

Converting Colors

HunterLab(90.4036, -46.1707,
36.7932)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(90.4036, -46.1707,
36.7932) contains.

HunterLab(90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(90.4066,
-46.1590, 36.7971)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	A6FF93
RGB	166, 255, 147
RGB Percent	65%, 100%, 58%
CMY	0.3490, 0.0000, 0.4235
CMYK	0.35, 0.00, 0.42, 0.00
HSL	109°, 100%, 79%
HSV	109°, 42%, 100%
XYZ	56.7523, 81.7335, 40.3887
YIQ	216.0770, -18.3760, -52.4560

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

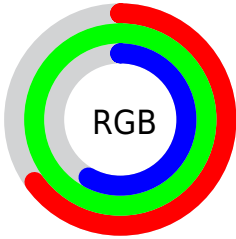
Format	Color
RYB	147, 255, 236
Decimal	10944403
CIELab	92.46, -46.45, 43.29
CIElCh	92, 63.497, 137.017
Yxy	81.7337, 0.3173, 0.4569
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4289134483 (0xFFA6FF93)
YUV	216.0770, -34.0550, -43.9175
Hunter-Lab	90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971

Details

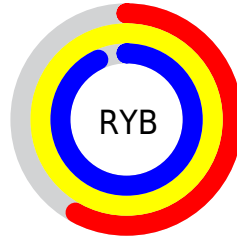
The HunterLab color $90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971$ is a light color, and the websafe version is hex $99FF99$. A complement of this color would be $67.7655, 47.5605, -40.1857$, and the grayscale version is $83.0483, -4.4313, 4.5122$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $95.7244, -23.6331, 23.9619$, and $66.7168, -40.1154, 30.9974$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $88.8433, -53.1761, 41.6338$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $92.2413, -38.0532, 30.9222$.

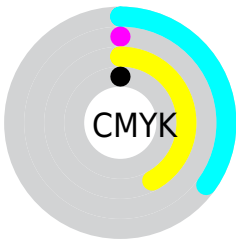
Distribution



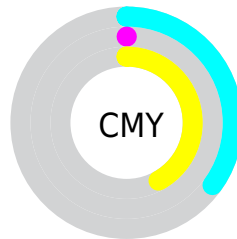
- Red (65%)
- Green (100%)
- Blue (58%)



- Red (58%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Blue (93%)



- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)
- Black (0%)





- Cyan (35%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (42%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971 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 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 90.4066, -46.1590,
36.7971


 90.4066, -46.1590,
36.7971


223.7759,
-70.5036, 60.3686

 78.1960, -43.1459,
33.8658


 116.5335,
-51.9264, 42.3971

 66.5906, -40.0225,
30.8244


 130.4027,
-54.7088, 45.0944

 55.6240, -36.7621,
27.6476


144.7821,
-57.4373, 47.7370

 45.3359, -33.3285,
24.3043

159.6545,
-60.1198, 50.3328

 35.7742, -29.6703,
20.7544

175.0038,
-62.7626, 52.8887

 26.9992, -25.7109,
16.9543

190.8157,

 19.0889, -21.3290,

-65.3712, 55.4103

13.3622

207.0772,
-67.9503, 57.9022

■ 12.1507, -18.6662,
8.5055

■ 5.2156, -9.1274,
3.6509

■ 90.4066, -46.1590,
36.7971

■ 90.4066, -46.1590,
36.7971

■ 88.8433, -53.1761,
41.6338

■ 92.2413, -38.0532,
30.9222

■ 87.5486, -59.0560,
45.4183

■ 94.3459, -28.9323,
24.0532

■ 86.5157, -63.7777,
48.1658

■ 96.7161, -18.8838,
16.2502

■ 85.7326, -67.3568,
49.9317

■ 99.3451, -8.0043,
7.5869

■ 85.1813, -69.8521, 100.0000, -5.3358,
50.8208 5.4332

■ 84.8968, -71.1199,
51.0679

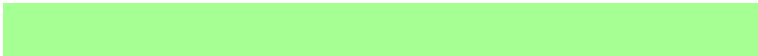
Harmonies

Analogous

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



90.4067, -22.4022, 45.3113



90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971



90.4067, -58.0264, 17.2855

Triad

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



90.4067, -46.1586, 36.7964



90.4067, -18.4463, -74.2985



90.4067, 63.0338, 20.6489

Complementary

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



90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971



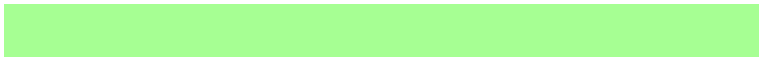
67.7655, 47.5605, -40.1857

Split Complementary

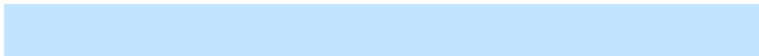
Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



90.4067, 64.4906, -9.4814



90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971



90.4067, 14.1989, -72.3890

Square

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



90.4067, -46.1586, 36.7964



90.4067, -43.6164, -50.2728



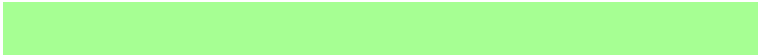
90.4067, 45.5875, -45.7231



90.4067, 41.8511, 38.5058

Rectangle

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



90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971



90.4067, -58.8745, -2.6474



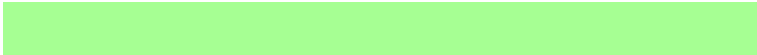
90.4067, 45.5875, -45.7231



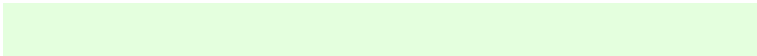
90.4067, 65.9422, 11.8870

Sweetspot

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



90.4067, -46.1586, 36.7964



96.5545, -19.5614, 16.7829



91.0485, -9.8031, 37.9559



44.4198, -10.1052, 8.5911

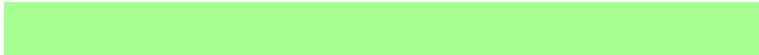
0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136

Same Dimension

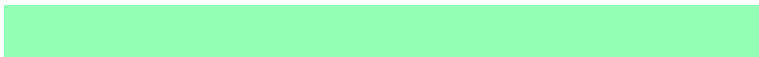
The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



90.4067, -46.1586, 36.7964



89.0389, -52.2931, 41.0414



90.0377, -46.2396, 25.8126



45.0796, -7.3405, 6.4158



61.4042, -51.2560, 36.9397



19.2647, -15.5507, 11.5986

Inverse Universe

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



67.7655, 47.5605, -40.1857



62.4908, 58.3014, -50.2348



68.8028, 47.4480, -15.6023



42.5785, 2.8799, -1.9107



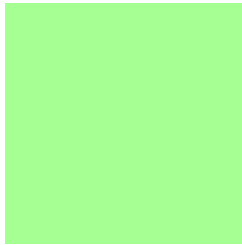
33.1691, 68.1767, -66.7323



10.5437, 21.5401, -20.1924

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971 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 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

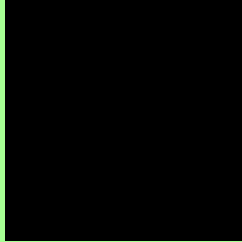
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

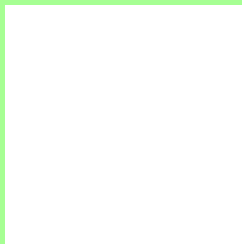
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971.



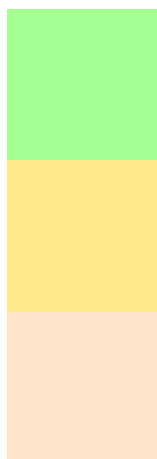
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971.

-46.1590, 36.7971.

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

90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971

Protanopia

89.7881, -9.3857, 39.2852

Deuteranopia

89.9799, 0.2970, 19.0393



Tritanopia

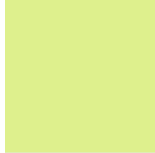
90.3028, -14.7228, -6.7301

Trichromacy



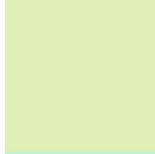
Original Color

90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971



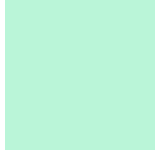
Protanomaly

89.3157, -24.2155, 37.8840



Deuteranomaly

89.5395, -18.4497, 25.9036



Tritanomaly

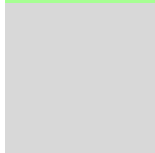
89.8342, -27.4655, 11.9976

Monochromacy



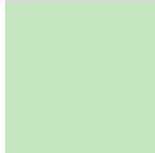
Original Color

90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971



Achromatopsia

82.8665, -4.4215, 4.5023



Achromatomaly

85.0653, -20.8845, 17.6962

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971 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(166, 255, 147)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(166, 255, 147)  
}
```

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(166, 255, 147) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(166, 255, 147) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971 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(166, 255, 147) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(166, 255, 147) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(166, 255, 147)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(166, 255, 147); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 255, 147);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(166, 255,  
147) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 90.4066, -46.1590, 36.7971 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(166, 255, 147) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(166,  
255, 147) }
```

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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