

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.0470, -35.6634,  
33.2648)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.0470, -35.6634,  
33.2648) contains.

<b>HunterLab(48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072)</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(48.1966,  
-33.7755, 29.1072)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	499600
RGB	73, 150, 0
RGB Percent	29%, 59%, 0%
CMY	0.7137, 0.4118, 1.0000
CMYK	0.51, 0.00, 1.00, 0.41
HSL	91°, 100%, 29%
HSV	91°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	13.6540, 23.2291, 3.7640
YIQ	109.8770, 2.2580, -62.9740

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

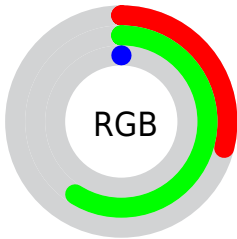
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 150, 77
Decimal	4822528
CIELab	55.31, -45.50, 57.79
CIELCh	55, 73.551, 128.212
Yxy	23.2301, 0.3359, 0.5715
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4283012608 (0xFF499600)
YUV	109.8770, -54.1694, -32.3411
Hunter-Lab	48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072

# Details

The HunterLab color  $48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $339900$ . A complement of this color would be  $19.4444, 44.6203, -75.2235$ , and the grayscale version is  $39.6415, -2.1152, 2.1538$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $69.8933, -40.2240, 37.4484$ , and  $29.5557, -25.3440, 17.7684$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $48.1973, -33.7777, 29.1076$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $48.5637, -32.2018, 28.8086$ .

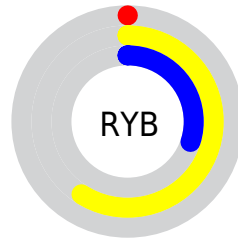
# Distribution



Red (29%)

Green (59%)

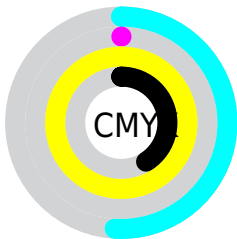
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (59%)

Blue (30%)

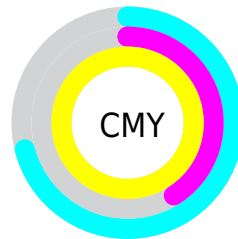


Cyan (51%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (41%)



Cyan (71%)

Magenta (41%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072 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 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.1966, -33.7755,  
29.1072

■ 48.1966, -33.7755,  
29.1072

163.9832,  
-59.8771, 62.1552

■ 38.4233, -30.2578,  
24.5862

■ 69.8362, -40.2529,  
37.4554

■ 29.4170, -26.4708,  
20.1570

■ 81.6173, -43.2878,  
41.3458

■ 21.2507, -22.3120,  
14.8755

■ 93.9953, -46.2215,  
45.0842

■ 14.0219, -18.1713,  
9.8154

■ 106.9425,  
-49.0718, 48.6929

■ 7.6661, -13.4157,  
5.3663

■ 120.4350,  
-51.8525, 52.1903


0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 134.4516,


-54.5747, 55.5917


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 148.9733,  
-57.2471, 58.9097


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 48.1966, -33.7755,  
29.1072


 48.1966, -33.7755,  
29.1072


 48.1973, -33.7777,  
29.1076

 48.5637, -32.2018,  
28.8086

 48.9916, -30.3401,  
28.1697

 49.4930, -28.1308,  
27.0292

 50.0713, -25.5634,  
25.3419

 50.7289, -22.6361,  
23.0796

■ 51.4671, -19.3538,  
20.2281

■ 52.2864, -15.7271,  
16.7841

■ 53.1869, -11.7707,  
12.7538

■ 54.1678, -7.5025,  
8.1512

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.1976, -10.6759, 31.6267



48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072



48.1976, -45.8685, 19.0888

# Triad

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



48.1976, -33.7764, 29.1074



48.1976, -22.4851, -83.3675



48.1976, 70.3733, 9.9377

# Complementary

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



48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072



19.4444, 44.6203, -75.2235

# 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.



48.1976, 64.9438, -23.0466



48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072



48.1976, 6.1005, -91.8301

# Square

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



48.1976, -33.7764, 29.1074



48.1976, -40.5697, -46.2783



48.1976, 39.3777, -65.1088



48.1976, 52.7657, 25.9602



# Rectangle

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



48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072



48.1976, -48.3336, 4.3335



48.1976, 39.3777, -65.1088



48.1976, 71.2521, 0.8485

# Sweetspot

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



48.1976, -33.7764, 29.1074



69.3901, -21.1937, 22.5927



33.9375, 20.0035, 21.2617



32.4665, -10.8585, 11.4887



86.5109, -4.6160, 4.7003



34.5370, -1.8428, 1.8765



# Same Dimension

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



48.1976, -33.7764, 29.1074



63.9456, -45.2043, 38.6116



46.7052, -40.0491, 28.0779



25.6878, -3.3848, 3.6739



43.9141, -30.6715, 26.5227



5.0344, -2.6820, 3.0552



# Inverse Universe

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



19.4444, 44.6203, -75.2235



25.6256, 59.0489, -100.9927



29.4732, 57.9427, -38.8716



24.0220, 0.8098, -1.1519



17.7605, 40.6980, -68.2328



2.3695, 5.0012, -5.7815



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072 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 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

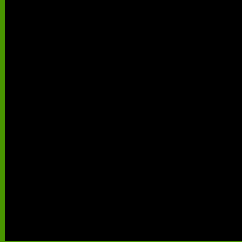
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.1966,

-33.7755, 29.1072.

# 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

48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072

### Protanopia

47.8457, -6.7061, 29.3649

### Deuteranopia

47.8259, 3.2925, 27.9207



## Tritanopia

48.0409, -11.8606, -6.7389

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072

## Protanomaly

47.4660, -18.6925, 28.9211

## Deuteranomaly

46.9108, -12.9665, 27.8428

## Tritanomaly

47.4003, -23.5581, 14.9533

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072

## Achromatopsia

39.4875, -2.1070, 2.1454

## Achromatomaly

42.0129, -16.7222, 17.4182

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072 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(73, 150, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(73, 150, 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(73, 150, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(73, 150, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072 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(73, 150, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(73, 150, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(73, 150, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(73, 150, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 150, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(73, 150, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.1966, -33.7755, 29.1072 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(73, 150, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(73, 150,  
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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor