

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.8449, -51.0512,  
32.8897)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(50.8449, -51.0512,  
32.8897) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(52.2230,  
-44.7812, 31.3956)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	00A600
RGB	0, 166, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 65%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3490, 0.9999
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	120°, 100%, 33%
HSV	120°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	13.6362, 27.2724, 4.5454
YIQ	97.4420, -45.6500, -86.8180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

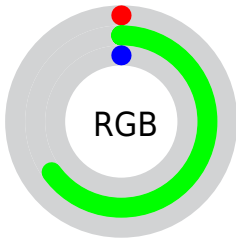
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 166, 166
Decimal	42496
CIELab	59.23, -62.50, 60.32
CIELCh	59, 86.858, 136.017
Yxy	27.2735, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278232576 (0xFF00A600)
YUV	97.4420, -48.0389, -85.4566
Hunter-Lab	52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956

# Details

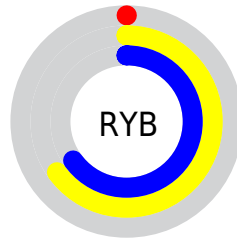
The HunterLab color **52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009900**. A complement of this color would be **32.9547, 64.7886, -43.4560**, and the grayscale version is **34.9272, -1.8636, 1.8977**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.2316, -53.1012, 39.7770**, and **34.0417, -29.1907, 20.4653** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.2241, -44.7819, 31.3958**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3720, -44.0744, 30.9172**.

# Distribution



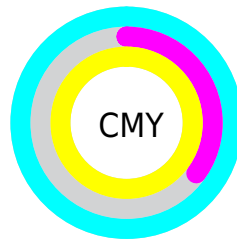
- Red (0%)
- Green (65%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (35%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956 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 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.2230, -44.7812,  
31.3956

■ 52.2230, -44.7812,  
31.3956

169.9939,  
-78.5397, 65.2444

■ 42.1649, -40.1394,  
26.8024

■ 74.3791, -53.2838,  
39.9086

■ 32.8501, -35.1355,  
22.0721

■ 86.3976, -57.2423,  
43.8878

■ 24.3447, -29.6504,  
17.0413

■ 99.0017, -61.0510,  
47.7171

■ 16.7348, -23.9803,  
11.7144

■ 112.1652,  
-64.7342, 51.4176

■ 10.1415, -17.7477,  
7.0991

■ 125.8655,  
-68.3108, 55.0070

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 140.0821,

-71.7961, 58.5000

0.0000, NaN, NaN

154.7970,  
-75.2023, 61.9090

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.2230, -44.7812,  
31.3956

■ 52.2230, -44.7812,  
31.3956

■ 52.2241, -44.7819,  
31.3958

■ 52.3720, -44.0744,  
30.9172

■ 52.6414, -42.7924,  
30.0500

■ 53.0804, -40.7196,  
28.6481

■ 53.7066, -37.7968,  
26.6717

■ 54.5319, -34.0041,  
24.1073

■ 55.5633, -29.3552,  
20.9645

■ 56.8034, -23.8915,  
17.2714

■ 58.2513, -17.6749,  
13.0702

■ 59.9032, -10.7817,  
8.4126

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.2241, -21.0191, 35.0316



52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956



52.2241, -55.4783, 16.7039

# Triad

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



52.2241, -44.7819, 31.3958



52.2241, -18.9048, -114.8446



52.2241, 84.7819, 18.2909

# Complementary

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



52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956



32.9547, 64.7886, -43.4560

# 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.



52.2241, 85.8181, -16.3154



52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956



52.2241, 18.3445, -113.1574

# Square

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



52.2241, -44.7819, 31.3958



52.2241, -43.6078, -73.1500



52.2241, 58.9529, -69.4596



52.2241, 56.4252, 31.8671



# Rectangle

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



52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956



52.2241, -56.4109, -4.7670



52.2241, 58.9529, -69.4596



52.2241, 88.5589, 9.4557

# Sweetspot

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



52.2241, -44.7819, 31.3958



76.4225, -32.6237, 23.5634



59.4818, -15.9763, 36.3727



35.8184, -16.8946, 12.1348



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.



52.2241, -44.7819, 31.3958



70.3541, -60.3284, 42.2953



52.8186, -41.0706, 22.6409



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.



32.9547, 64.7886, -43.4560



44.3951, 87.2806, -58.5420



29.5498, 52.7183, 2.7106



27.6887, 2.0991, -0.9276



29.0192, 57.0517, -38.2666

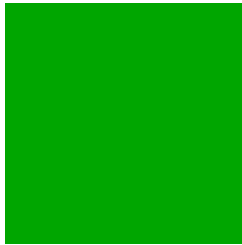


4.5265, 8.8991, -5.9694



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

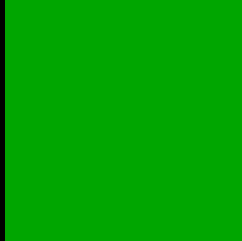
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956 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

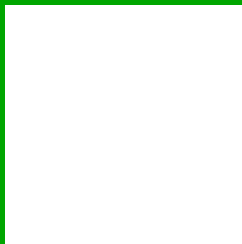
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

## HunterLab 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956.

-44.7812, 31.3956.

# 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

52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956

### Protanopia

51.7876, -7.3192, 31.7832

### Deuteranopia

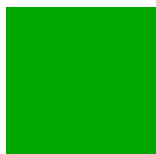
51.6164, 3.7469, 29.9542



## Tritanopia

52.1568, -19.2114, -9.7568

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956



## Protanomaly

49.9580, -28.3072, 30.2883



## Deuteranomaly

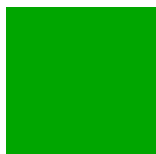
49.1226, -23.3055, 28.8827



## Tritanomaly

51.0414, -33.6806, 15.0225

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956



## Achromatopsia

34.5743, -1.8448, 1.8785



## Achromatomaly

39.1037, -23.6252, 16.7718

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956 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, 166, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 166, 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, 166, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 166, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956 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, 166, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 166, 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, 166, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 166, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 166, 0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 52.2230, -44.7812, 31.3956 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 166, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 166,  
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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