

Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.7200, -4.9392,
25.0050)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(40.7200, -4.9392,
25.0050) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(40.6892, -4.9151,
24.9864)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	827100
RGB	130, 113, 0
RGB Percent	51%, 44%, 0%
CMY	0.4902, 0.5568, 1.0000
CMYK	0.00, 0.13, 1.00, 0.49
HSL	52°, 100%, 25%
HSV	52°, 100%, 51%
XYZ	15.1111, 16.5561, 2.3992
YIQ	105.2010, 46.4050, -31.5390

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

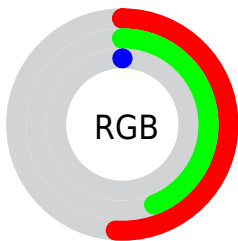
Format	Color
R_{YB}	20, 130, 0
Decimal	8548608
CIE Lab	47.70, -3.69, 53.75
CIE LCh	48, 53.875, 93.923
Yxy	16.5569, 0.4436, 0.4860
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286738688 (0xFF827100)
YUV	105.2010, -51.8641, 21.7487
Hunter-Lab	40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864

Details

The HunterLab color $40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 666600 . A complement of this color would be $14.1872, 28.3914, -79.0197$, and the grayscale version is $37.8402, -2.0191, 2.0559$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $61.2165, -6.0464, 33.0608$, and $23.3086, -3.0456, 14.3094$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $40.6899, -4.9164, 24.9868$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $41.1932, -5.4623, 24.7390$.

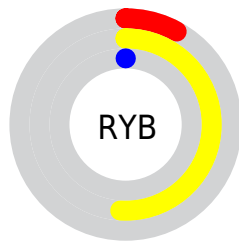
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (44%)

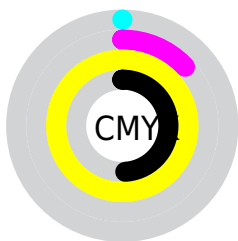
Blue (0%)



Red (8%)

Yellow (51%)

Blue (0%)

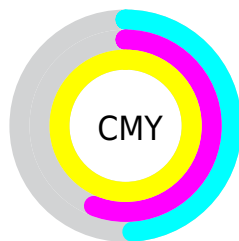


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (13%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (49%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (56%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864 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 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

40.6892, -4.9151,
24.9864

40.6892, -4.9151,
24.9864

152.5142,
-12.4413, 56.8826

31.4946, -4.1948,
20.5661

61.2881, -6.4284,
33.1243

23.1200, -3.4932,
16.1840

72.5939, -7.2191,
36.8914

15.6566, -2.8078,
10.9596

84.5203, -8.0330,
40.4995

9.2308, -2.2332,
6.4616

97.0366, -8.8700,
43.9733

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.1161, -9.7296,
47.3333

0.0000, NaN, NaN

123.7356,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-10.6117, 50.5961

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 137.8744,
-11.5157, 53.7754

■ 40.6892, -4.9151,
24.9864

■ 40.6892, -4.9151,
24.9864

■ 40.6899, -4.9164,
24.9868

■ 41.1932, -5.4623,
24.7390

■ 41.7185, -5.8991,
24.2139

■ 42.2770, -6.1653,
23.2501

■ 42.8711, -6.2467,
21.8133

■ 43.5025, -6.1335,
19.8811

■ 44.1724, -5.8195,
17.4405

■ 44.8816, -5.3012,
14.4858

■ 45.6304, -4.5777,
11.0173

■ 46.4191, -3.6498,
7.0403

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.6902, 17.2758, 23.8856



40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864



40.6902, -22.4604, 23.0073

Triad

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



40.6902, -4.9168, 24.9867



40.6902, -30.7024, -25.8060



40.6902, 41.1409, -18.7065

Complementary

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



40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864



14.1872, 28.3914, -79.0197

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.



40.6902, 23.0813, -44.6939



40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864



40.6902, -18.5407, -50.0568

Square

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



40.6902, -4.9168, 24.9867



40.6902, -35.2982, -0.5201



40.6902, 0.6448, -58.3093



40.6902, 46.8260, 4.7722

Rectangle

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



40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864



40.6902, -30.0854, 19.0368



40.6902, 0.6448, -58.3093



40.6902, 36.1573, -27.7598

Sweetspot

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



40.6902, -4.9168, 24.9867



59.4945, -7.0910, 19.5144



21.8804, 37.6587, 12.6668



28.1457, -3.4999, 9.9674



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207

Same Dimension

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



40.6902, -4.9168, 24.9867



53.8580, -6.3009, 33.0767



42.1594, -25.1242, 25.5382



22.1959, -1.6971, 3.1758



39.8526, -4.8281, 24.4725

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Inverse Universe

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



14.1872, 28.3914, -79.0197



18.4725, 39.0138, -107.3086



14.9408, 36.3706, -73.9635



20.7254, -0.5210, -1.0077

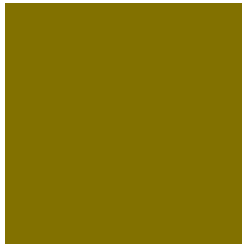


13.9144, 27.7178, -77.2265

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864 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 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

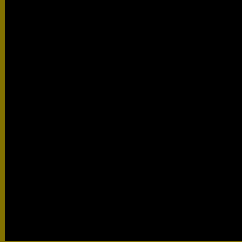
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.6892, -4.9151,

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

40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864

Protanopia

40.7804, -5.9900, 24.8986

Deuteranopia

40.7355, 2.1666, 24.5848



Tritanopia

40.6567, 8.6931, 2.4218

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864

Protanomaly

40.8731, -5.6644, 25.0034

Deuteranomaly

40.7095, -0.6433, 24.7392

Tritanomaly

40.3253, 1.8648, 15.8667

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864

Achromatopsia

37.5850, -2.0054, 2.0421

Achromatomaly

38.3507, -5.1398, 15.3320

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864 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(130, 113, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(130, 113, 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(130, 113, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(130, 113, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864 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(130, 113, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(130, 113, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(130, 113, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(130, 113, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 113, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(130, 113,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.6892, -4.9151, 24.9864 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(130, 113, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(130,  
113, 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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