

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(51.2605, -8.4602,  
30.8198)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(51.2605, -8.4602,  
30.8198) contains.

<b>HunterLab(51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(51.4338, -8.5068,  
30.9330)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	9C8E11
RGB	156, 142, 17
RGB Percent	61%, 56%, 7%
CMY	0.3882, 0.4431, 0.9333
CMYK	0.00, 0.09, 0.89, 0.39
HSL	54°, 80%, 34%
HSV	54°, 89%, 61%
XYZ	23.4845, 26.4544, 4.3988
YIQ	131.9360, 48.4690, -35.9070

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

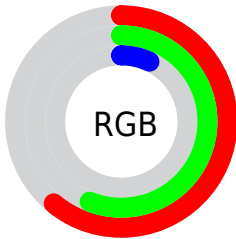
Format	Color
<a href="#">RYB</a>	<a href="#">33, 156, 17</a>
Decimal	<a href="#">10259985</a>
CIELab	<a href="#">58.47, -7.23, 59.76</a>
CIElCh	<a href="#">58, 60.198, 96.894</a>
Yxy	<a href="#">26.4556, 0.4322, 0.4869</a>
Android (android.graphics.Color)	<a href="#">4288450065 (0xFF9C8E11)</a>
YUV	<a href="#">131.9360, -56.6634, 21.1041</a>
Hunter-Lab	<a href="#">51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330</a>

# Details

The HunterLab color **51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **999900**. A complement of this color would be **18.7074, 31.4019, -87.6052**, and the grayscale version is **48.2144, -2.5726, 2.6196**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.3909, -10.2634, 39.3712**, and **32.2816, -5.6549, 19.7927** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **50.9451, -8.0085, 31.2049**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.9553, -8.8501, 30.2503**.

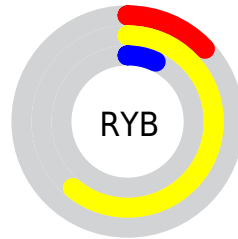
# Distribution



Red (61%)

Green (56%)

Blue (7%)



Red (13%)

Yellow (61%)

Blue (7%)

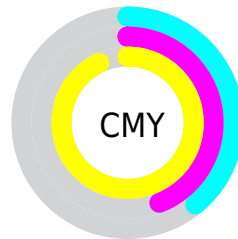


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (9%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (39%)



Cyan (39%)

Magenta (44%)

Yellow (93%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330 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 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



51.4338, -8.5068,  
30.9330

51.4338, -8.5068,  
30.9330

168.8229,  
-17.6862, 64.5956

41.4304, -7.5548,  
26.3583

73.4909, -10.4458,  
39.4061

32.1746, -6.6051,  
21.6771

85.4637, -11.4334,  
43.3643

23.7340, -5.6521,  
16.6138

98.0243, -12.4357,  
47.1724

16.1964, -4.6826,  
11.3375

111.1462,  
-13.4534, 50.8517

9.6869, -3.7854,  
6.7808

124.8063,  
-14.4870, 54.4200

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

138.9844,

-15.5368, 57.8922

0.0000, NaN, NaN

153.6621,  
-16.6032, 61.2805

0.0000, NaN, NaN

51.4338, -8.5068,  
30.9330

51.4338, -8.5068,  
30.9330

50.9451, -8.0085,  
31.2049

51.9553, -8.8501,  
30.2503

50.9013, -7.9618,  
31.2257

52.5151, -8.9800,  
29.0198

53.1180, -8.8788,  
27.1934

53.7665, -8.5327,  
24.7381

54.4625, -7.9323,  
21.6325

■ 55.2073, -7.0718,  
17.8649

■ 56.0017, -5.9487,  
13.4317

■ 56.8463, -4.5631,  
8.3361

■ 57.7412, -2.9174,  
2.5872

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



51.4350, 17.9735, 29.8956



51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330



51.4350, -29.0284, 27.8968

# Triad

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



51.4350, -8.5088, 30.9334



51.4350, -36.4182, -33.8720



51.4350, 50.6501, -19.1085

# Complementary

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



51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330



18.7074, 31.4019, -87.6052

# 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.



51.4350, 30.1712, -50.3099



51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330



51.4350, -20.6317, -61.3483

# Square

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



51.4350, -8.5088, 30.9334



51.4350, -42.9780, -3.1278



51.4350, 3.2797, -68.5000



51.4350, 55.6345, 8.0963



# Rectangle

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



51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330



51.4350, -37.7519, 22.3347



51.4350, 3.2797, -68.5000



51.4350, 45.1797, -29.8010

# Sweetspot

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



51.4350, -8.5088, 30.9334



74.5659, -9.3175, 23.2020



27.5319, 43.8080, 14.5979



34.8259, -4.5667, 11.6943



88.7363, -4.7347, 4.8212



36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805



# Same Dimension

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



51.4350, -8.5088, 30.9334



68.4792, -10.5422, 42.0120



51.6568, -29.7519, 30.7007



27.5793, -2.2261, 4.0872



46.2280, -7.2744, 28.3581



6.4167, -1.3331, 3.9306



# Inverse Universe

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



18.7074, 31.4019, -87.6052



22.0890, 51.5185, -138.8230



20.2837, 41.4868, -78.7111



25.5684, -0.5124, -1.4291



15.1706, 33.5174, -91.3163



2.6229, 2.5626, -8.8102



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

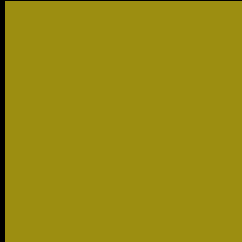
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

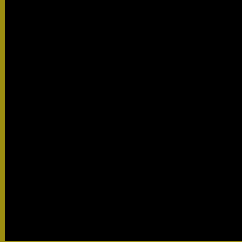
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.4338, -8.5068,



# 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

51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330

### Protanopia

51.4404, -7.0031, 30.9635

### Deuteranopia

51.1785, 3.5425, 30.5325



## Tritanopia

51.3303, 9.0838, 2.2290

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330

## Protanomaly

51.3413, -7.3563, 30.8951

## Deuteranomaly

51.0894, -0.9724, 30.5831

## Tritanomaly

51.0377, 0.4269, 18.3188

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330

## Achromatopsia

48.0354, -2.5630, 2.6099

## Achromatomaly

48.9992, -6.9373, 18.3673

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330 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(156, 142, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(156, 142, 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(156, 142, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(156, 142, 17) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330 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(156, 142, 17) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(156, 142, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(156, 142, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(156, 142, 17); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 142, 17);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(156, 142,  
17) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.4338, -8.5068, 30.9330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(156, 142, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(156,  
142, 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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