

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(60.9405, -40.4577,  
11.1677)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(60.9405, -40.4577,  
11.1677) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(60.9356,  
-40.4552, 11.1670)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00BA90
RGB	0, 186, 144
RGB Percent	0%, 73%, 56%
CMY	0.9999, 0.2706, 0.4353
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.23, 0.27
HSL	166°, 100%, 36%
HSV	166°, 100%, 73%
XYZ	22.5930, 37.1315, 32.3619
YIQ	125.5980, -97.3740, -52.4940

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

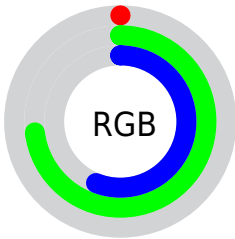
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 105, 186
Decimal	47760
CIELab	67.38, -49.65, 10.28
CIELCh	67, 50.702, 168.302
Yxy	37.1329, 0.2453, 0.4032
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278237840 (0xFF00BA90)
YUV	125.5980, 9.0722, -110.1494
Hunter-Lab	60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670

# Details

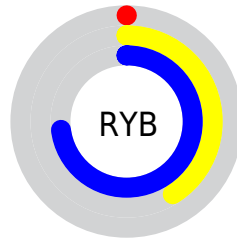
The HunterLab color **60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33CC99**. A complement of this color would be **32.5688, 56.2852, 17.0625**, and the grayscale version is **45.5158, -2.4286, 2.4730**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **84.0951, -47.0362, 13.3283**, and **41.6061, -28.7429, 10.0437** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.9365, -40.4568, 11.1692**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.1542, -39.3546, 9.7496**.

# Distribution



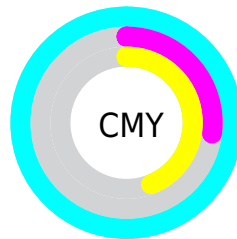
- Red (0%)
- Green (73%)
- Blue (56%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (41%)
- Blue (73%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Black (27%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (27%)
- Yellow (44%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670 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 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



60.9356, -40.4552,  
11.1670

60.9356, -40.4552,  
11.1670

182.7254,  
-67.5330, 21.7029

50.3095, -36.9035,  
10.0301

84.1292, -47.0856,  
13.4455

40.3838, -33.1356,  
8.8859

96.6270, -50.2218,  
14.5929

31.2133, -29.0843,  
7.7256

109.6888,  
-53.2660, 15.7491

22.8663, -24.6463,  
6.5337

123.2914,  
-56.2329, 16.9156

15.4339, -19.8803,  
5.2829

137.4139,  
-59.1344, 18.0934

9.0368, -15.8144,  
5.2075

152.0379,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-61.9799, 19.2836

0.0000, NaN, NaN

167.1467,  
-64.7773, 20.4866

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 60.9356, -40.4552,  
11.1670

■ 60.9356, -40.4552,  
11.1670

■ 60.9365, -40.4568,  
11.1692

■ 61.1542, -39.3546,  
9.7496

■ 61.4791, -37.8159,  
8.4059

■ 61.9480, -35.7027,  
7.1870

■ 62.5764, -32.9701,  
6.1205

■ 63.3753, -29.5982,  
5.2286

■ 64.3518, -25.5882,  
4.5285

■ 65.5100, -20.9590,  
4.0318

■ 66.8511, -15.7431,  
3.7455

■ 68.3742, -9.9839,  
3.6714

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



60.9368, -32.6051, 25.0176



60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670



60.9368, -39.4819, -11.2550

# Triad

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



60.9368, -40.4556, 11.1676



60.9368, 11.1034, -50.9124



60.9368, 28.6698, 26.9300

# Complementary

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



60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670



32.5688, 56.2852, 17.0625

# 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.



60.9368, 44.1015, 14.9936



60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670



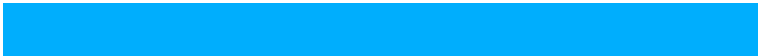
60.9368, 32.9788, -31.3765

# Square

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



60.9368, -40.4556, 11.1676



60.9368, -11.8755, -53.1409



60.9368, 45.7850, -5.7408



60.9368, 5.8736, 31.6200



# Rectangle

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



60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670



60.9368, -33.9317, -28.5325



60.9368, 45.7850, -5.7408



60.9368, 35.0258, 23.8870

# Sweetspot

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



60.9368, -40.4556, 11.1676



88.1102, -28.5531, 5.4552



59.7008, -48.9431, 35.9299



41.0260, -14.6772, 2.6798



97.7295, -5.2146, 5.3098



44.2712, -2.3622, 2.4053



# Same Dimension

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



60.9368, -40.4556, 11.1676



82.0148, -54.6091, 15.3741



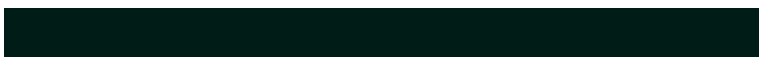
46.1183, -12.1015, -31.5183



31.8983, -4.4652, 1.7113



49.9925, -33.1116, 8.9922



9.4325, -5.9373, 1.0271



# Inverse Universe

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



32.5688, 56.2852, 17.0625



43.8116, 75.6519, 23.4789



35.6204, 44.7775, 22.7320



30.0742, 1.2954, 1.7366



26.7306, 46.2337, 13.7314

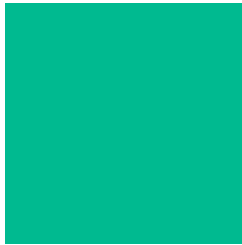


5.1134, 9.0283, 1.1996



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670 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 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

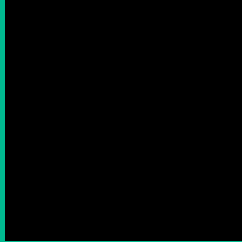
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670.



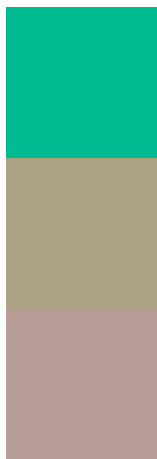
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 60.9356,

-40.4552, 11.1670.

# 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

60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670

### Protanopia

60.6173, -4.5008, 15.9215

### Deuteranopia

60.3185, 4.2040, 8.8794



## Tritanopia

60.8562, -25.5359, -12.6731

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670



## Protanomaly

58.4965, -24.7480, 12.0035



## Deuteranomaly

58.1862, -20.3764, 6.9489



## Tritanomaly

60.8143, -32.0850, -3.1330

# Monochromacy



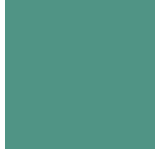
## Original Color

60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670



## Achromatopsia

45.6768, -2.4372, 2.4817



## Achromatomaly

49.5769, -21.4767, 3.6353

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670 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, 186, 144)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 186, 144)  
}
```

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, 186, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 186, 144) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670 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, 186, 144) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 186, 144) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 186, 144) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 186, 144); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 186, 144);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 186,  
144) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 60.9356, -40.4552, 11.1670 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 186, 144) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 186,  
144) }
```

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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