

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(41.1638, -27.0785,  
27.9839)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(41.1638, -27.0785,  
27.9839) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(41.2005,  
-25.7450, 24.9369)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	4C8000
RGB	76, 128, 0
RGB Percent	30%, 50%, 0%
CMY	0.7020, 0.4980, 1.0000
CMYK	0.41, 0.00, 1.00, 0.50
HSL	84°, 100%, 25%
HSV	84°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	10.6996, 16.9748, 2.7125
YIQ	97.8600, 10.0960, -50.8320

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

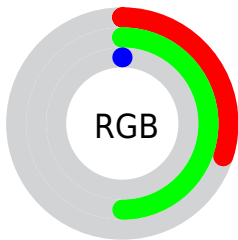
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 128, 52
Decimal	5013504
CIELab	48.23, -35.42, 52.33
CIELCh	48, 63.188, 124.097
Yxy	16.9756, 0.3521, 0.5586
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283203584 (0xFF4C8000)
YUV	97.8600, -48.2450, -19.1712
Hunter-Lab	41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369

# Details

The HunterLab color  $41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669933$ . A complement of this color would be  $15.1297, 36.2086, -70.0765$ , and the grayscale version is  $35.0690, -1.8712, 1.9054$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $61.7861, -31.0358, 32.7300$ , and  $23.6590, -18.6721, 14.2517$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $41.2012, -25.7466, 24.9373$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $41.5040, -24.4568, 24.6117$ .

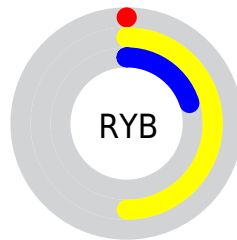
# Distribution



Red (30%)

Green (50%)

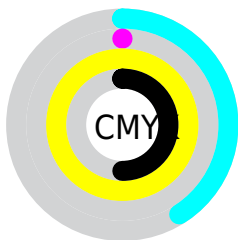
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (50%)

Blue (20%)

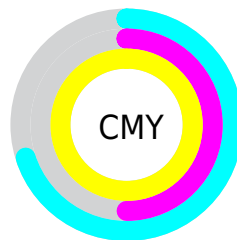


Cyan (41%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (50%)



Cyan (70%)

Magenta (50%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369 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 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



41.2005, -25.7450,  
24.9369

41.2005, -25.7450,  
24.9369

153.3074,  
-47.5908, 56.0277

31.9641, -22.8146,  
20.6129

61.8739, -31.1312,  
32.8561

23.5438, -19.6425,  
16.4807

73.2135, -33.6581,  
36.5237

16.0291, -16.1174,  
11.2204

85.1721, -36.1057,  
40.0385

9.5460, -16.6838,  
6.6822

97.7190, -38.4896,  
43.4246

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.8278,  
-40.8216, 46.7019


0.0000, NaN, NaN


124.4754,


0.0000, NaN, NaN

-43.1112, 49.8864


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 138.6414,  
-45.3656, 52.9914


 41.2005, -25.7450,  
24.9369


 41.2005, -25.7450,  
24.9369


 41.2012, -25.7466,  
24.9373

 41.5040, -24.4568,  
24.6117

 41.8442, -22.9915,  
24.0293

 42.2333, -21.2883,  
23.0282

 42.6737, -19.3376,  
21.5718

 43.1674, -17.1353,  
19.6357

■ 43.7157, -14.6818,  
17.2057

■ 44.3192, -11.9812,  
14.2756

■ 44.9782, -9.0404,  
10.8463

■ 45.6928, -5.8686,  
6.9244

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



41.2014, -5.5648, 26.7136



41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369



41.2014, -37.0207, 17.5869

# Triad

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



41.2014, -25.7459, 24.9371



41.2014, -21.0941, -63.3331



41.2014, 57.2338, 5.3649

# Complementary

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



41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369



15.1297, 36.2086, -70.0765

# 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.



41.2014, 50.2988, -23.0173



41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369



41.2014, 1.2751, -73.9232

# Square

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



41.2014, -25.7459, 24.9371



41.2014, -34.8165, -32.3172



41.2014, 28.2111, -56.0825



41.2014, 45.3976, 20.4731



# Rectangle

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



41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369



41.2014, -39.8193, 6.6559



41.2014, 28.2111, -56.0825



41.2014, 57.0358, -2.7200

# Sweetspot

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



41.2014, -25.7459, 24.9371



58.7476, -16.1572, 19.2338



26.4104, 22.0135, 16.6589



28.2853, -8.4472, 10.0029



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.



41.2014, -25.7459, 24.9371



54.5903, -34.4794, 33.0347



39.3995, -33.2363, 23.6956



22.2149, -2.7052, 3.1788



41.0273, -25.6332, 24.8321

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Inverse Universe

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



15.1297, 36.2086, -70.0765



19.8732, 47.8406, -94.1893



22.8416, 45.9384, -38.1331



20.7132, 0.4755, -1.0059



15.0672, 36.0592, -69.7689

0.0000, NaN, NaN



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369 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 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

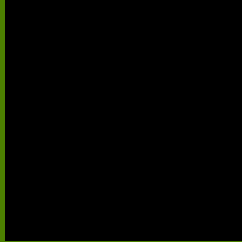
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 41.2005,

-25.7450, 24.9369.

# 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

41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369

### Protanopia

40.8678, -5.6942, 25.0828

### Deuteranopia

40.8957, 2.8064, 23.9155



## Tritanopia

41.2344, -7.7736, -4.5907

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369

## Protanomaly

40.6308, -13.8725, 24.7937

## Deuteranomaly

40.2751, -9.1776, 23.9350

## Tritanomaly

40.6284, -16.9709, 13.0887

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369

## Achromatopsia

34.9484, -1.8648, 1.8988

## Achromatomaly

36.6862, -12.8464, 15.0155

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369 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, 128, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(76, 128, 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(76, 128, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(76, 128, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369 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, 128, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(76, 128, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(76, 128, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(76, 128, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 128, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(76, 128, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 41.2005, -25.7450, 24.9369 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(76, 128, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(76, 128,  
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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