

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.4792, -44.3833,  
14.8733)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.4792, -44.3833,  
14.8733) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(52.1477,  
-37.8743, 16.5797)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00A368
RGB	0, 163, 104
RGB Percent	0%, 64%, 41%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3608, 0.5922
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.36, 0.36
HSL	158°, 100%, 32%
HSV	158°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	15.5959, 27.1938, 17.5236
YIQ	107.5370, -78.2090, -52.9050

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

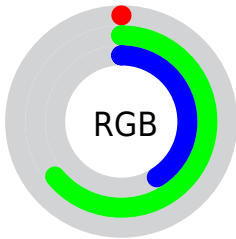
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 100, 163
Decimal	41832
CIELab	59.15, -50.20, 20.79
CIELCh	59, 54.337, 157.509
Yxy	27.1949, 0.2586, 0.4509
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231912 (0xFF00A368)
YUV	107.5370, -1.7437, -94.3099
Hunter-Lab	52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797

# Details

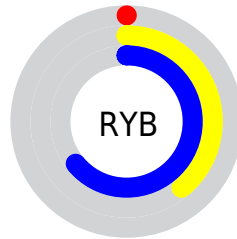
The HunterLab color **52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **28.4657, 49.8558, 9.7915**, and the grayscale version is **38.5781, -2.0584, 2.0960**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.2881, -44.8196, 19.8888**, and **33.8192, -25.9859, 13.8251** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.1486, -37.8755, 16.5812**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3755, -36.6988, 14.9633**.

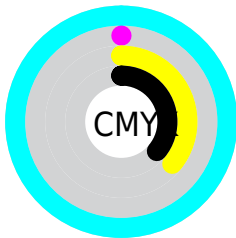
# Distribution



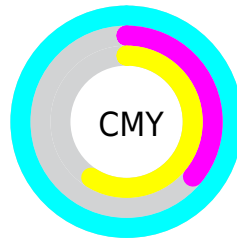
- Red (0%)
- Green (64%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (39%)
- Blue (64%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Black (36%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (36%)
- Yellow (59%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797 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 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.1477, -37.8743,  
16.5797

■ 52.1477, -37.8743,  
16.5797

169.8822,  
-65.8533, 31.5539

■ 42.0947, -34.1103,  
14.7574

■ 74.2943, -44.8198,  
20.0621

■ 32.7855, -30.0724,  
12.8512

■ 86.3085, -48.0768,  
21.7491

■ 24.2863, -25.6647,  
10.8256

■ 98.9084, -51.2249,  
23.4123

■ 16.6833, -20.7442,  
8.6375

■ 112.0680,  
-54.2822, 25.0583

■ 10.0979, -17.6713,  
7.0685

■ 125.7644,  
-57.2633, 26.6920

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 139.9774,

-60.1796, 28.3172

0.0000, NaN, NaN

154.6888,  
-63.0404, 29.9370

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.1477, -37.8743,  
16.5797

■ 52.1477, -37.8743,  
16.5797

■ 52.1486, -37.8755,  
16.5812

■ 52.3755, -36.6988,  
14.9633

■ 52.6960, -35.1294,  
13.3331

■ 53.1450, -33.0351,  
11.7355

■ 53.7350, -30.3830,  
10.1967

■ 54.4746, -27.1620,  
8.7404

■ 55.3692, -23.3793,  
7.3869

■ 56.4217, -19.0569,  
6.1535

■ 57.6324, -14.2284,  
5.0533

■ 58.9999, -8.9355,  
4.0961

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.1487, -27.2193, 26.4984



52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797



52.1487, -39.9916, -3.0047

# Triad

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



52.1487, -37.8747, 16.5801



52.1487, 3.1611, -59.0264



52.1487, 37.4396, 22.6021

# Complementary

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



52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797



28.4657, 49.8558, 9.7915

# 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.



52.1487, 49.1018, 8.0753



52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797



52.1487, 27.1860, -43.1727

# Square

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



52.1487, -37.8747, 16.5801



52.1487, -18.7473, -53.4112



52.1487, 45.0542, -16.1009



52.1487, 15.3623, 28.7663



# Rectangle

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



52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797



52.1487, -36.6899, -20.7566



52.1487, 45.0542, -16.1009



52.1487, 42.8688, 18.8561

# Sweetspot

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



52.1487, -37.8747, 16.5801



75.4202, -25.8469, 8.3231



52.1047, -39.9758, 31.4065



35.4651, -13.3821, 4.2506



90.9709, -4.8540, 4.9426



38.3822, -2.0480, 2.0854



# Same Dimension

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



52.1487, -37.8747, 16.5801



69.7585, -50.8607, 22.6016



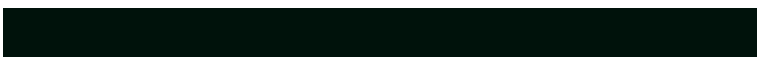
46.6628, -19.7813, -15.6215



28.2268, -4.0759, 1.9257



45.9821, -33.3302, 14.4766



6.7293, -4.4403, 1.1742



# Inverse Universe

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



28.4657, 49.8558, 9.7915



38.0467, 66.5501, 13.7785



28.8979, 44.4722, 18.5847



26.6953, 1.2581, 1.1256



25.1100, 44.0112, 8.3994



3.7592, 6.8144, -0.4907



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797 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 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797 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 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797.

-37.8743, 16.5797.

# 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

52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797

### Protanopia

51.6220, -4.8356, 19.2899

### Deuteranopia

51.8084, 3.5478, 15.1040



## Tritanopia

52.1243, -20.8981, -10.3858

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797



## Protanomaly

49.9181, -23.4137, 16.6246



## Deuteranomaly

49.7038, -19.0005, 13.3710



## Tritanomaly

51.8569, -28.4441, 0.8282

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797



## Achromatopsia

38.7246, -2.0663, 2.1040



## Achromatomaly

42.1487, -19.4366, 6.0646

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797 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, 163, 104)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 163, 104)  
}
```

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, 163, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 163, 104) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797 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, 163, 104) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 163, 104) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 163, 104) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 163, 104); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 163, 104);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 163,  
104) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 52.1477, -37.8743, 16.5797 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 163, 104) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 163,  
104) }
```

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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