

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(52.6543, -42.8939,  
31.3030)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(52.6543, -42.8939,  
31.3030) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(52.6596,  
-42.8705, 31.3064)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	27A60C
RGB	39, 166, 12
RGB Percent	15%, 65%, 5%
CMY	0.8471, 0.3490, 0.9529
CMYK	0.77, 0.00, 0.93, 0.35
HSL	109°, 87%, 35%
HSV	109°, 93%, 65%
XYZ	14.5393, 27.7303, 4.9341
YIQ	110.4710, -26.2580, -74.8180

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

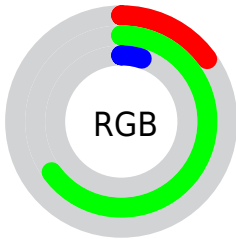
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	12, 166, 139
Decimal	2598412
CIELab	59.65, -58.65, 59.12
CIELCh	60, 83.272, 134.772
Yxy	27.7315, 0.3080, 0.5875
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280788492 (0xFF27A60C)
YUV	110.4710, -48.5462, -62.6801
Hunter-Lab	52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $009900$ . A complement of this color would be  $[29.1670, 57.0687, -54.3667]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[39.8559, -2.1266, 2.1654]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[74.7691, -50.8118, 39.6152]$ , and  $[34.0417, -29.1907, 20.4653]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[52.4749, -43.7114, 31.5695]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[53.0179, -41.2497, 30.6750]$ .

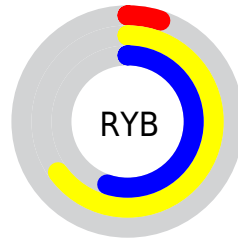
# Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (65%)

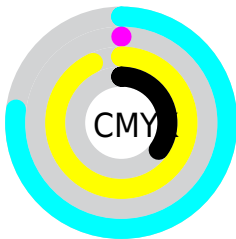
Blue (5%)



Red (5%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (55%)

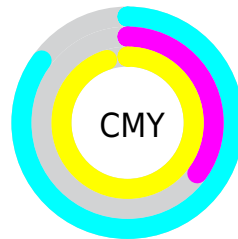


Cyan (77%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (93%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (95%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064 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 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 52.6596, -42.8705,  
31.3064

■ 52.6596, -42.8705,  
31.3064

170.6405,  
-74.7553, 64.5128

■ 42.5715, -38.5190,  
26.8045

■ 74.8702, -50.8629,  
39.6486

■ 33.2244, -33.8369,  
22.1045

■ 86.9138, -54.5930,  
43.5493

■ 24.6836, -28.7139,  
17.2785

■ 99.5418, -58.1874,  
47.3044

■ 17.0340, -23.1506,  
11.9238

■ 112.7283,  
-61.6682, 50.9346

■ 10.3951, -18.1913,  
7.2765

■ 126.4505,  
-65.0527, 54.4573

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 140.6883,

-68.3549, 57.8869

0.0000, NaN, NaN

155.4237,  
-71.5860, 61.2353

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.6596, -42.8705,  
31.3064

■ 52.6596, -42.8705,  
31.3064

■ 52.4749, -43.7114,  
31.5695

■ 53.0179, -41.2497,  
30.6750

■ 53.5129, -38.9855,  
29.5171

■ 54.1554, -36.0499,  
27.7786

■ 54.9517, -32.4371,  
25.4317

■ 55.9055, -28.1610,  
22.4696

■ 57.0180, -23.2511,  
18.9032

■ 58.2884, -17.7495,  
14.7569

■ 59.7141, -11.7063,  
10.0660

■ 61.2912, -5.1767,  
4.8723

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



52.6607, -19.1542, 34.9581



52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064



52.6607, -53.9227, 17.2623

# Triad

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



52.6607, -42.8713, 31.3066



52.6607, -19.6136, -106.6204



52.6607, 81.0688, 16.9132

# Complementary

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



52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064



29.1670, 57.0687, -54.3667

# 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.



52.6607, 80.8495, -17.2662



52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064



52.6607, 15.8019, -106.9713

# Square

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



52.6607, -42.8713, 31.3066



52.6607, -43.1302, -66.7080



52.6607, 54.5889, -67.4807



52.6607, 55.1263, 31.1962



# Rectangle

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



52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064



52.6607, -55.1397, -2.8433



52.6607, 54.5889, -67.4807



52.6607, 84.2368, 8.0008

# Sweetspot

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



52.6607, -42.8713, 31.3066



77.5123, -28.2726, 23.1890



51.2304, -3.0735, 31.1110



36.3418, -14.7939, 12.0291



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.



52.6607, -42.8713, 31.3066



70.6461, -59.0811, 42.4975



52.6179, -42.4678, 26.7400



29.1009, -4.5866, 4.0191



46.2244, -38.4224, 27.8106



7.3322, -5.4788, 4.4222



# Inverse Universe

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



29.1670, 57.0687, -54.3667



38.1480, 78.4275, -76.8829



31.0816, 55.2012, -12.1262



27.5666, 1.6893, -1.0902



25.0424, 51.4109, -49.9034

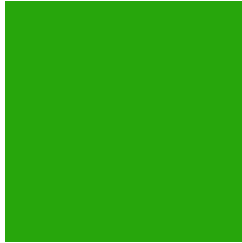


4.1171, 8.3123, -7.1194



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064 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 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064 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 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064.

-42.8705, 31.3064.

# 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

52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064

### Protanopia

52.1747, -7.4165, 32.0200

### Deuteranopia

52.0050, 3.6842, 30.1143



## Tritanopia

52.4604, -18.0634, -9.3091

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064



## Protanomaly

50.9155, -24.5089, 30.8111



## Deuteranomaly

50.2303, -18.9960, 29.3223



## Tritanomaly

51.6637, -30.9488, 14.0343

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064



## Achromatopsia

39.4875, -2.1070, 2.1454



## Achromatomaly

42.8305, -21.2963, 17.0509

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064 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(39, 166, 12)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 166, 12)  
}
```

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(39, 166, 12) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 166, 12) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064 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(39, 166, 12) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 166, 12) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 166, 12)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 166, 12); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 166, 12);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 166,  
12) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 52.6596, -42.8705, 31.3064 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 166, 12) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 166,  
12) }
```

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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