

Converting Colors

HunterLab(61.0933, -52.1326,
36.7328)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(61.0933, -52.1326,
36.7328) contains.

HunterLab(61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(61.0898,
-52.1402, 36.7305)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	09BF00
RGB	9, 191, 0
RGB Percent	4%, 75%, 0%
CMY	0.9647, 0.2510, 0.9999
CMYK	0.95, 0.00, 1.00, 0.25
HSL	117°, 100%, 37%
HSV	117°, 100%, 75%
XYZ	18.7434, 37.3196, 6.2155
YIQ	114.8080, -47.1610, -97.9850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

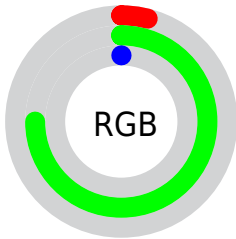
Format	Color
RYB	0, 191, 182
Decimal	638720
CIELab	67.52, -68.95, 66.98
CIELCh	68, 96.132, 135.830
Yxy	37.3212, 0.3010, 0.5992
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278828800 (0xFF09BF00)
YUV	114.8080, -56.6003, -92.7936
Hunter-Lab	61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305

Details

The HunterLab color $61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex $33CC00$. A complement of this color would be $37.0269, 73.5660, -54.8263$, and the grayscale version is $41.5572, -2.2174, 2.2579$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $84.3712, -61.2372, 45.8520$, and $41.9623, -35.9826, 25.2270$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $61.0909, -52.1416, 36.7311$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $61.2750, -51.2781, 36.2584$.

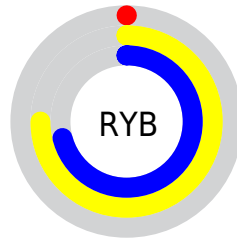
Distribution



Red (4%)

Green (75%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (75%)

Blue (71%)

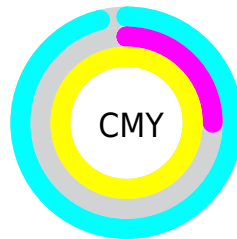


Cyan (95%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (25%)



Cyan (96%)

Magenta (25%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305 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 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 61.0898, -52.1402,
36.7305

■ 61.0898, -52.1402,
36.7305

182.9478,
-87.9461, 72.8532

■ 50.4542, -47.2961,
31.9029

■ 84.3009, -61.0900,
45.7436

■ 40.5183, -42.1204,
26.8309

■ 96.8069, -65.2804,
49.9804

■ 31.3368, -36.5183,
21.9357

■ 109.8765,
-69.3220, 54.0682

■ 22.9777, -30.3513,
16.0844

■ 123.4865,
-73.2373, 58.0262

■ 15.5316, -25.3417,
10.8721

■ 137.6162,
-77.0441, 61.8708

■ 9.1226, -15.9645,
6.3858

■ 152.2471,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-80.7568, 65.6159

0.0000, NaN, NaN

167.3627,
-84.3875, 69.2734

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 61.0898, -52.1402,
36.7305

■ 61.0898, -52.1402,
36.7305

■ 61.0909, -52.1416,
36.7311

■ 61.2750, -51.2781,
36.2584

■ 61.6210, -49.6559,
35.3190

■ 62.1599, -47.1349,
33.7453

■ 62.9095, -43.6572,
31.4838

■ 63.8817, -39.2059,
28.5135

■ 65.0835, -33.7993,
24.8407

■ 66.5173, -27.4845,
20.4937

■ 68.1819, -20.3302,
15.5181

■ 70.0730, -12.4195,
9.9709

Harmonies

Analogous

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



61.0911, -24.3027, 40.9585



61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305



61.0911, -64.7244, 19.6740

Triad

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



61.0911, -52.1410, 36.7307



61.0911, -22.2903, -133.5263



61.0911, 98.9028, 21.1858

Complementary

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



61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305



37.0269, 73.5660, -54.8263

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.



61.0911, 99.8874, -19.3439



61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305



61.0911, 21.0765, -131.9249

Square

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



61.0911, -52.1410, 36.7307



61.0911, -51.0223, -84.7897



61.0911, 68.4304, -81.2855



61.0911, 66.0278, 37.1815

Rectangle

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



61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305



61.0911, -65.8657, -5.2536



61.0911, 68.4304, -81.2855



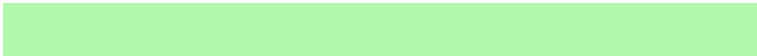
61.0911, 103.2290, 10.8163

Sweetspot

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



61.0911, -52.1410, 36.7307



88.9173, -37.2176, 27.7277



66.5654, -14.3131, 40.7663



41.2685, -19.1869, 14.1988



98.8636, -5.2751, 5.3714



45.2661, -2.4153, 2.4594

Same Dimension

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



61.0911, -52.1410, 36.7307



81.7382, -69.8530, 49.1438



61.5910, -48.9229, 28.6282



32.6657, -5.5303, 4.4645



49.5337, -42.2262, 29.7832



9.8412, -8.1963, 5.9206

Inverse Universe

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



37.0269, 73.5660, -54.8263



49.5193, 98.4078, -73.4611



34.7827, 62.4992, -0.2816



31.1011, 2.3031, -1.1404



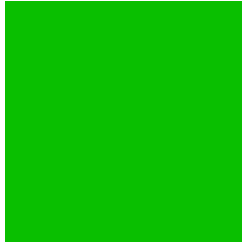
30.0323, 59.6623, -44.4001



6.0033, 11.8938, -8.6241

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

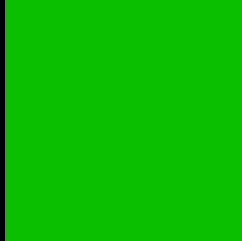
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

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 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305 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 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305.

-52.1402, 36.7305.

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

61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305

Protanopia

60.6146, -8.7704, 37.1969

Deuteranopia

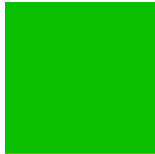
60.4830, 4.2315, 35.2870



Tritanopia

61.1163, -23.0047, -11.1221

Trichromacy



Original Color

61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305



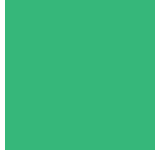
Protanomaly

58.5365, -32.6635, 35.4981



Deuteranomaly

57.5745, -26.2834, 34.0106



Tritanomaly

60.0470, -39.7795, 18.1240

Monochromacy



Original Color

61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305



Achromatopsia

41.4054, -2.2093, 2.2496



Achromatomaly

46.5429, -27.7365, 20.1643

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305 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(9, 191, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 191, 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(9, 191, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 191, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305 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(9, 191, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 191, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 191, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 191, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 191, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 191, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 61.0898, -52.1402, 36.7305 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 191, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 191,  
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](#).

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