

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.1667, -22.9955,  
20.8306)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(40.1667, -22.9955,  
20.8306) contains.

<b>HunterLab(40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306)</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(40.1667,  
-22.9955, 20.8306)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	4C7C2C
RGB	76, 124, 44
RGB Percent	30%, 49%, 17%
CMY	0.7020, 0.5137, 0.8274
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.65, 0.51
HSL	96°, 48%, 33%
HSV	96°, 65%, 49%
XYZ	10.6428, 16.1336, 4.9360
YIQ	100.5280, -2.9280, -35.0560

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

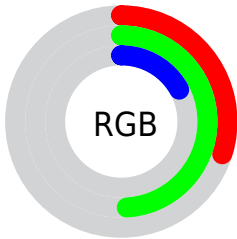
Format	Color
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	44, 124, 92
Decimal	5012524
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	47.15, -31.20, 37.56
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	47, 48.833, 129.713
Yxy	16.1343, 0.3356, 0.5087
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283202604 (0xFF4C7C2C)
YUV	100.5280, -27.8683, -21.5111
Hunter-Lab	40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306

# Details

The HunterLab color  $40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $336600$ . A complement of this color would be  $23.5211, 26.7830, -33.1067$ , and the grayscale version is  $35.9999, -1.9209, 1.9559$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $60.6826, -27.9497, 26.7848$ , and  $22.8612, -17.4204, 13.7820$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $39.7080, -25.0464, 22.0311$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $40.6996, -20.6211, 19.1920$ .

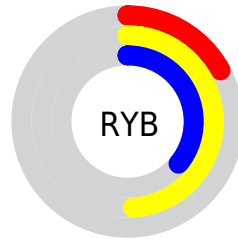
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (49%)

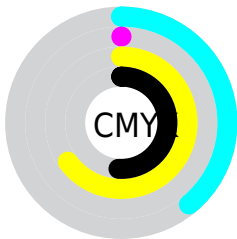
Blue (17%)



Red (17%)

Yellow (49%)

Blue (36%)

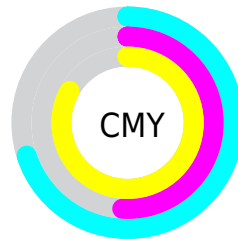


Cyan (39%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Black (51%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (51%)

Yellow (83%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306 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 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



40.1667, -22.9955,  
20.8306

40.1667, -22.9955,  
20.8306

151.7014,  
-42.8993, 44.3903

31.0149, -20.3606,  
17.5967

60.6888, -27.8590,  
26.7361

22.6876, -17.5152,  
14.1920

71.9596, -30.1507,  
29.4840

15.2772, -14.3573,  
10.6940

83.8530, -32.3765,  
32.1312

8.8971, -15.5698,  
6.2279

96.3377, -34.5502,  
34.6965

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

109.3871,  
-36.6821, 37.1946

0.0000, NaN, NaN

122.9776,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-38.7802, 39.6371

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.0885,  
-40.8509, 42.0331

■ 40.1667, -22.9955,  
20.8306

■ 40.1667, -22.9955,  
20.8306

■ 39.7080, -25.0464,  
22.0311

■ 40.6996, -20.6211,  
19.1920

■ 39.3186, -26.7731,  
22.8165

■ 41.3053, -17.9257,  
17.1026

■ 38.9952, -28.1916,  
23.2382

■ 41.9854, -14.9204,  
14.5604

■ 38.8380, -28.8837,  
23.4261

■ 42.7395, -11.6199,  
11.5711

■ 43.5670, -8.0418,  
8.1469

■ 44.4666, -4.2061,  
4.3051

■ 45.4368, -0.1339,  
0.0668

■ 46.4756, 4.1532,  
-4.5447

■ 47.5809, 8.6339,  
-9.5041

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



40.1676, -8.1478, 23.6138



40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306



40.1676, -31.0832, 12.5000

# Triad

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



40.1676, -22.9963, 20.8308



40.1676, -14.0877, -46.2367



40.1676, 40.7755, 7.6385

# Complementary

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



40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306



23.5211, 26.7830, -33.1067

# 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.



40.1676, 38.3702, -11.8896



40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306



40.1676, 4.2315, -49.6465

# Square

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



40.1676, -22.9963, 20.8308



40.1676, -26.6450, -27.1046



40.1676, 24.0779, -34.9779



40.1676, 30.1417, 18.7010



# Rectangle

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



40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306



40.1676, -32.6359, 2.3610



40.1676, 24.0779, -34.9779



40.1676, 41.5046, 2.0111

# Sweetspot

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



40.1676, -22.9963, 20.8308



57.2391, -13.0549, 13.1200



34.8165, 3.6421, 17.4593



27.6517, -6.8828, 6.8878



79.8926, -4.2629, 4.3407



28.9024, -1.5422, 1.5703



# Same Dimension

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



40.1676, -22.9963, 20.8308



52.4400, -34.2647, 29.7392



38.9865, -27.6301, 18.5984



21.2625, -2.8858, 2.9445



39.1562, -29.1296, 23.6179



85.2460, -64.7622, 51.3944



# Inverse Universe

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



23.5211, 26.7830, -33.1067



26.9660, 43.0961, -56.4100



27.1069, 33.9926, -18.8437



20.0033, 0.7479, -0.8306



17.2458, 38.1120, -55.3513



36.9891, 82.4226, -123.9847



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306 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 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306 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 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1667,

-22.9955, 20.8306.

# 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

40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306

### Protanopia

40.0419, -5.4053, 21.4727

### Deuteranopia

39.9270, 2.6017, 20.1673



## Tritanopia

40.1189, -7.6208, -4.0857

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306

## Protanomaly

39.7288, -12.3446, 20.9955

## Deuteranomaly

39.5834, -8.3534, 20.0565

## Tritanomaly

39.9036, -14.5224, 7.8915

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306

## Achromatopsia

36.0744, -1.9248, 1.9600

## Achromatomaly

37.1373, -10.5315, 10.5829

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306 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(76, 124, 44)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 124, 44)  
}
```

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(76, 124, 44) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 124, 44) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306 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(76, 124, 44) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 124, 44) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 124, 44)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 124, 44); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 124, 44);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 124,  
44) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.1667, -22.9955, 20.8306 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 124, 44) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 124,  
44) }
```

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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