

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(39.3848, -19.9728,  
23.9191)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(39.3848, -19.9728,  
23.9191) contains.

<b>HunterLab(39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(39.4421,  
-19.9827, 23.9542)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	597800
RGB	89, 120, 0
RGB Percent	35%, 47%, 0%
CMY	0.6510, 0.5294, 1.0000
CMYK	0.26, 0.00, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	76°, 100%, 24%
HSV	76°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	10.8363, 15.5568, 2.4316
YIQ	97.0510, 20.0440, -43.8920

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

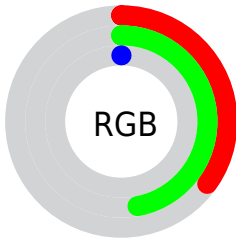
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 120, 31
Decimal	5863424
CIELab	46.39, -26.47, 51.24
CIELCh	46, 57.673, 117.316
Yxy	15.5575, 0.3759, 0.5397
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284053504 (0xFF597800)
YUV	97.0510, -47.8461, -7.0607
Hunter-Lab	39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[12.8366, 32.5440, -73.5981]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[34.7622, -1.8548, 1.8887]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[59.7525, -23.9765, 31.7332]$ , and  $[22.1778, -14.2423, 13.4165]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[39.4428, -19.9843, 23.9546]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[39.6745, -19.0095, 23.5943]$ .

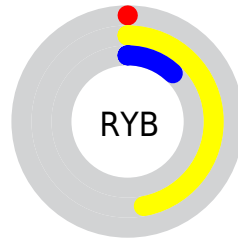
# Distribution



Red (35%)

Green (47%)

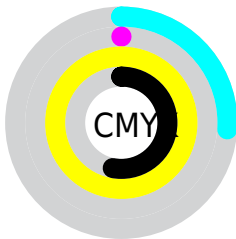
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (12%)

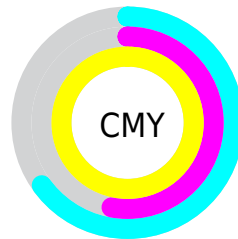


Cyan (26%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (65%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542 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 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 39.4421, -19.9827,  
23.9542

■ 39.4421, -19.9827,  
23.9542

150.5710,  
-37.6935, 54.6982

■ 30.3506, -17.6872,  
19.6752

■ 59.8567, -24.2518,  
31.8049

■ 22.0895, -15.2205,  
15.4626

■ 71.0788, -26.2772,  
35.4343

■ 14.7536, -12.4955,  
10.3275

■ 82.9258, -28.2527,  
38.9095

■ 8.4098, -14.1623,  
5.8869

■ 95.3665, -30.1896,  
42.2554

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 108.3737,  
-32.0962, 45.4923


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 121.9238,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-33.9791, 48.6365


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 135.9958,  
-35.8436, 51.7015


 39.4421, -19.9827,  
23.9542


 39.4421, -19.9827,  
23.9542


 39.4428, -19.9843,  
23.9546

 39.6745, -19.0095,  
23.5943

 39.9290, -17.9206,  
23.0065

 40.2176, -16.6546,  
22.0287

 40.5426, -15.1999,  
20.6254

 40.9062, -13.5492,  
18.7710

■ 41.3097, -11.6986,  
16.4484

■ 41.7543, -9.6471,  
13.6470

■ 42.2405, -7.3961,  
10.3625

■ 42.7690, -4.9489,  
6.5957

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



39.4430, -0.0700, 25.0594



39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542



39.4430, -32.1969, 18.4786

# Triad

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



39.4430, -19.9837, 23.9544



39.4430, -22.7681, -50.2210



39.4430, 50.7727, 0.1803

# Complementary

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



39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542



12.8366, 32.5440, -73.5981

# 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.



39.4430, 41.0658, -26.9919



39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542



39.4430, -4.1028, -64.5886

# Square

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



39.4430, -19.9837, 23.9544



39.4430, -33.5344, -21.6516



39.4430, 19.6593, -54.3312



39.4430, 43.8997, 16.6969



# Rectangle

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



39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542



39.4430, -35.9354, 10.1230



39.4430, 19.6593, -54.3312



39.4430, 49.2993, -7.9466

# Sweetspot

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



39.4430, -19.9837, 23.9544



55.3277, -13.0045, 18.3957



22.1860, 27.2341, 14.1471



26.8342, -6.7942, 9.5998



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.



39.4430, -19.9837, 23.9544



52.2451, -26.7501, 31.7249



37.0267, -29.8337, 22.2930



21.4110, -2.3589, 3.1154



41.1878, -20.9059, 25.0138



89.7201, -46.5910, 54.4694



# Inverse Universe

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



12.8366, 32.5440, -73.5981



16.8523, 43.0125, -98.8176



18.7887, 39.3916, -43.8088



19.8469, 0.2161, -1.0400



13.3829, 33.9726, -77.0409



28.6153, 73.6649, -172.6719



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542 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 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

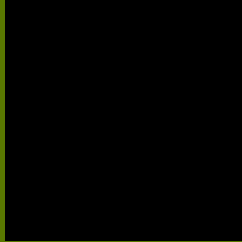
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542.

-19.9827, 23.9542.

# 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

39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542

### Protanopia

39.2899, -5.6615, 24.1111

### Deuteranopia

39.1942, 2.3488, 23.0441



## Tritanopia

39.5648, -4.0917, -2.3203

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542

## Protanomaly

39.2608, -11.5438, 23.9903

## Deuteranomaly

38.9572, -6.7727, 23.2544

## Tritanomaly

39.0769, -12.3861, 13.4879

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542

## Achromatopsia

34.5743, -1.8448, 1.8785

## Achromatomaly

35.8199, -10.1753, 14.3503

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542 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(89, 120, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(89, 120, 0)  
}
```

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(89, 120, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(89, 120, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542 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(89, 120, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(89, 120, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(89, 120, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(89, 120, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 120, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(89, 120, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 39.4421, -19.9827, 23.9542 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(89, 120, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(89, 120,  
0) }
```

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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