

Converting Colors

HunterLab(51.5369, -40.9376,
17.2333)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(51.5369, -40.9376,
17.2333) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(52.0716,
-38.3432, 17.6871)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	00A364
RGB	0, 163, 100
RGB Percent	0%, 64%, 39%
CMY	1.0000, 0.3608, 0.6078
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.39, 0.36
HSL	157°, 100%, 32%
HSV	157°, 100%, 64%
XYZ	15.3975, 27.1145, 16.4787
YIQ	107.0810, -76.9250, -54.1490

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

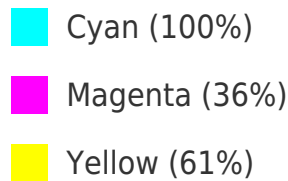
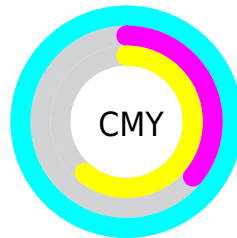
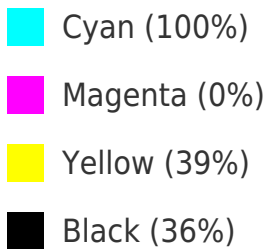
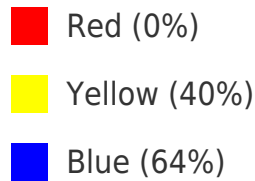
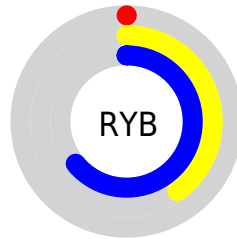
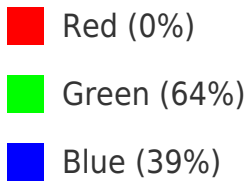
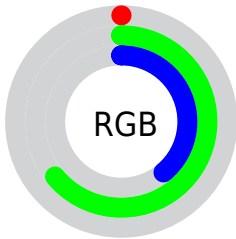
Format	Color
RYB	0, 101, 163
Decimal	41828
CIELab	59.08, -51.05, 22.87
CIELCh	59, 55.941, 155.873
Yxy	27.1156, 0.2610, 0.4596
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278231908 (0xFF00A364)
YUV	107.0810, -3.4909, -93.9100
Hunter-Lab	52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871

Details

The HunterLab color **52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009966**. A complement of this color would be **28.5414, 50.1336, 8.6920**, and the grayscale version is **38.4108, -2.0495, 2.0869**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **74.1763, -45.4939, 21.5083**, and **33.7636, -26.3307, 14.6390** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **52.0725, -38.3445, 17.6886**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **52.3022, -37.1484, 16.0270**.


Distribution




Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871 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 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 52.0716, -38.3432,
17.6871


 52.0716, -38.3432,
17.6871


169.7694,
-66.7240, 33.5911


 42.0239, -34.5174,
15.7229


 74.2087, -45.3976,
21.4204


 32.7203, -30.4110,
13.6604


 86.2185, -48.7035,
23.2203


 24.2273, -25.9259,
11.4600

 98.8142, -51.8975,
24.9899

 16.6312, -20.9321,
9.1416

 111.9698,
-54.9983, 26.7365

 10.0539, -17.5943,
7.0377

 125.6624,
-58.0206, 28.4659

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 139.8716,

-60.9763, 30.1825

0.0000, NaN, NaN

154.5794,
-63.8748, 31.8900

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.0716, -38.3432,
17.6871

■ 52.0716, -38.3432,
17.6871

■ 52.0725, -38.3445,
17.6886

■ 52.3022, -37.1484,
16.0270

■ 52.6267, -35.5522,
14.3368

■ 53.0808, -33.4236,
12.6627

■ 53.6771, -30.7302,
11.0313

■ 54.4241, -27.4615,
9.4668

■ 55.3272, -23.6256,
7.9911

■ 56.3890, -19.2456,
6.6223

■ 57.6100, -14.3561,
5.3753

■ 58.9884, -9.0000,
4.2613

Harmonies

Analogous

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



52.0726, -27.0001, 27.2265



52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871



52.0726, -40.9675, -1.8248

Triad

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



52.0726, -38.3437, 17.6875



52.0726, 1.9898, -61.8253



52.0726, 39.7855, 22.4515

Complementary

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



52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871



28.5414, 50.1336, 8.6920

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.



52.0726, 51.0779, 7.0994



52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871



52.0726, 26.8763, -46.2906

Square

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



52.0726, -38.3437, 17.6875



52.0726, -20.2163, -54.6888



52.0726, 45.9734, -18.3123



52.0726, 17.3003, 28.9843

Rectangle

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



52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871



52.0726, -37.9242, -19.9951



52.0726, 45.9734, -18.3123



52.0726, 45.1843, 18.4914

Sweetspot

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



52.0726, -38.3437, 17.6875



75.3757, -26.1038, 8.9611



52.2746, -39.2652, 31.5236



35.4415, -13.5188, 4.5882



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.



52.0726, -38.3437, 17.6875



69.6560, -51.4916, 24.0917



48.3941, -21.9897, -13.0182



28.2217, -4.1045, 1.9990



45.9152, -33.7423, 15.4499



6.7217, -4.4867, 1.2839

Inverse Universe

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



28.5414, 50.1336, 8.6920



38.1463, 66.9160, 12.3289



28.5774, 45.5238, 18.4056



26.7005, 1.2864, 1.0507



25.1772, 44.2578, 7.4232



3.7720, 6.8605, -0.6699

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871 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 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871 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 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871.

-38.3432, 17.6871.

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

52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871

Protanopia

51.6480, -4.8815, 20.3778

Deuteranopia

51.7261, 3.1067, 16.2982



Tritanopia

52.1177, -20.9945, -9.8433

Trichromacy



Original Color

52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871



Protanomaly

49.8996, -23.6332, 17.7517



Deuteranomaly

49.6200, -19.4876, 14.5854



Tritanomaly

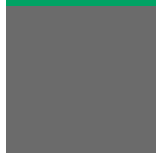
51.8160, -28.7248, 1.6909

Monochromacy



Original Color

52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871



Achromatopsia

38.3441, -2.0459, 2.0833



Achromatomaly

41.7219, -19.6542, 6.7533

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871 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, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 163, 100)  
}
```

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, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 163, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871 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, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 163, 100) }
```

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, 100)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 163, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 163, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 163,  
100) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 52.0716, -38.3432, 17.6871 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, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 163,  
100) }
```

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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