

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.0568, -38.6604,  
36.3299)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.0568, -38.6604,  
36.3299) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.0425,  
-38.6314, 36.3216)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	69B500
RGB	105, 181, 0
RGB Percent	41%, 71%, 0%
CMY	0.5882, 0.2902, 0.9999
CMYK	0.42, 0.00, 1.00, 0.29
HSL	85°, 100%, 35%
HSV	85°, 100%, 71%
XYZ	22.3496, 36.0510, 5.7806
YIQ	137.6420, 12.8050, -72.4030

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

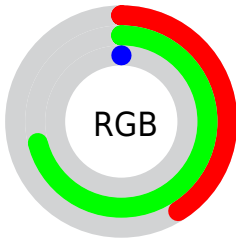
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 181, 76
Decimal	6927616
CIELab	66.56, -47.25, 67.17
CIELCh	67, 82.125, 125.120
Yxy	36.0526, 0.3482, 0.5617
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285117696 (0xFF69B500)
YUV	137.6420, -67.8575, -28.6270
Hunter-Lab	60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216

# Details

The HunterLab color **60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **66CC33**. A complement of this color would be **22.0775, 52.9153, -102.8762**, and the grayscale version is **50.5306, -2.6962, 2.7454**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **83.0004, -44.7579, 45.3455**, and **39.6412, -30.5207, 23.8924** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.0434, -38.6344, 36.3221**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **60.4795, -36.7948, 36.0570**.

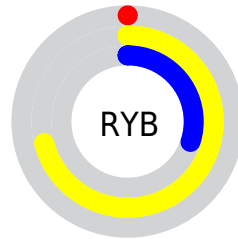
# Distribution



Red (41%)

Green (71%)

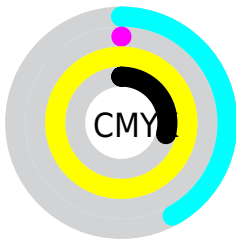
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Blue (30%)

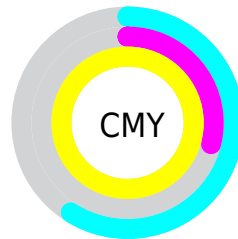


Cyan (42%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (29%)



Cyan (59%)

Magenta (29%)

Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216 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 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.0425, -38.6314,  
36.3216

60.0425, -38.6314,  
36.3216

181.4360,  
-64.7024, 72.6478

49.4720, -35.2232,  
31.4593

83.1344, -45.0017,  
45.3959

39.6058, -31.6079,  
26.3527

95.5850, -48.0173,  
49.6589

30.4998, -27.7207,  
21.3499

108.6017,  
-50.9465, 53.7705

22.2237, -23.4601,  
15.5566

122.1609,  
-53.8034, 57.7503

14.8710, -18.9527,  
10.4097

136.2417,  
-56.5991, 61.6147

8.5220, -14.9135,  
5.9654

150.8254,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-59.3428, 65.3781

0.0000, NaN, NaN

165.8952,  
-62.0418, 69.0523

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.0425, -38.6314,  
36.3216

■ 60.0425, -38.6314,  
36.3216

■ 60.0434, -38.6344,  
36.3221

■ 60.4795, -36.7948,  
36.0570

■ 60.9800, -34.6468,  
35.3291

■ 61.5570, -32.1265,  
33.9692

■ 62.2151, -29.2165,  
31.9139

■ 62.9575, -25.9094,  
29.1215

■ 63.7864, -22.2054,  
25.5673

■ 64.7028, -18.1111,  
21.2408

■ 65.7073, -13.6382,  
16.1431

■ 66.7996, -8.8022,  
10.2852

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.0438, -9.3727, 39.0474



60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216



60.0438, -54.7285, 25.1974

# Triad

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



60.0438, -38.6327, 36.3219



60.0438, -30.0911, -95.0098



60.0438, 84.4223, 8.9531

# Complementary

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



60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216



22.0775, 52.9153, -102.8762

# 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.



60.0438, 75.1048, -32.3630



60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216



60.0438, 3.2180, -109.3087

# Square

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



60.0438, -38.6327, 36.3219



60.0438, -50.6904, -49.5568



60.0438, 42.9923, -81.5781



60.0438, 66.0548, 30.4719



# Rectangle

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



60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216



60.0438, -58.5589, 8.6997



60.0438, 42.9923, -81.5781



60.0438, 84.4613, -2.7232

# Sweetspot

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



60.0438, -38.6327, 36.3219



86.5226, -24.5296, 28.7465



38.6197, 32.2614, 24.3613



39.9828, -12.4840, 14.5285



95.4677, -5.0939, 5.1869



42.2927, -2.2566, 2.2978



# Same Dimension

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



60.0438, -38.6327, 36.3219



80.2676, -52.0487, 48.5493



57.5776, -48.9154, 34.6221



31.1854, -3.9457, 4.5982



49.8938, -31.9080, 30.1857



9.0369, -4.9104, 5.4825



# Inverse Universe

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



22.0775, 52.9153, -102.8762



29.3270, 70.5967, -138.9803



33.8161, 67.7739, -54.6275



28.9805, 0.8308, -1.5764



18.4346, 44.0455, -84.7971



3.7622, 8.3663, -12.4790



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216 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 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

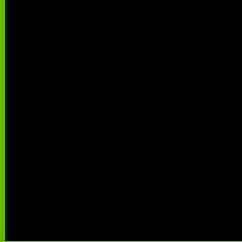
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.0425,

-38.6314, 36.3216.

# 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

60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216

### Protanopia

59.5272, -8.1075, 36.5384

### Deuteranopia

59.6711, 4.2780, 35.1855



## Tritanopia

59.8484, -12.1259, -7.1771

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216

## Protanomaly

59.0553, -20.7422, 36.0265

## Deuteranomaly

58.7126, -14.0082, 35.1146

## Tritanomaly

59.1605, -26.3892, 19.4333

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216

## Achromatopsia

50.4135, -2.6899, 2.7391

## Achromatomaly

53.1520, -19.3982, 22.1138

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216 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(105, 181, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(105, 181, 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(105, 181, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(105, 181, 0) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216 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(105, 181, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(105, 181, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(105, 181, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(105, 181, 0); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 181, 0);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(105, 181,  
0) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.0425, -38.6314, 36.3216 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(105, 181, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(105,  
181, 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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