

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.0078, -47.0489,  
31.1451)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(90.0078, -47.0489,  
31.1451) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(90.0050,  
-47.0661, 31.1872)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	99FFA5
RGB	153, 255, 165
RGB Percent	60%, 100%, 65%
CMY	0.4000, 0.0000, 0.3529
CMYK	0.40, 0.00, 0.35, 0.00
HSL	127°, 100%, 80%
HSV	127°, 40%, 100%
XYZ	55.6885, 81.0090, 48.2986
YIQ	214.2420, -31.9020, -49.6140

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

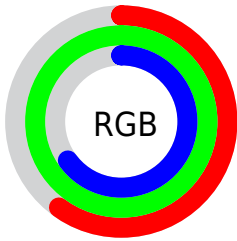
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	153, 244, 255
Decimal	10092453
CIELab	92.14, -47.71, 33.91
CIELCh	92, 58.536, 144.599
Yxy	81.0092, 0.3010, 0.4379
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4288282533 (0xFF99FFA5)
YUV	214.2420, -24.2763, -53.7092
Hunter-Lab	90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872

# Details

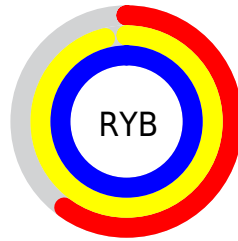
The HunterLab color **90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **99FF99**. A complement of this color would be **71.0731, 48.4354, -26.0923**, and the grayscale version is **82.2188, -4.3870, 4.4671**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **95.1784, -24.6393, 15.6043**, and **66.3663, -40.9861, 26.4823** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **88.3396, -54.5585, 36.1702**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **92.0075, -38.2871, 25.5464**.

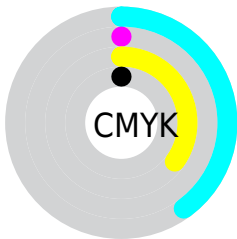
# Distribution



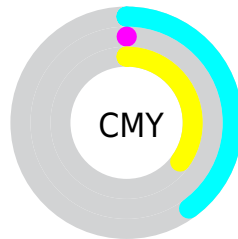
- Red (60%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (60%)
- Yellow (96%)
- Blue (100%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)
- Black (0%)



- Cyan (40%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (35%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872 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 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



90.0050, -47.0661,  
31.1872

90.0050, -47.0661,  
31.1872

223.2325,  
-71.9205, 50.9473

77.8133, -43.9804,  
28.7894

116.0963,  
-52.9655, 35.8048

66.2279, -40.7793,  
26.3152

129.9488,  
-55.8090, 38.0466

55.2825, -37.4346,  
23.7445

144.3122,  
-58.5957, 40.2539

45.0169, -33.9088,  
21.0512

159.1689,  
-61.3338, 42.4326

35.4795, -30.1479,  
18.1999

174.5031,  
-64.0301, 44.5875

26.7310, -26.0719,  
15.1420

190.3004,

18.8500, -21.5542,

-66.6903, 46.7228

12.2592

206.5476,  
-69.3191, 48.8417

■ 11.9454, -19.2280,  
8.3618

■ 4.8625, -8.5094,  
3.4038

■ 90.0050, -47.0661,  
31.1872

■ 90.0050, -47.0661,  
31.1872

■ 88.3396, -54.5585,  
36.1702

■ 92.0075, -38.2871,  
25.5464

■ 87.0063, -60.6992,  
40.4406

■ 94.3455, -28.3233,  
19.3212

■ 85.9940, -65.4640,  
43.9604

■ 97.0131, -17.2952,  
12.5896

■ 85.2830, -68.8823,  
46.7167

100.0000, -5.3358,  
5.4332

■ 84.8443, -71.0460,  
48.7247

■ 84.6249, -72.1703,  
50.0212

■ 84.6249, -72.1703,  
50.0212

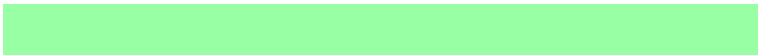
# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



90.0051, -27.5253, 41.8069



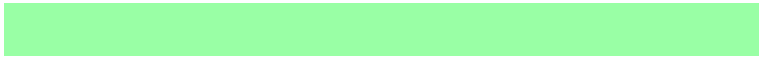
90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872



90.0051, -55.2207, 9.9000

# Triad

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



90.0051, -47.0654, 31.1865



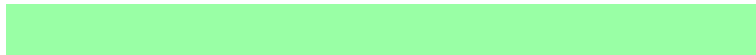
90.0051, -10.1589, -68.3909



90.0051, 53.7036, 24.8329

# Complementary

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



90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872



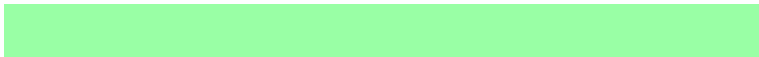
71.0731, 48.4354, -26.0923

# 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.



90.0051, 59.9284, -0.4060



90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872



90.0051, 20.4147, -60.4192

# Square

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



90.0051, -47.0654, 31.1865



90.0051, -35.7693, -52.1009



90.0051, 47.0519, -32.9206

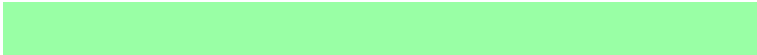


90.0051, 31.0041, 39.0665



# Rectangle

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



90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872



90.0051, -53.9893, -10.0154



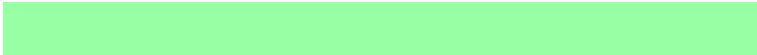
90.0051, 47.0519, -32.9206



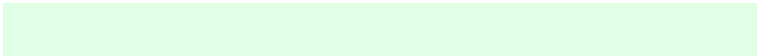
90.0051, 57.9071, 17.6306

# Sweetspot

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



90.0051, -47.0654, 31.1865



96.4535, -19.5803, 13.9729



96.3807, -23.2697, 40.4424



44.4580, -9.7395, 6.8780

0.0000, NaN, NaN

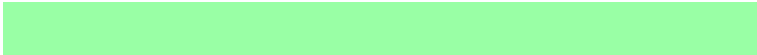


46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

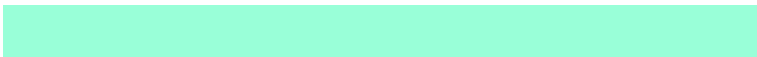
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



90.0051, -47.0654, 31.1865



88.6458, -53.1669, 35.2292



91.2388, -39.7815, 13.3514



44.9477, -7.7373, 5.6650



61.1806, -52.1129, 36.0264



19.1183, -16.0870, 10.8310



# Inverse Universe

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



71.0731, 48.4354, -26.0923



66.5226, 59.0463, -31.8662



69.1760, 39.3306, 0.5219



42.7334, 3.3077, -0.9961



37.3683, 71.6344, -35.0785

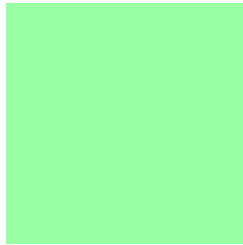


11.7030, 22.5022, -11.5116



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

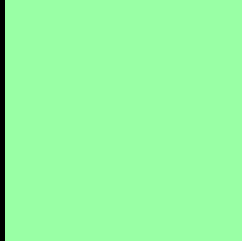
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

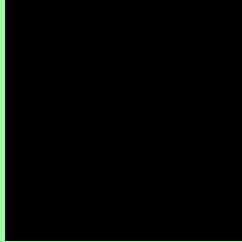
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872.



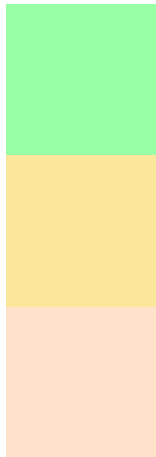
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.0050,

-47.0661, 31.1872.

# 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

90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872

### Protanopia

89.4582, -8.3455, 34.4249

### Deuteranopia

89.3699, 1.3488, 18.4333



## Tritanopia

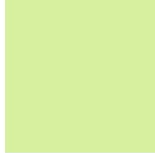
89.7147, -16.8400, -7.5367

# Trichromacy



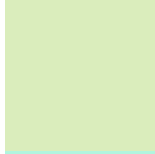
## Original Color

90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872



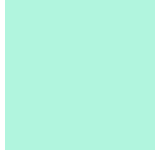
## Protanomaly

89.0340, -24.6070, 32.5886



## Deuteranomaly

88.9408, -18.6222, 22.7630



## Tritanomaly

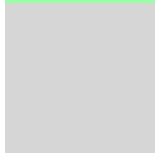
89.4013, -28.7313, 8.7544

# Monochromacy



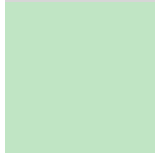
## Original Color

90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872



## Achromatopsia

82.0026, -4.3755, 4.4554



## Achromatomaly

84.3982, -21.3879, 14.9435

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872 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(153, 255, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(153, 255, 165)  
}
```

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(153, 255, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(153, 255, 165) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872 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(153, 255, 165) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(153, 255, 165) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(153, 255, 165)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(153, 255, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(153, 255,  
165) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.0050, -47.0661, 31.1872 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(153, 255, 165) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(153,  
255, 165) }
```

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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