

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.2876, -30.3202,  
30.4562)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.2876, -30.3202,  
30.4562) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(50.2685,  
-30.3913, 30.4432)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	609900
RGB	96, 153, 0
RGB Percent	38%, 60%, 0%
CMY	0.6235, 0.4000, 1.0000
CMYK	0.37, 0.00, 1.00, 0.40
HSL	82°, 100%, 30%
HSV	82°, 100%, 60%
XYZ	16.2151, 25.2692, 4.0228
YIQ	118.5150, 15.1410, -59.6670

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

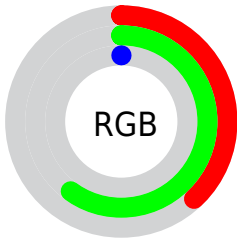
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 153, 57
Decimal	6330624
CIELab	57.34, -38.80, 59.83
CIELCh	57, 71.309, 122.963
Yxy	25.2703, 0.3563, 0.5553
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284520704 (0xFF609900)
YUV	118.5150, -58.4279, -19.7457
Hunter-Lab	50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432

# Details

The HunterLab color  $50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669900$ . A complement of this color would be  $17.8061, 43.4065, -88.6216$ , and the grayscale version is  $42.9789, -2.2932, 2.3351$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $72.2787, -35.9961, 39.0176$ , and  $31.2386, -23.0757, 18.8451$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $50.2693, -30.3935, 30.4436$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $50.6223, -28.9068, 30.1441$ .

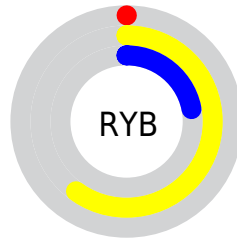
# Distribution



Red (38%)

Green (60%)

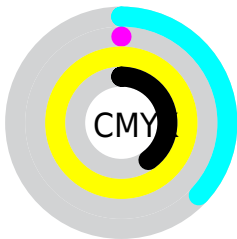
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (60%)

Blue (22%)

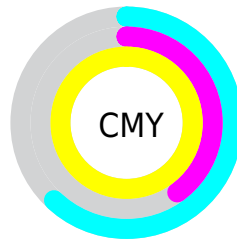


Cyan (37%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (40%)



Cyan (62%)

Magenta (40%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432 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 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 50.2685, -30.3913,  
30.4432

■ 50.2685, -30.3913,  
30.4432

167.0873,  
-53.2561, 64.2722

■ 40.3467, -27.3886,  
25.8354

■ 72.1772, -35.9768,  
38.9715

■ 31.1793, -24.1818,  
21.2211

■ 84.0819, -38.6162,  
42.9523

■ 22.8357, -20.6938,  
15.9850

■ 96.5774, -41.1800,  
46.7800

■ 15.4071, -16.7940,  
10.7849

■ 109.6371,  
-43.6820, 50.4765

■ 9.0130, -15.7728,  
6.3091

■ 123.2376,  
-46.1329, 54.0601

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 137.3581,

-48.5412, 57.5457

0.0000, NaN, NaN

151.9802,  
-50.9137, 60.9462

0.0000, NaN, NaN

50.2685, -30.3913,  
30.4432

50.2685, -30.3913,  
30.4432

50.2693, -30.3935,  
30.4436

50.6223, -28.9068,  
30.1441

51.0207, -27.2014,  
29.4871

51.4758, -25.2156,  
28.3110

51.9911, -22.9351,  
26.5661

52.5692, -20.3528,  
24.2190

■ 53.2118, -17.4673,  
21.2489

■ 53.9201, -14.2818,  
17.6455

■ 54.6946, -10.8031,  
13.4079

■ 55.5353, -7.0412,  
8.5425

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



50.2696, -5.6342, 32.4842



50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432



50.2696, -44.4570, 21.8427

# Triad

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



50.2696, -30.3924, 30.4434



50.2696, -26.3227, -74.8481



50.2696, 68.9157, 5.4929

# Complementary

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



50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432



17.8061, 43.4065, -88.6216

# 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.



50.2696, 59.7467, -29.1659



50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432



50.2696, 0.3339, -88.7741

# Square

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



50.2696, -30.3924, 30.4434



50.2696, -42.5238, -37.2423



50.2696, 32.7317, -68.5651



50.2696, 55.4848, 24.3811



# Rectangle

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



50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432



50.2696, -48.1002, 9.0083



50.2696, 32.7317, -68.5651



50.2696, 68.3796, -4.4651

# Sweetspot

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



50.2696, -30.3924, 30.4434



72.0970, -19.3791, 23.9269



31.0025, 29.5591, 19.6204



33.7032, -9.8953, 12.1537



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.



50.2696, -30.3924, 30.4434



67.1901, -40.9987, 40.6845



47.8922, -40.2460, 28.8060



26.6605, -3.2323, 3.9047



45.7206, -27.5449, 27.6906



5.7716, -2.6506, 3.5101



# Inverse Universe

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



17.8061, 43.4065, -88.6216



23.6200, 57.8876, -119.9102



26.9345, 54.6628, -48.7888



24.7645, 0.5658, -1.3193



16.2411, 39.5168, -80.2292



2.4305, 5.3315, -7.4927



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432 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 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

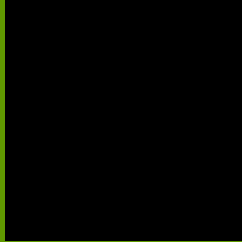
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 50.2685,

-30.3913, 30.4432.

# 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

50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432

### Protanopia

50.1453, -7.2846, 30.7718

### Deuteranopia

49.9432, 3.5612, 29.3789



## Tritanopia

50.1237, -8.7014, -5.4290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432

## Protanomaly

49.7124, -16.4262, 30.3450

## Deuteranomaly

49.2379, -10.4599, 29.4152

## Tritanomaly

49.5013, -20.1789, 16.3089

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432

## Achromatopsia

42.9506, -2.2917, 2.3336

## Achromatomaly

44.8708, -14.9686, 18.3525

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432 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(96, 153, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(96, 153, 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(96, 153, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(96, 153, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432 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(96, 153, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(96, 153, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(96, 153, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(96, 153, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 153, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(96, 153, 0)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 50.2685, -30.3913, 30.4432 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(96, 153, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(96, 153,  
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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