

Converting Colors

HunterLab(89.1292, -52.6517,
46.7036)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(89.1292, -52.6517,
46.7036) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(89.1249,
-52.6605, 46.6346)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9CFF60
RGB	156, 255, 96
RGB Percent	61%, 100%, 38%
CMY	0.3882, 0.0000, 0.6235
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.62, 0.00
HSL	97°, 100%, 69%
HSV	97°, 62%, 100%
XYZ	51.5816, 79.4325, 23.6797
YIQ	207.2730, -7.9650, -70.4370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

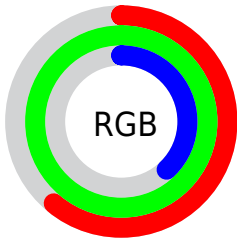
Format	Color
R _Y B	96, 255, 195
Decimal	10288992
CIE Lab	91.43, -55.22, 64.95
CIE LCh	91, 85.249, 130.371
Yxy	79.4325, 0.3334, 0.5135
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288479072 (0xFF9CFF60)
YUV	207.2730, -54.8576, -44.9664
Hunter-Lab	89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346

Details

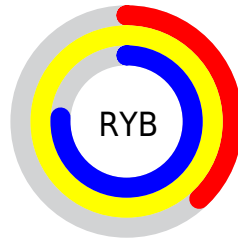
The HunterLab color $89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99FF66$. A complement of this color would be $52.1434, 61.9060, -74.3599$, and the grayscale version is $79.3389, -4.2333, 4.3106$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $93.9330, -32.4041, 38.5637$, and $65.6178, -45.6205, 38.1266$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $88.0651, -57.3953, 49.3030$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $90.3713, -47.0877, 42.8875$.

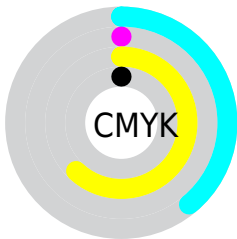
Distribution



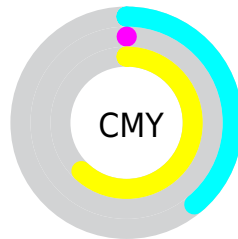
- Red (61%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (38%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (76%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346 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 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 89.1249, -52.6605,
46.6346

 89.1249, -52.6605,
46.6346


222.0402,
-80.5361, 79.4765


 76.9750, -49.1496,
42.4157


 115.1380,
-59.3400, 54.6195

 65.4336, -45.4934,
38.0161


 128.9537,
-62.5442, 58.4257

 54.5348, -41.6578,
33.4077


 143.2815,
-65.6754, 62.1286

 44.3189, -37.5968,
28.5637

 158.1040,
-68.7438, 65.7408

 34.8351, -33.2449,
23.6133

173.4050,
-71.7576, 69.2731

 26.1449, -28.5052,
18.3015

189.1700,

 18.3289, -23.2271,

-74.7238, 72.7347

12.8302

205.3858,
-77.6483, 76.1336

■ 11.4986, -20.1225,
8.0490

■ 3.9783, -6.9621,
2.7848

■ 89.1249, -52.6605,
46.6346

■ 89.1249, -52.6605,
46.6346

■ 88.0651, -57.3953,
49.3030

■ 90.3713, -47.0877,
42.8875

■ 87.1853, -61.3003,
50.9614

■ 91.8080, -40.6911,
38.0314

■ 86.4754, -64.4078,
51.7201

■ 93.4364, -33.4993,
32.0607

■ 86.0342, -66.3098,
51.8530

■ 95.2559, -25.5537,
24.9932

■ 97.2643, -16.9049,
16.8642

■ 99.4579, -7.6088,
7.7231

■ 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.



89.1249, -19.3018, 52.9568



89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346



89.1249, -70.5684, 27.6248

Triad

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



89.1249, -52.6602, 46.6338



89.1249, -31.1150, -107.1004



89.1249, 93.1623, 18.0008

Complementary

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



89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346



52.1434, 61.9060, -74.3599

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.



89.1249, 88.3274, -26.1744



89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346



89.1249, 10.7778, -114.0118

Square

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



89.1249, -52.6602, 46.6338



89.1249, -59.8787, -63.4723



89.1249, 56.0410, -79.3772



89.1249, 68.2062, 42.4933

Rectangle

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



89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346



89.1249, -73.8404, 4.3351



89.1249, 56.0410, -79.3772



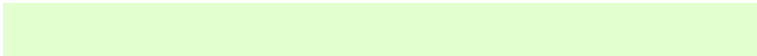
89.1249, 95.0680, 5.3645

Sweetspot

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



89.1249, -52.6602, 46.6338



95.9081, -22.7311, 22.3852



77.9174, 7.1797, 39.7164



44.1133, -11.6334, 11.3897

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

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



89.1249, -52.6602, 46.6338



87.8149, -58.5097, 49.8370



86.7379, -61.9561, 41.3675



45.2792, -6.6260, 6.6449



62.2534, -47.6682, 37.5257



19.5794, -14.2314, 11.8156

Inverse Universe

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



52.1434, 61.9060, -74.3599



45.7226, 73.6392, -93.2177



59.7570, 76.5306, -40.9159



42.3532, 2.1217, -2.2128



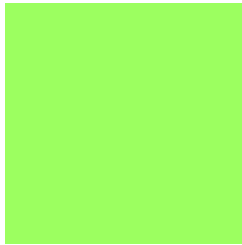
27.7497, 61.1170, -87.4525



9.0130, 19.5104, -25.7676

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

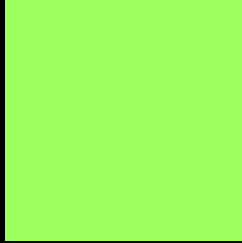
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

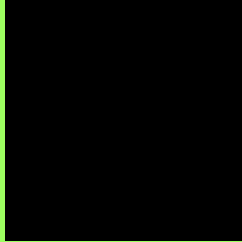
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

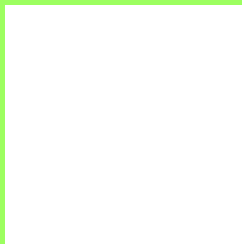
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346.



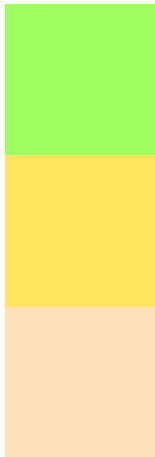
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346.

-52.6605, 46.6346.

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

89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346

Protanopia

88.3780, -10.6957, 47.1666

Deuteranopia

88.3835, 0.3510, 23.3048



Tritanopia

88.9159, -16.3545, -8.5821

Trichromacy



Original Color

89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346



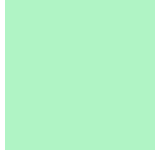
Protanomaly

87.7698, -27.8038, 46.2831



Deuteranomaly

87.6223, -21.5932, 33.2221



Tritanomaly

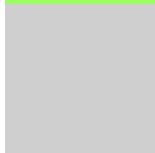
88.2965, -32.5493, 18.3678

Monochromacy



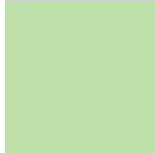
Original Color

89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346



Achromatopsia

78.9912, -4.2148, 4.2917



Achromatomaly

81.7268, -24.2726, 23.4123

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346 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, 255, 96)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 255, 96)  
}
```

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, 255, 96) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 255, 96) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346 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, 255, 96) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 255, 96) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 255, 96)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 255, 96); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 255, 96);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 255,  
96) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 89.1249, -52.6605, 46.6346 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 255, 96) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
255, 96) }
```

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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