

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(39.0856, -24.1846,  
21.7741)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(39.0856, -24.1846,  
21.7741) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(39.1343,  
-24.1514, 21.8306)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	467A1E
RGB	70, 122, 30
RGB Percent	27%, 48%, 12%
CMY	0.7255, 0.5216, 0.8823
CMYK	0.43, 0.00, 0.75, 0.52
HSL	94°, 61%, 30%
HSV	94°, 75%, 48%
XYZ	9.7197, 15.3149, 3.6721
YIQ	95.9640, -1.4600, -39.6360

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

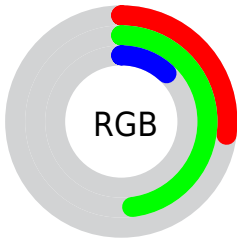
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	30, 122, 82
Decimal	4618782
CIE Lab	46.06, -33.70, 42.39
CIE LCh	46, 54.148, 128.483
Yxy	15.3156, 0.3386, 0.5335
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282808862 (0xFF467A1E)
YUV	95.9640, -32.5203, -22.7704
Hunter-Lab	39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[20.3177, 29.9628, -40.6884]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[34.3062, -1.8305, 1.8639]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[59.5525, -29.3322, 28.4322]$ , and  $[22.0800, -17.6514, 13.2966]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[38.7595, -25.8101, 22.5690]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[39.5751, -22.1962, 20.6869]$ .

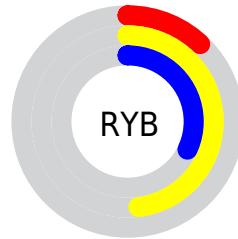
# Distribution



 Red (27%)

 Green (48%)

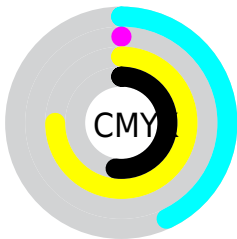
 Blue (12%)



 Red (12%)

 Yellow (48%)

 Blue (32%)

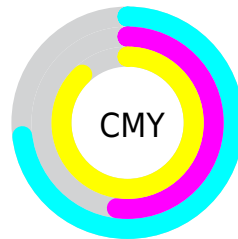


 Cyan (43%)


 Magenta (0%)

 Yellow (75%)

 Black (52%)



 Cyan (73%)

 Magenta (52%)

 Yellow (88%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306 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 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.1343, -24.1514,  
21.8306

■ 39.1343, -24.1514,  
21.8306

150.0895,  
-45.3044, 47.9759

■ 30.0686, -21.3078,  
18.1939

■ 59.5028, -29.3673,  
28.4524

■ 21.8359, -18.2204,  
14.8010

■ 70.7040, -31.8126,  
31.5193

■ 14.5321, -14.7702,  
10.1725

■ 82.5312, -34.1810,  
34.4639

■ 8.1931, -14.3379,  
5.7351

■ 94.9531, -36.4881,  
37.3081

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 107.9423,  
-38.7457, 40.0691

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 121.4750,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-40.9631, 42.7604

0.0000, NaN, NaN

135.5304,  
-43.1474, 45.3931

39.1343, -24.1514,  
21.8306

39.1343, -24.1514,  
21.8306

38.7595, -25.8101,  
22.5690

39.5751, -22.1962,  
20.6869

38.4432, -27.1903,  
22.9643

40.0814, -19.9393,  
19.1123

38.3115, -27.7674,  
23.1213

40.6554, -17.3849,  
17.0936

41.2978, -14.5412,  
14.6265

42.0085, -11.4205,  
11.7146

■ 42.7869, -8.0379,  
8.3681

■ 43.6322, -4.4107,  
4.6018

■ 44.5429, -0.5574,  
0.4346

■ 45.5174, 3.5027,  
-4.1118

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.1351, -7.8622, 24.2459



39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306



39.1351, -32.9790, 13.7480

# Triad

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



39.1351, -24.1522, 21.8308



39.1351, -15.8072, -52.9837



39.1351, 46.3029, 7.3764

# Complementary

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



39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306



20.3177, 29.9628, -40.6884

# 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.



39.1351, 42.9246, -14.7091



39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306



39.1351, 4.0369, -57.9569

# Square

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



39.1351, -24.1522, 21.8308



39.1351, -28.9144, -30.0412



39.1351, 26.2922, -41.3553



39.1351, 34.7352, 19.2705



# Rectangle

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



39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306



39.1351, -34.7892, 3.1318



39.1351, 26.2922, -41.3553



39.1351, 46.9191, 1.1014

# Sweetspot

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



39.1351, -24.1522, 21.8308



55.9027, -14.3419, 14.7584



31.7137, 7.3928, 17.3744



26.5910, -7.4707, 7.6480



78.7982, -4.2045, 4.2813



27.9800, -1.4929, 1.5202



# Same Dimension

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



39.1351, -24.1522, 21.8308



51.1180, -35.5030, 30.3171



37.8349, -29.4452, 20.3545



21.2774, -2.8328, 2.9617



39.3037, -28.5162, 23.7195



85.5587, -63.4567, 51.6099



# Inverse Universe

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



20.3177, 29.9628, -40.6884



23.1017, 46.2025, -68.0917



25.2198, 38.8554, -23.6373



19.9871, 0.6932, -0.8522



16.7481, 37.5145, -57.6492



35.8742, 81.1062, -129.3011



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306 looks on a white 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 × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

## HunterLab 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306.

-24.1514, 21.8306.

# 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

39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306

### Protanopia

38.9281, -5.3389, 22.3146

### Deuteranopia

38.8261, 2.6405, 21.1705



## Tritanopia

39.1784, -8.2005, -4.3602

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306

## Protanomaly

38.7325, -13.3069, 21.9521

## Deuteranomaly

38.3640, -8.6913, 21.0301

## Tritanomaly

38.8666, -15.7114, 9.2568

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306

## Achromatopsia

34.2010, -1.8249, 1.8582

## Achromatomaly

35.4926, -11.0568, 11.4352

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306 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(70, 122, 30)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(70, 122, 30)  
}
```

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(70, 122, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(70, 122, 30) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306 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(70, 122, 30) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(70, 122, 30) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(70, 122, 30) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(70, 122, 30); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 122, 30);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(70, 122,  
30) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 39.1343, -24.1514, 21.8306 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(70, 122, 30) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(70, 122,  
30) }
```

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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