

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.2858, -37.9239,  
23.3016)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(40.2858, -37.9239,  
23.3016) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(41.0106,  
-34.7865, 23.8342)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	008512
RGB	0, 133, 18
RGB Percent	0%, 52%, 7%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4784, 0.9294
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.86, 0.48
HSL	128°, 100%, 26%
HSV	128°, 100%, 52%
XYZ	8.4967, 16.8187, 3.3708
YIQ	80.1230, -42.3530, -63.9610

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

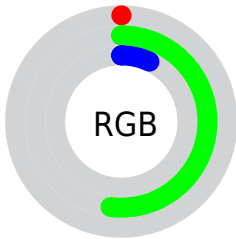
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 117, 133
Decimal	34066
CIELab	48.03, -52.43, 47.60
CIELCh	48, 70.812, 137.765
Yxy	16.8194, 0.2962, 0.5863
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278224146 (0xFF008512)
YUV	80.1230, -30.6266, -70.2679
Hunter-Lab	41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342

# Details

The HunterLab color **41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339933**. A complement of this color would be **24.9489, 47.6865, -22.3344**, and the grayscale version is **28.4866, -1.5200, 1.5477**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.5310, -42.2908, 31.1010**, and **24.5654, -21.0648, 14.7683** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **41.0115, -34.7870, 23.8344**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.1762, -33.9692, 23.0565**.

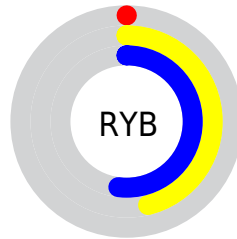
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (52%)

Blue (7%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (52%)

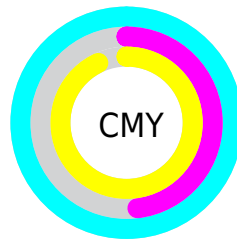


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (86%)

Black (48%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (48%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342 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 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 41.0106, -34.7865,  
23.8342

■ 41.0106, -34.7865,  
23.8342

153.0129,  
-64.9433, 52.4909

■ 31.7896, -30.5377,  
19.8521

■ 61.6563, -42.4595,  
31.1090

■ 23.3863, -25.8835,  
16.2405

■ 72.9834, -46.0015,  
34.4797

■ 15.8905, -20.8722,  
11.1234

■ 84.9300, -49.3987,  
37.7135

■ 9.4295, -16.5016,  
6.6007

■ 97.4656, -52.6771,  
40.8334

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 110.5635,  
-55.8566, 43.8576

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 124.2007,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-58.9530, 46.8009


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 138.3566,  
-61.9785, 49.6754


 41.0106, -34.7865,  
23.8342


 41.0106, -34.7865,  
23.8342


 41.0115, -34.7870,  
23.8344

 41.1762, -33.9692,  
23.0565

 41.4288, -32.7333,  
21.9522

 41.8059, -30.9312,  
20.5265

 42.3182, -28.5348,  
18.7799

 42.9725, -25.5394,  
16.7227

■ 43.7730, -21.9601,  
14.3739

■ 44.7209, -17.8281,  
11.7591

■ 45.8153, -13.1867,  
8.9086

■ 47.0535, -8.0870,  
5.8551

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.0115, -17.2849, 27.1475



41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342



41.0115, -42.5027, 11.6279

# Triad

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



41.0115, -34.7870, 23.8344



41.0115, -12.9343, -85.2868



41.0115, 62.2872, 14.9328

# Complementary

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



41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342



24.9489, 47.6865, -22.3344

# 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.



41.0115, 64.3684, -10.0984



41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342



41.0115, 15.4622, -81.9532

# Square

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



41.0115, -34.7870, 23.8344



41.0115, -32.3377, -56.2359



41.0115, 45.4705, -48.8981



41.0115, 40.3731, 24.8747



# Rectangle

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



41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342



41.0115, -42.9081, -5.2644



41.0115, 45.4705, -48.8981



41.0115, 65.5064, 8.5362

# Sweetspot

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



41.0115, -34.7870, 23.8344



59.7519, -24.2566, 15.9850



45.2093, -17.9433, 27.5436



28.1375, -12.4818, 8.1951



82.0889, -4.3801, 4.4600



30.7619, -1.6414, 1.6714



# Same Dimension

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



41.0115, -34.7870, 23.8344



54.8676, -46.6340, 32.0896



41.7367, -30.2825, 13.2041



22.8348, -3.6891, 2.7009



40.0262, -33.9443, 23.2468



2.3688, -1.9172, 1.1780



# Inverse Universe

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



24.9489, 47.6865, -22.3344



33.3609, 63.7246, -29.5515



22.8178, 40.0394, 7.2776



21.7997, 1.4116, -0.3108



24.3506, 46.5459, -21.8206

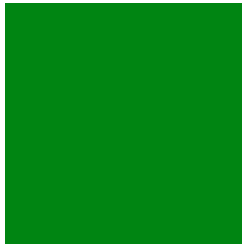


1.4590, 2.8297, -1.6243



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342 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 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342 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 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 41.0106,

-34.7865, 23.8342.

# 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

41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342

### Protanopia

40.8049, -5.8536, 24.5359

### Deuteranopia

40.8345, 2.6978, 23.1201



## Tritanopia

41.2035, -15.1746, -7.3308

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342

## Protanomaly

39.3138, -21.9880, 23.2135

## Deuteranomaly

38.7693, -17.7287, 21.8990

## Tritanomaly

40.4061, -25.4355, 9.5955

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342

## Achromatopsia

28.3231, -1.5113, 1.5388

## Achromatomaly

31.5006, -17.9218, 11.8111

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342 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(0, 133, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 133, 18)  
}
```

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(0, 133, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 133, 18) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342 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(0, 133, 18) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 133, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 133, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 133, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 133, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 133, 18)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 41.0106, -34.7865, 23.8342 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 133, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 133,  
18) }
```

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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