

Converting Colors

HunterLab(56.2022, -26.7744,
34.1665)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(56.2022, -26.7744,
34.1665) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(56.1938,
-26.8410, 34.1564)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	81A500
RGB	129, 165, 0
RGB Percent	51%, 65%, 0%
CMY	0.4941, 0.3529, 0.9999
CMYK	0.22, 0.00, 1.00, 0.35
HSL	73°, 100%, 32%
HSV	73°, 100%, 65%
XYZ	22.5084, 31.5774, 4.9088
YIQ	135.4260, 31.5090, -58.9470

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

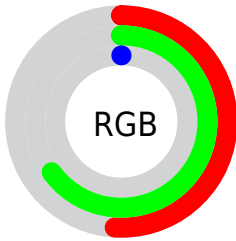
Format	Color
RYB	0, 165, 36
Decimal	8496384
CIELab	62.99, -31.14, 65.01
CIELCh	63, 72.085, 115.597
Yxy	31.5789, 0.3815, 0.5353
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286686464 (0xFF81A500)
YUV	135.4260, -66.7650, -5.6356
Hunter-Lab	56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564

Details

The HunterLab color **56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **669900**. A complement of this color would be **17.5857, 45.5589, -108.3883**, and the grayscale version is **49.6402, -2.6487, 2.6970**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **78.8162, -31.3057, 43.1446**, and **36.4227, -20.9598, 22.0765** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **56.1948, -26.8437, 34.1570**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **56.4843, -25.6480, 33.8203**.

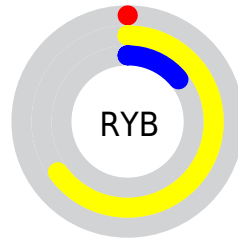
Distribution



Red (51%)

Green (65%)

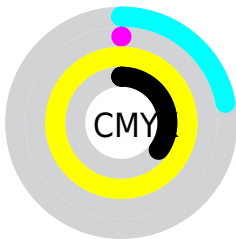
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (65%)

Blue (14%)

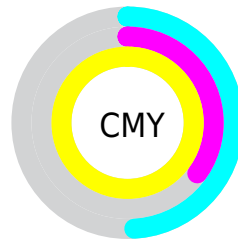


Cyan (22%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (35%)



Cyan (49%)

Magenta (35%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564 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 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 56.1938, -26.8410,
34.1564

■ 56.1938, -26.8410,
34.1564

175.8398,
-46.0434, 69.8626

■ 45.8694, -24.4280,
29.3471

■ 78.8354, -31.4113,
43.1079

■ 36.2674, -21.8891,
24.3453

■ 91.0778, -33.6022,
47.3035

■ 27.4484, -19.1799,
19.2139

■ 103.8955,
-35.7475, 51.3453

■ 19.4894, -16.2259,
13.6426

■ 117.2637,
-37.8561, 55.2538

■ 12.4956, -13.1973,
8.7470

■ 131.1607,
-39.9349, 59.0461

■ 5.7565, -10.0739,
4.0296

■ 145.5670,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-41.9895, 62.7371

0.0000, NaN, NaN

160.4653,
-44.0244, 66.3391

0.0000, NaN, NaN

56.1938, -26.8410,
34.1564

56.1938, -26.8410,
34.1564

56.1948, -26.8437,
34.1570

56.4843, -25.6480,
33.8203

56.8091, -24.2673,
33.0776

57.1805, -22.6383,
31.7653

57.6029, -20.7403,
29.8234

58.0795, -18.5597,
27.2082

■ 58.6127, -16.0881,
23.8895

■ 59.2045, -13.3217,
19.8477

■ 59.8562, -10.2605,
15.0730

■ 60.5688, -6.9076,
9.5638

Harmonies

Analogous

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



56.1951, 1.7238, 35.5149



56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564



56.1951, -44.7438, 26.8426

Triad

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



56.1951, -26.8425, 34.1567



56.1951, -33.2856, -68.2439



56.1951, 71.0141, -1.5460

Complementary

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



56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564



17.5857, 45.5589, -108.3883

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.



56.1951, 56.1952, -40.1909



56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564



56.1951, -7.5755, -90.0132

Square

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



56.1951, -26.8425, 34.1567



56.1951, -47.8487, -27.9517



56.1951, 25.6253, -77.6334



56.1951, 62.6997, 22.6882

Rectangle

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



56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564



56.1951, -50.4470, 15.5838



56.1951, 25.6253, -77.6334



56.1951, 68.4972, -13.2390

Sweetspot

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



56.1951, -26.8425, 34.1567



79.1822, -18.0451, 26.8894



30.4094, 41.5338, 19.4643



36.8718, -9.1456, 13.6256



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.



56.1951, -26.8425, 34.1567



75.1396, -36.1624, 45.6676



52.4504, -42.0423, 31.5831



28.5639, -3.1338, 4.3029



48.8985, -23.2580, 29.7239



7.2164, -2.8760, 4.3964

Inverse Universe

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



17.5857, 45.5589, -108.3883



23.3742, 60.8431, -146.2431



25.6647, 54.5331, -65.4715



26.3268, 0.2929, -1.5707



15.3550, 39.6797, -93.8274



2.6138, 6.1283, -11.1176

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

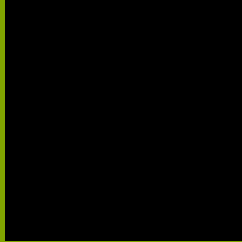
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

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

HunterLab 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 56.1938,

-26.8410, 34.1564.

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

56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564

Protanopia

55.8812, -7.5811, 34.3010

Deuteranopia

55.8988, 4.1889, 33.2151



Tritanopia

56.0136, -3.6909, -3.7359

Trichromacy



Original Color

56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564

Protanomaly

55.8407, -15.3538, 34.1400

Deuteranomaly

55.6224, -8.4205, 33.4701

Tritanomaly

55.2791, -15.5606, 19.1653

Monochromacy



Original Color

56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564

Achromatopsia

49.2221, -2.6264, 2.6743

Achromatomaly

51.2018, -14.1913, 21.1070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564 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(129, 165, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(129, 165, 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(129, 165, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(129, 165, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564 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(129, 165, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(129, 165, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(129, 165, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(129, 165, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 165, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(129, 165,  
0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 56.1938, -26.8410, 34.1564 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(129, 165, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(129,  
165, 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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