

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.7885, -28.6132,  
15.6335)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.7885, -28.6132,  
15.6335) contains.

<b>HunterLab(60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241)</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(60.9568,  
-28.8061, 15.8241)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6DB384
RGB	109, 179, 132
RGB Percent	43%, 70%, 52%
CMY	0.5725, 0.2980, 0.4823
CMYK	0.39, 0.00, 0.26, 0.30
HSL	140°, 32%, 56%
HSV	140°, 39%, 70%
XYZ	26.5916, 37.1573, 27.6004
YIQ	152.7120, -26.6330, -29.4570

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

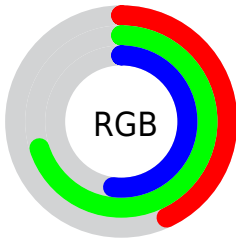
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	109, 162, 179
Decimal	7189380
CIELab	67.40, -32.44, 17.21
CIELCh	67, 36.725, 152.056
Yxy	37.1589, 0.2911, 0.4068
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285379460 (0xFF6DB384)
YUV	152.7120, -10.2110, -38.3354
Hunter-Lab	60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241

# Details

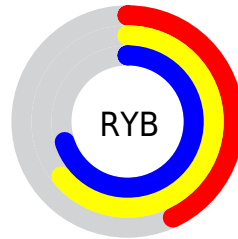
The HunterLab color  $60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669966$ . A complement of this color would be  $47.8770, 28.2917, -8.9550$ , and the grayscale version is  $56.3721, -3.0079, 3.0628$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $84.0868, -33.4343, 18.8651$ , and  $40.4619, -23.9808, 12.8154$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $59.8552, -33.6683, 18.6970$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $62.2578, -23.2412, 12.8204$ .

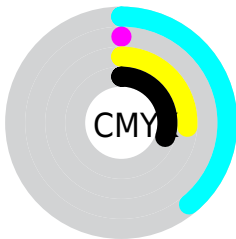
# Distribution



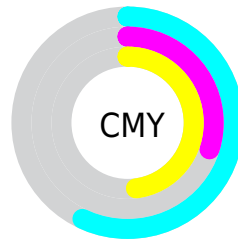
- Red (43%)
- Green (70%)
- Blue (52%)



- Red (43%)
- Yellow (64%)
- Blue (70%)



- Cyan (39%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Black (30%)



- Cyan (57%)
- Magenta (30%)
- Yellow (48%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241 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 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 60.9568, -28.8061,  
15.8241

■ 60.9568, -28.8061,  
15.8241

182.7561,  
-48.4117, 29.1727

■ 50.3294, -26.3563,  
14.2747

■ 84.1529, -33.4600,  
18.8444

■ 40.4023, -23.7889,  
12.6813

■ 96.6518, -35.6958,  
20.3303

■ 31.2303, -21.0647,  
11.0247

■ 109.7147,  
-37.8869, 21.8075

■ 22.8817, -18.1210,  
9.2738

■ 123.3183,  
-40.0415, 23.2798

■ 15.4474, -14.8516,  
7.3829

137.4418,  
-42.1664, 24.7504

■ 9.0487, -15.8352,  
6.3341

152.0667,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-44.2670, 26.2216

0.0000, NaN, NaN

167.1765,  
-46.3475, 27.6951

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.9568, -28.8061,  
15.8241

■ 60.9568, -28.8061,  
15.8241

■ 59.8552, -33.6683,  
18.6970

■ 62.2578, -23.2412,  
12.8204

■ 58.9473, -37.7849,  
21.4018

■ 63.7534, -17.0257,  
9.7197

■ 58.2287, -41.1371,  
23.9056

■ 65.4416, -10.2254,  
6.5566

■ 57.6899, -43.7299,  
26.1781

■ 67.3170, -2.9098,  
3.3620

■ 57.3165, -45.5986,  
28.1943

■ 69.3728, 4.8507,  
0.1633

■ 57.0762, -46.8632,  
29.9250

■ 71.6011, 12.9883,  
-3.0166

■ 57.0574, -46.9630,  
30.0629

■ 73.9934, 21.4401,  
-6.1592

■ 76.5409, 30.1494,  
-9.2503

■ 77.3324, 33.4323,  
-15.0698

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.9581, -19.1838, 23.7414



60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241



60.9581, -31.8096, 2.2265

# Triad

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



60.9581, -28.8070, 15.8247



60.9581, -2.1145, -35.1626



60.9581, 26.0030, 17.2506

# Complementary

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



60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241



47.8770, 28.2917, -8.9550

# 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.



60.9581, 31.7666, 4.3899



60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241



60.9581, 14.4967, -28.1697

# Square

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



60.9581, -28.8070, 15.8247



60.9581, -17.4102, -29.7825



60.9581, 27.3501, -12.5711



60.9581, 12.3209, 24.3977



# Rectangle

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



60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241



60.9581, -29.9404, -9.1257



60.9581, 27.3501, -12.5711



60.9581, 28.9925, 13.5899

# Sweetspot

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



60.9581, -28.8070, 15.8247



86.8502, -16.5798, 10.0912



63.6375, -19.4928, 25.3920



40.7414, -8.3589, 5.0058



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.



60.9581, -28.8070, 15.8247



80.2797, -44.2583, 24.5284



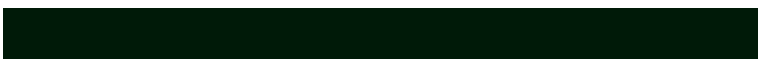
61.8484, -23.5969, 3.0353



30.8782, -4.8985, 3.1274



47.9741, -39.4066, 25.1042



8.5743, -6.5880, 3.5045



# Inverse Universe

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



47.8770, 28.2917, -8.9550



59.4324, 47.2590, -14.7784



46.8217, 23.1399, 6.0088



29.3228, 1.8215, 0.1629



27.8319, 51.1619, -9.1387



5.0392, 9.4405, -3.0279



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

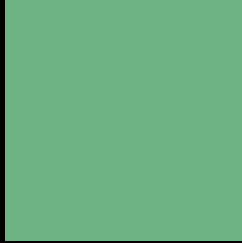
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

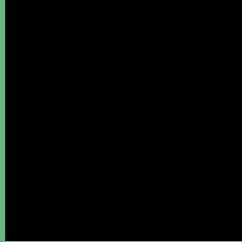
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.9568,

-28.8061, 15.8241.

# 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

60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241

### Protanopia

60.6539, -4.6781, 18.3270

### Deuteranopia

60.5074, 4.1825, 14.1669



## Tritanopia

60.9222, -14.3182, -7.9205

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241

## Protanomaly

60.4266, -14.6254, 16.9406

## Deuteranomaly

60.0254, -9.5088, 14.1800

## Tritanomaly

60.9877, -20.2439, 2.1538

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241

## Achromatopsia

56.4399, -3.0115, 3.0665

## Achromatomaly

57.6224, -13.0249, 7.7153

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241 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(109, 179, 132)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(109, 179, 132)  
}
```

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(109, 179, 132) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(109, 179, 132) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241 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(109, 179, 132) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(109, 179, 132) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(109, 179, 132)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(109, 179, 132); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 179, 132);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(109, 179,  
132) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.9568, -28.8061, 15.8241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(109, 179, 132) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(109,  
179, 132) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

**[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)**

**Follow me  
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor