 32.2284**, and **65.1739, -45.2875, 34.9544** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **87.7439, -58.3284, 46.1262**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **90.5117, -45.8650, 37.8160**.

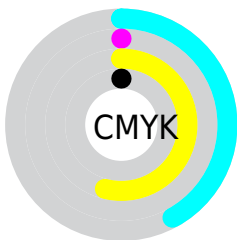
Distribution



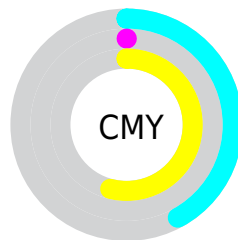
- Red (58%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (46%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (88%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (42%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053 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 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 89.0043, -52.6246,
42.5053

■ 89.0043, -52.6246,
42.5053

221.8767,
-80.5043, 71.2012

■ 76.8601, -49.1125,
38.8550

■ 115.0067,
-59.3056, 49.4301

■ 65.3248, -45.4549,
35.0509

■ 128.8172,
-62.5104, 52.7413

■ 54.4324, -41.6176,
31.0640

■ 143.1402,
-65.6421, 55.9699

■ 44.2234, -37.5544,
26.8609

157.9580,
-68.7109, 59.1268

■ 34.7469, -33.1995,
22.4073

173.2544,
-71.7251, 62.2212

■ 26.0648, -28.4557,
18.2454

189.0150,

■ 18.2577, -23.1718,

-74.6916, 65.2608

12.7804

205.2265,
-77.6163, 68.2522

■ 11.4377, -20.0159,
8.0064

■ 3.8411, -6.7219,
2.6888

■ 89.0043, -52.6246,
42.5053

■ 89.0043, -52.6246,
42.5053

■ 87.7439, -58.3284,
46.1262

■ 90.5117, -45.8650,
37.8160

■ 86.7242, -62.9610,
48.7060

■ 92.2685, -38.0933,
32.0673

■ 85.9347, -66.5371,
50.3083

■ 94.2738, -29.3710,
25.2909

■ 85.3595, -69.1100,
51.0476

■ 96.5240, -19.7743,
17.5387

■ 85.0943, -70.2790,
51.2044

■ 99.0133, -9.3878,
8.8766

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.



89.0043, -23.6452, 50.3861



89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053



89.0043, -67.2588, 21.7553

Triad

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



89.0043, -52.6242, 42.5045



89.0043, -23.7720, -98.0344



89.0043, 81.9166, 21.6507

Complementary

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



89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053



60.0213, 59.3337, -55.4315

Split Complementary

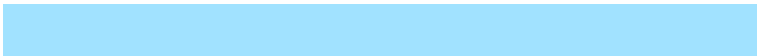
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.0043, 81.8663, -16.2144



89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053



89.0043, 15.8577, -98.1045

Square

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



89.0043, -52.6242, 42.5045



89.0043, -52.7029, -63.4592



89.0043, 56.0221, -63.6221



89.0043, 56.1493, 42.4570

Rectangle

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



89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053



89.0043, -68.8884, -1.6639



89.0043, 56.0221, -63.6221



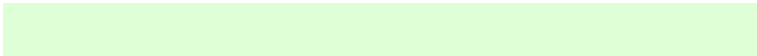
89.0043, 85.0481, 10.8962

Sweetspot

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



89.0043, -52.6242, 42.5045



95.9906, -22.0310, 19.3857



86.8111, -6.1213, 41.6787



44.1914, -11.1202, 9.7224

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.0043, -52.6242, 42.5045



87.7125, -58.4706, 46.2111



88.1605, -54.8488, 32.6458



45.1291, -7.1631, 6.4727



61.5550, -50.6145, 37.0438



19.3273, -15.2861, 11.6418

Inverse Universe

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



60.0213, 59.3337, -55.4315



54.5496, 70.7540, -67.9774



62.6931, 62.3581, -23.3102



42.5217, 2.6893, -1.9867



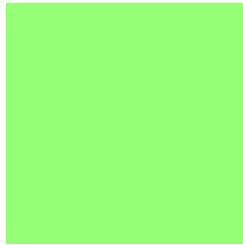
31.7276, 66.2248, -71.6695



10.1411, 20.9890, -21.5243

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

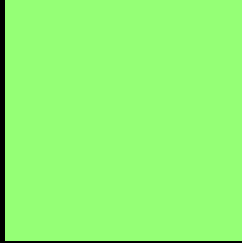
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

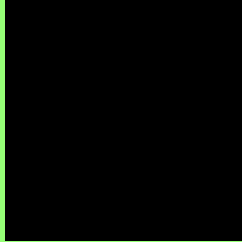
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.0043,

-52.6246, 42.5053.

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

89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053

Protanopia

88.3442, -10.4560, 44.3539

Deuteranopia

88.4320, 0.6136, 22.6037



Tritanopia

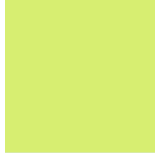
88.5643, -17.6262, -9.0715

Trichromacy



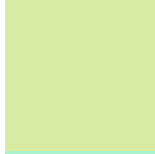
Original Color

89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053



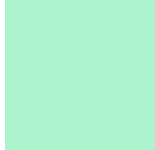
Protanomaly

87.6290, -27.9135, 42.9375



Deuteranomaly

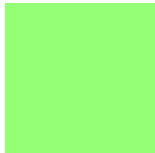
87.5557, -21.4445, 30.1118



Tritanomaly

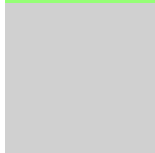
88.1856, -32.5431, 14.9376

Monochromacy



Original Color

89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053



Achromatopsia

79.4202, -4.2377, 4.3151



Achromatomaly

82.1647, -23.9624, 20.9438

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053 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, 255, 118)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(149, 255, 118)  
}
```

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, 255, 118) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(149, 255, 118) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053 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, 255, 118) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(149, 255, 118) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(149, 255, 118)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(149, 255, 118); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 255, 118);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(149, 255,  
118) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.0043, -52.6246, 42.5053 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(149, 255, 118) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(149,  
255, 118) }
```

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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