

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(48.3283, -41.2902,  
28.7276)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(48.3283, -41.2902,  
28.7276) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(48.4380,  
-41.3902, 28.8063)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	009B09
RGB	0, 155, 9
RGB Percent	0%, 61%, 4%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3921, 0.9647
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.94, 0.39
HSL	123°, 100%, 30%
HSV	123°, 100%, 61%
XYZ	11.7707, 23.4624, 4.1668
YIQ	92.0110, -45.5140, -78.2660

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

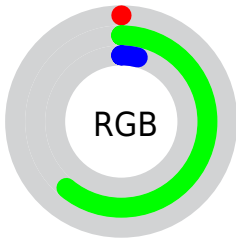
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 146, 155
Decimal	39689
CIELab	55.55, -59.16, 55.96
CIELCh	56, 81.432, 136.595
Yxy	23.4634, 0.2987, 0.5955
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278229769 (0xFF009B09)
YUV	92.0110, -40.9244, -80.6936
Hunter-Lab	48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063

# Details

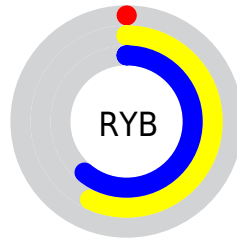
The HunterLab color  $[48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $009900$ . A complement of this color would be  $[30.0730, 58.4005, -34.0528]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[32.8786, -1.7543, 1.7864]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[70.1830, -49.7073, 36.9032]$ , and  $[30.8265, -26.4337, 18.5324]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[48.4390, -41.3909, 28.8065]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[48.5940, -40.6370, 28.2032]$ .

# Distribution



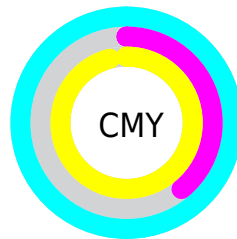
- Red (0%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (4%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (57%)
- Blue (61%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (94%)
- Black (39%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (96%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063 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 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 48.4380, -41.3902,  
28.8063

■ 48.4380, -41.3902,  
28.8063

164.3460,  
-73.9807, 60.9035

■ 38.6472, -36.8758,  
24.4180

■ 70.1093, -49.6249,  
36.9039

■ 29.6218, -31.9868,  
19.9892

■ 81.9050, -53.4487,  
40.6785

■ 21.4345, -26.5909,  
15.0042

■ 94.2967, -57.1242,  
44.3071

■ 14.1820, -22.4069,  
9.9274

■ 107.2572,  
-60.6761, 47.8116

■ 7.8360, -13.7130,  
5.4852

■ 120.7624,  
-64.1237, 51.2099

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 134.7912,


-67.4825, 54.5168


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 149.3247,  
-70.7648, 57.7446


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 48.4380, -41.3902,  
28.8063


 48.4380, -41.3902,  
28.8063


 48.4390, -41.3909,  
28.8065

 48.5940, -40.6370,  
28.2032

 48.8633, -39.3356,  
27.1739

 49.2864, -37.3240,  
25.6923

 49.8778, -34.5571,  
23.7404

 50.6475, -31.0227,  
21.3189

■ 51.6010, -26.7362,  
18.4438

■ 52.7405, -21.7357,  
15.1444

■ 54.0650, -16.0766,  
11.4590

■ 55.5710, -9.8255,  
7.4322

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



48.4390, -19.8135, 32.3570



48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063



48.4390, -51.0409, 14.9084

# Triad

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



48.4390, -41.3908, 28.8065



48.4390, -16.7744, -104.5694



48.4390, 76.9217, 17.1988

# Complementary

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



48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063



30.0730, 58.4005, -34.0528

# 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.



48.4390, 78.3991, -14.0294



48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063



48.4390, 17.4437, -102.1768

# Square

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



48.4390, -41.3908, 28.8065



48.4390, -39.6953, -67.3835



48.4390, 54.3634, -62.1392



48.4390, 50.7544, 29.5003



# Rectangle

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



48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063



48.4390, -51.7770, -5.0290



48.4390, 54.3634, -62.1392



48.4390, 80.5295, 9.2238

# Sweetspot

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



48.4390, -41.3908, 28.8065



70.4821, -29.5040, 20.5398



54.4702, -17.3305, 33.2609



33.2361, -15.3292, 10.6218



88.7363, -4.7347, 4.8212



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



# Same Dimension

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



48.4390, -41.3908, 28.8065



64.8145, -55.4361, 38.6581



49.0953, -37.3008, 19.1569



26.3270, -4.4018, 3.3576



43.4133, -37.0800, 25.7821



5.3209, -4.4537, 2.9635



# Inverse Universe

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



30.0730, 58.4005, -34.0528



40.2320, 78.1103, -45.4110



27.2175, 48.2238, 5.0826



25.1345, 1.7906, -0.6336



26.9550, 52.3512, -30.5655

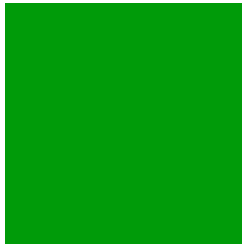


3.3203, 6.4862, -4.0565



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

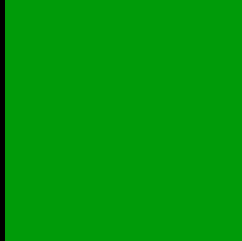
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063 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 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063.

-41.3902, 28.8063.

# 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

48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063

### Protanopia

48.1296, -7.1521, 29.5320

### Deuteranopia

48.1145, 2.9456, 27.7401



## Tritanopia

48.4465, -17.8935, -8.9531

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063



## Protanomaly

46.3565, -26.2119, 27.9956



## Deuteranomaly

45.8586, -21.5707, 26.6167



## Tritanomaly

47.5715, -30.8968, 12.7795

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063



## Achromatopsia

32.7144, -1.7456, 1.7774



## Achromatomaly

36.7955, -21.6833, 14.9500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063 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, 155, 9)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 155, 9)  
}
```

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, 155, 9) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 155, 9) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063 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, 155, 9) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 155, 9) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 155, 9)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 155, 9); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 155, 9); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 155, 9) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.4380, -41.3902, 28.8063 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 155, 9) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 155,  
9) }
```

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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