

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(46.3374, -45.3625,  
29.9187)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(46.3374, -45.3625,  
29.9187) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(47.3883,  
-40.6354, 28.4890)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	009800
RGB	0, 152, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 60%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4039, 0.9999
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	120°, 100%, 30%
HSV	120°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	11.2283, 22.4565, 3.7428
YIQ	89.2240, -41.8000, -79.4960

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

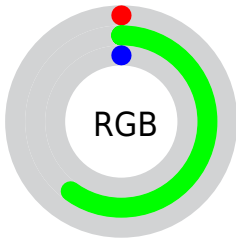
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 152, 152
Decimal	38912
CIELab	54.51, -58.58, 56.54
CIElCh	55, 81.410, 136.017
Yxy	22.4574, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228992 (0xFF009800)
YUV	89.2240, -43.9874, -78.2494
Hunter-Lab	47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890

# Details

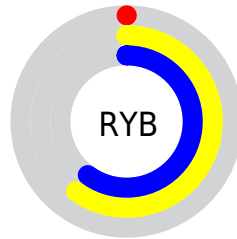
The HunterLab color  $47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $009900$ . A complement of this color would be  $29.9038, 58.7906, -39.4331$ , and the grayscale version is  $31.8586, -1.6999, 1.7309$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $69.0400, -49.0740, 36.8479$ , and  $29.8725, -25.6157, 17.9589$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $47.3893, -40.6361, 28.4892$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $47.5350, -39.9394, 28.0180$ .

# Distribution



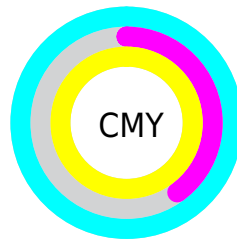
- Red (0%)
- Green (60%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (60%)
- Blue (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (40%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890 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 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 47.3883, -40.6354,  
28.4890

■ 47.3883, -40.6354,  
28.4890

162.7655,  
-73.0653, 60.9977

■ 37.6741, -36.1307,  
24.0339

■ 68.9209, -48.8403,  
36.7057

■ 28.7320, -31.2449,  
19.6849

■ 80.6530, -52.6467,  
40.5324

■ 20.6367, -25.8405,  
14.4457

■ 92.9843, -56.3039,  
44.2089

■ 13.4883, -22.3249,  
9.4418

■ 105.8869,  
-59.8370, 47.7575

■ 7.0653, -12.3642,  
4.9457

■ 119.3367,  
-63.2656, 51.1967

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 133.3120,

-66.6052, 54.5417

0.0000, NaN, NaN

147.7940,  
-69.8684, 57.8052

0.0000, NaN, NaN

47.3883, -40.6354,  
28.4890

47.3883, -40.6354,  
28.4890

47.3893, -40.6361,  
28.4892

47.5350, -39.9394,  
28.0180

47.7864, -38.7435,  
27.2090

48.1905, -36.8361,  
25.9190

48.7628, -34.1666,  
24.1139

49.5136, -30.7189,  
21.7828

■ 50.4488, -26.5062,  
18.9348

■ 51.5708, -21.5658,  
15.5955

■ 52.8786, -15.9535,  
11.8027

■ 54.3689, -9.7367,  
7.6022

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



47.3893, -19.0732, 31.7884



47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890



47.3893, -50.3421, 15.1574

# Triad

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



47.3893, -40.6360, 28.4892



47.3893, -17.1545, -104.2121



47.3893, 76.9326, 16.5976

# Complementary

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



47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890



29.9038, 58.7906, -39.4331

# 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.



47.3893, 77.8730, -14.8047



47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890



47.3893, 16.6462, -102.6810

# Square

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



47.3893, -40.6360, 28.4892



47.3893, -39.5705, -66.3778



47.3893, 53.4951, -63.0288



47.3893, 51.2012, 28.9169



# Rectangle

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



47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890



47.3893, -51.1884, -4.3258



47.3893, 53.4951, -63.0288



47.3893, 80.3599, 8.5804

# Sweetspot

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



47.3893, -40.6360, 28.4892



68.4201, -29.0600, 20.9957



53.9751, -14.4973, 33.0054



32.3321, -15.1106, 10.8588



87.6224, -4.6753, 4.7607



35.4919, -1.8938, 1.9283



# Same Dimension

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



47.3893, -40.6360, 28.4892



62.9587, -53.9869, 37.8493



47.9367, -37.2194, 20.4294



26.3165, -4.4605, 3.5081



43.3928, -37.2091, 26.0866



5.3057, -4.5494, 3.1893



# Inverse Universe

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



29.9038, 58.7906, -39.4331



39.7284, 78.1060, -52.3885



26.8282, 47.8889, 2.2583



25.1469, 1.8567, -0.8086



27.3819, 53.8328, -36.1077

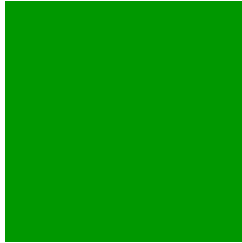


3.3480, 6.5823, -4.4154



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

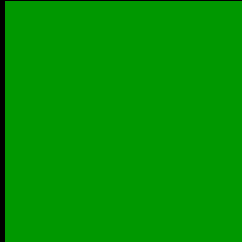
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890.

-40.6354, 28.4890.

# 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

47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890

### Protanopia

46.9854, -6.8637, 28.8320

### Deuteranopia

46.9705, 3.1621, 27.1821



## Tritanopia

47.3705, -17.3737, -8.8348

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890



## Protanomaly

45.2815, -25.6207, 27.4537



## Deuteranomaly

44.7743, -21.0692, 26.2814



## Tritanomaly

46.4600, -30.5998, 13.6604

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890



## Achromatopsia

31.6068, -1.6865, 1.7173



## Achromatomaly

35.7122, -21.4102, 15.2043

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890 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, 152, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 152, 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(0, 152, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 152, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890 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, 152, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 152, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 152, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 152, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 152, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 152, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 47.3883, -40.6354, 28.4890 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 152, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 152,  
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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