

Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.0114, -18.6887,
25.0919)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(40.0114, -18.6887,
25.0919) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(40.2014,
-18.5749, 24.4467)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	607900
RGB	96, 121, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 47%, 0%
CMY	0.6235, 0.5255, 1.0000
CMYK	0.21, 0.00, 1.00, 0.53
HSL	72°, 100%, 24%
HSV	72°, 100%, 47%
XYZ	11.6612, 16.1615, 2.5049
YIQ	99.7310, 23.9410, -42.9310

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

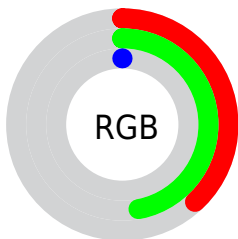
Format	Color
RYB	0, 121, 25
Decimal	6322432
CIELab	47.19, -23.90, 52.06
CIElCh	47, 57.284, 114.663
Yxy	16.1623, 0.3845, 0.5329
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284512512 (0xFF607900)
YUV	99.7310, -49.1674, -3.2721
Hunter-Lab	40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467

Details

The HunterLab color $40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $12.5998, 32.5304, -76.7918$, and the grayscale version is $35.7708, -1.9086, 1.9435$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $60.6053, -22.3589, 32.3527$, and $22.7873, -13.2481, 13.8095$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $40.2022, -18.5766, 24.4472$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $40.4065, -17.7182, 24.0726$.

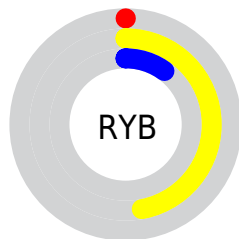
Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (47%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (47%)

Blue (10%)

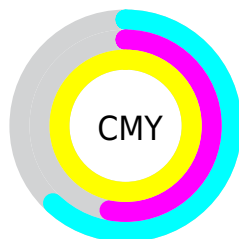


Cyan (21%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (53%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (53%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467 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 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

40.2014, -18.5749,
24.4467

40.2014, -18.5749,
24.4467

151.7555,
-35.0678, 55.5223

31.0468, -16.4765,
20.1230

60.7286, -22.5063,
32.3749

22.7163, -14.2354,
15.9014

72.0018, -24.3829,
36.0431

15.3023, -11.7787,
10.7116

83.8974, -26.2195,
39.5564

8.9197, -12.1540,
6.2438

96.3842, -28.0256,
42.9396

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

109.4356,
-29.8085, 46.2129

0.0000, NaN, NaN

123.0280,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-31.5738, 49.3926

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.1408,
-33.3257, 52.4920

40.2014, -18.5749,
24.4467

40.2014, -18.5749,
24.4467

40.2022, -18.5766,
24.4472

40.4065, -17.7182,
24.0726

40.6313, -16.7539,
23.4658

40.8877, -15.6208,
22.4650

41.1783, -14.3061,
21.0331

41.5052, -12.8013,
19.1430

■ 41.8701, -11.1012,
16.7757

■ 42.2740, -9.2033,
13.9187

■ 42.7180, -7.1074,
10.5658

■ 43.2026, -4.8156,
6.7159

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.2023, 1.9343, 25.3344



40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467



40.2023, -31.5763, 19.3960

Triad

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



40.2023, -18.5760, 24.4469



40.2023, -24.1338, -47.5834



40.2023, 50.3034, -1.8086

Complementary

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



40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467



12.5998, 32.5304, -76.7918

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.



40.2023, 39.3295, -29.4218



40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467



40.2023, -6.0722, -63.6393

Square

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



40.2023, -18.5760, 24.4469



40.2023, -34.2590, -18.9181



40.2023, 17.4339, -55.6274



40.2023, 44.9159, 15.7978

Rectangle

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



40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467



40.2023, -35.8024, 11.5804



40.2023, 17.4339, -55.6274



40.2023, 48.3452, -10.2156

Sweetspot

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



40.2023, -18.5760, 24.4469



56.5262, -12.5167, 18.9375



21.7417, 29.4099, 13.9114



26.9401, -6.4053, 9.6987



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.



40.2023, -18.5760, 24.4469



53.7403, -25.0768, 32.6755



37.4915, -29.5397, 22.5845



21.4339, -2.2779, 3.1416



41.6107, -19.2525, 25.3033



90.6763, -42.8417, 55.1243

Inverse Universe

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



12.5998, 32.5304, -76.7918



16.7033, 43.4043, -103.9294



18.1610, 38.7002, -47.1903



19.8237, 0.1367, -1.0713



13.0256, 33.6639, -79.6228



27.9131, 73.0827, -177.9354

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467 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 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

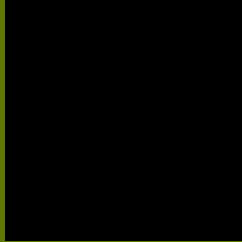
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467.



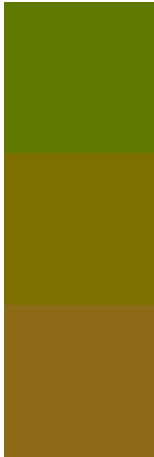
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.2014,

-18.5749, 24.4467.

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

40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467

Protanopia

40.0299, -5.8478, 24.5639

Deuteranopia

40.0359, 2.5366, 23.5902



Tritanopia

40.0412, -2.3600, -2.1532

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467

Protanomaly

39.8827, -10.7122, 24.3880

Deuteranomaly

39.6996, -5.5321, 23.7454

Tritanomaly

39.5248, -10.6851, 13.6356

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467

Achromatopsia

35.6984, -1.9048, 1.9396

Achromatomaly

37.0782, -9.8440, 14.9189

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467 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(96, 121, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 121, 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(96, 121, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 121, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467 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(96, 121, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 121, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(96, 121, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 121, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 121, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 121, 0)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.2014, -18.5749, 24.4467 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 121, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 121,  
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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