

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.7989, -54.9611,  
33.9749)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.7989, -54.9611,  
33.9749) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(52.9200,  
-45.3789, 31.8146)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00A800
RGB	0, 168, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 66%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3412, 0.9999
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.34
HSL	120°, 100%, 33%
HSV	120°, 100%, 66%
XYZ	14.0026, 28.0053, 4.6676
YIQ	98.6160, -46.2000, -87.8640

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

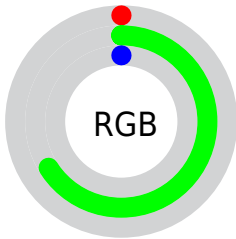
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 168, 168
Decimal	43008
CIELab	59.89, -63.05, 60.85
CIELCh	60, 87.629, 136.017
Yxy	28.0064, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278233088 (0xFF00A800)
YUV	98.6160, -48.6177, -86.4862
Hunter-Lab	52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $009900$ . A complement of this color would be  $[33.3944, 65.6531, -44.0348]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[35.3694, -1.8872, 1.9217]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[75.3421, -54.0276, 40.5193]$ , and  $[34.6910, -29.7475, 20.8556]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[52.9211, -45.3796, 31.8148]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[53.0694, -44.6704, 31.3351]$ .

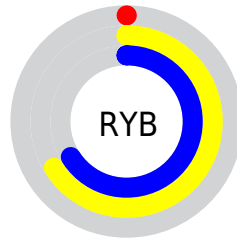
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (66%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (66%)

Blue (66%)

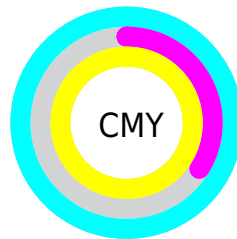


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (34%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (34%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146 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 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.9200, -45.3789,  
31.8146

■ 52.9200, -45.3789,  
31.8146

171.0256,  
-79.3224, 65.8499

■ 42.8141, -40.7180,  
27.2022

■ 75.1630, -53.9229,  
40.3687

■ 33.4478, -35.6974,  
22.4307

■ 87.2215, -57.9025,  
44.3691

■ 24.8860, -30.2005,  
17.4202

■ 99.8637, -61.7323,  
48.2197

■ 17.2130, -24.3762,  
12.0491

■ 113.0638,  
-65.4364, 51.9413

■ 10.5469, -18.4571,  
7.3828

■ 126.7991,  
-69.0337, 55.5516


0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 141.0495,


-72.5392, 59.0652


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 155.7971,  
-75.9654, 62.4945


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 52.9200, -45.3789,  
31.8146


 52.9200, -45.3789,  
31.8146


 52.9211, -45.3796,  
31.8148

 53.0694, -44.6704,  
31.3351

 53.3414, -43.3761,  
30.4595

 53.7853, -41.2795,  
29.0415

 54.4193, -38.3203,  
27.0404

 55.2553, -34.4779,  
24.4424

■ 56.3005, -29.7662,  
21.2572

■ 57.5576, -24.2270,  
17.5131

■ 59.0258, -17.9235,  
13.2531

■ 60.7010, -10.9326,  
8.5296

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.9211, -21.2996, 35.4992



52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146



52.9211, -56.2187, 16.9267

# Triad

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



52.9211, -45.3796, 31.8148



52.9211, -19.1571, -116.3773



52.9211, 85.9133, 18.5350

# Complementary

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



52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146



33.3944, 65.6531, -44.0348

# 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.



52.9211, 86.9634, -16.5330



52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146



52.9211, 18.5894, -114.6675

# Square

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



52.9211, -45.3796, 31.8148



52.9211, -44.1897, -74.1264



52.9211, 59.7398, -70.3865



52.9211, 57.1782, 32.2924



# Rectangle

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



52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146



52.9211, -57.1637, -4.8307



52.9211, 59.7398, -70.3865



52.9211, 89.7408, 9.5820

# Sweetspot

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



52.9211, -45.3796, 31.8148



77.4330, -33.0738, 23.8876



60.2757, -16.1896, 36.8582



35.8184, -16.8945, 12.1347



92.0917, -4.9138, 5.0035



39.3538, -2.0998, 2.1382



# Same Dimension

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



52.9211, -45.3796, 31.8148



71.2880, -61.1292, 42.8566



53.5224, -41.6258, 22.9599



28.9961, -4.9624, 3.8977



45.9875, -39.4340, 27.6464



7.1732, -6.1508, 4.3120



# Inverse Universe

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



33.3944, 65.6531, -44.0348



44.9842, 88.4387, -59.3173



29.9421, 53.4145, 2.7761



27.6887, 2.0991, -0.9275



29.0191, 57.0514, -38.2656

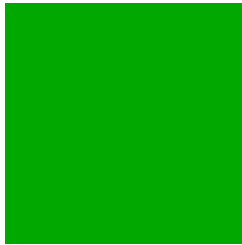


4.5265, 8.8991, -5.9693



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

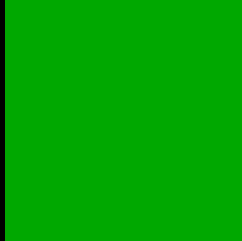
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146 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 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146.

-45.3789, 31.8146.

# 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

52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146

### Protanopia

52.5622, -7.5140, 32.2571

### Deuteranopia

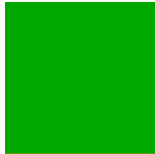
52.3822, 3.5576, 30.4508



## Tritanopia

52.8972, -19.5180, -9.8192

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146



## Protanomaly

50.6617, -28.8142, 30.7130



## Deuteranomaly

49.8864, -23.5575, 29.3639



## Tritanomaly

51.7515, -34.1375, 15.0374

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146



## Achromatopsia

35.3231, -1.8847, 1.9192



## Achromatomaly

39.7881, -24.0723, 17.0882

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146 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, 168, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 168, 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, 168, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 168, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146 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, 168, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 168, 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, 168, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 168, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 168, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 52.9200, -45.3789, 31.8146 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 168, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 168,  
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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