

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(51.1284, -38.7430,  
30.2105)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(51.1284, -38.7430,  
30.2105) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(51.1300,  
-38.7327, 30.2130)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3CA011
RGB	60, 160, 17
RGB Percent	24%, 63%, 7%
CMY	0.7647, 0.3725, 0.9333
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.89, 0.37
HSL	102°, 81%, 35%
HSV	102°, 89%, 63%
XYZ	14.5355, 26.1428, 4.8103
YIQ	113.7980, -13.6970, -65.6730

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

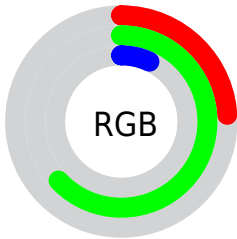
Format	Color
<b>RYB</b>	17, 160, 117
Decimal	3973137
CIELab	58.17, -52.33, 57.18
CIELCh	58, 77.508, 132.462
Yxy	26.1439, 0.3195, 0.5747
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282163217 (0xFF3CA011)
YUV	113.7980, -47.7214, -47.1808
Hunter-Lab	51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130

# Details

The HunterLab color  $51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $339900$ . A complement of this color would be  $25.9274, 50.2136, -59.2008$ , and the grayscale version is  $41.1256, -2.1944, 2.2344$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $73.2495, -46.1205, 38.4945$ , and  $32.4274, -27.8065, 19.4948$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $50.7870, -40.2539, 30.5561$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $51.5746, -36.7535, 29.4816$ .

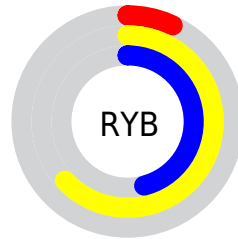
# Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (63%)

Blue (7%)



Red (7%)

Yellow (63%)

Blue (46%)

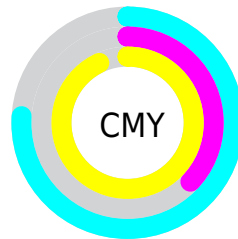


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (37%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (37%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130 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 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 51.1300, -38.7327,  
30.2130

■ 51.1300, -38.7327,  
30.2130

168.3709,  
-67.7906, 62.6259

■ 41.1477, -34.7940,  
25.8064

■ 73.1485, -45.9795,  
38.3645

■ 31.9148, -30.5577,  
21.2186

■ 85.1036, -49.3690,  
42.1721

■ 23.4992, -25.9192,  
16.4495

■ 97.6473, -52.6404,  
45.8362

■ 15.9899, -20.8949,  
11.1929

■ 110.7530,  
-55.8135, 49.3780

■ 9.5130, -16.6478,  
6.6591

■ 124.3977,  
-58.9038, 52.8146

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 138.5609,

-61.9237, 56.1605

0.0000, NaN, NaN

153.2241,  
-64.8832, 59.4276

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.1300, -38.7327,  
30.2130

■ 51.1300, -38.7327,  
30.2130

■ 50.7870, -40.2539,  
30.5561

■ 51.5746, -36.7535,  
29.4816

■ 50.7677, -40.3396,  
30.5766

■ 52.1301, -34.2545,  
28.2164

■ 52.8029, -31.2253,  
26.3729

■ 53.5964, -27.6692,  
23.9273

■ 54.5120, -23.6012,  
20.8731

■ 55.5500, -19.0455,  
17.2177

■ 56.7093, -14.0333,  
12.9797

■ 57.9879, -8.6006,  
8.1864

■ 59.3830, -2.7860,  
2.8711

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.1311, -15.6459, 33.5466



51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130



51.1311, -50.0550, 17.7667

# Triad

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



51.1311, -38.7335, 30.2132



51.1311, -20.3877, -93.8876



51.1311, 74.6081, 14.1146

# Complementary

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



51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130



25.9274, 50.2136, -59.2008

# 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.



51.1311, 72.4062, -18.8063



51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130



51.1311, 11.6085, -97.3429

# Square

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



51.1311, -38.7335, 30.2132



51.1311, -41.4471, -56.5743



51.1311, 47.2138, -64.2403



51.1311, 52.6338, 28.9837



# Rectangle

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



51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130



51.1311, -51.7298, 0.1372



51.1311, 47.2138, -64.2403



51.1311, 76.8023, 5.2949

# Sweetspot

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



51.1311, -38.7335, 30.2132



75.1275, -24.4599, 22.2030



44.3989, 5.5164, 26.7462



34.9627, -12.4145, 11.1906



89.8524, -4.7943, 4.8819



37.4146, -1.9963, 2.0328



# Same Dimension

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



51.1311, -38.7335, 30.2132



68.3391, -54.6435, 41.1536



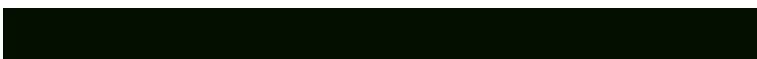
50.4362, -41.3949, 27.6415



27.3732, -4.0239, 3.8319



44.8297, -35.5056, 27.0023



6.1633, -4.0473, 3.7270



# Inverse Universe

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



25.9274, 50.2136, -59.2008



32.7736, 70.1867, -87.8202



30.9685, 55.2435, -22.9827



25.7962, 1.2865, -1.1056



21.6309, 46.1835, -56.8739



3.2322, 6.6289, -6.3896



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130 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 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130 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 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130.

-38.7327, 30.2130.

# 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

51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130

### Protanopia

50.6445, -6.9440, 30.8500

### Deuteranopia

50.6308, 3.2034, 29.2049



## Tritanopia

51.0826, -15.6258, -7.9324

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130

## Protanomaly

50.0292, -21.4726, 30.0766

## Deuteranomaly

49.4230, -15.7727, 28.7045

## Tritanomaly

50.4622, -27.4245, 13.6155

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130

## Achromatopsia

41.0207, -2.1888, 2.2287

## Achromatomaly

43.7913, -18.9831, 16.6365

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130 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(60, 160, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(60, 160, 17)  
}
```

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(60, 160, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(60, 160, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130 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(60, 160, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(60, 160, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(60, 160, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(60, 160, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 160, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(60, 160,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.1300, -38.7327, 30.2130 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(60, 160, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(60, 160,  
17) }
```

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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