

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.2403, -45.1664,  
39.4564)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.2403, -45.1664,  
39.4564) contains.

<b>HunterLab(68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782)</b> .....	3
<i><b>Conversions</b></i> .....	4
<i><b>Details</b></i> .....	6
<i><b>Harmonies</b></i> .....	12
<i><b>Previews</b></i> .....	24
<i><b>Color Blindness Simulation</b></i> .....	28
<i><b>CSS Examples</b></i> .....	31

# Color

**HunterLab(68.3087,  
-45.2658, 39.4782)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	6ECC29
RGB	110, 204, 41
RGB Percent	43%, 80%, 16%
CMY	0.5686, 0.2000, 0.8392
CMYK	0.46, 0.00, 0.80, 0.20
HSL	95°, 67%, 48%
HSV	95°, 80%, 80%
XYZ	28.4235, 46.6608, 9.6062
YIQ	157.3120, -3.7010, -70.6210

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

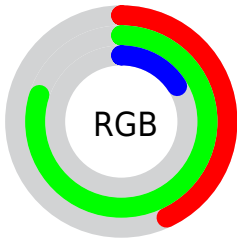
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	41, 204, 135
Decimal	7261225
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	73.97, -53.45, 66.09
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	74, 84.999, 128.965
Yxy	46.6628, 0.3356, 0.5510
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285451305 (0xFF6ECC29)
YUV	157.3120, -57.3418, -41.4926
Hunter-Lab	68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782

# Details

The HunterLab color  $68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $66CC33$ . The color can be described as dark muted chartreuse. A complement of this color would be  $33.3139, 57.8993, -80.1338$ , and the grayscale version is  $58.4217, -3.1172, 3.1742$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $89.9414, -49.2927, 46.4424$ , and  $47.0098, -37.0070, 28.3194$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $67.7127, -47.8807, 40.2814$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $69.0286, -42.0857, 37.9566$ .

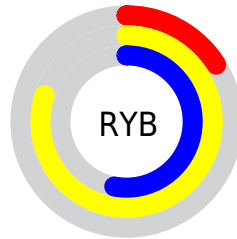
# Distribution



Red (43%)

Green (80%)

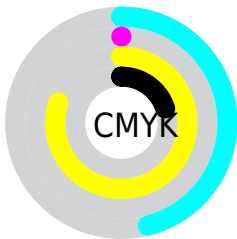
Blue (16%)



Red (16%)

Yellow (80%)

Blue (53%)

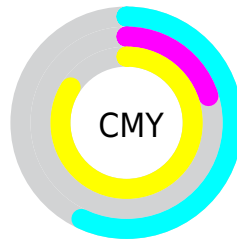


Cyan (46%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (80%)

Black (20%)



Cyan (57%)

Magenta (20%)

Yellow (84%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782 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 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.3087, -45.2658,  
39.4782

68.3087, -45.2658,  
39.4782

193.2529,  
-73.5331, 74.4610

57.2444, -41.5926,  
34.8539

92.3093, -52.1597,  
48.1415

46.8505, -37.7150,  
29.9986

105.1820,  
-55.4304, 52.2296

37.1752, -33.5770,  
24.9379

118.6030,  
-58.6094, 56.1837

28.2764, -29.0944,  
19.7934

132.5507,  
-61.7105, 60.0208

20.2289, -24.1370,  
14.1602

147.0060,  
-64.7450, 63.7556

13.1347, -20.7366,  
9.1943

161.9516,

6.6325, -11.6068,

-67.7220, 67.4005

4.6427

177.3720,  
-70.6493, 70.9659

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.3087, -45.2658,  
39.4782

■ 68.3087, -45.2658,  
39.4782

■ 67.7127, -47.8807,  
40.2814

■ 69.0286, -42.0857,  
37.9566

■ 67.2227, -49.9919,  
40.5419

■ 69.8740, -38.3192,  
35.6441


■ 67.2181, -50.0116,  
40.5439


■ 70.8504, -33.9659,  
32.4983


■ 71.9599, -29.0366,  
28.4989


■ 73.2032, -23.5520,

23.6445

 74.5797, -17.5403,  
17.9486

 76.0879, -11.0351,  
11.4369

 77.7253, -4.0736,  
4.1443

 79.4888, 3.3049,  
-3.8873

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.3102, -15.1226, 43.5592



68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782



68.3102, -61.2154, 24.9555

# Triad

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



68.3102, -45.2671, 39.4785



68.3102, -28.9048, -104.4410



68.3102, 89.0947, 14.0776

# Complementary

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



68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782



33.3139, 57.8993, -80.1338

# 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.



68.3102, 83.0178, -27.7531



68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782



68.3102, 8.6367, -113.6315

# Square

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



68.3102, -45.2671, 39.4785



68.3102, -53.3746, -59.3774



68.3102, 51.1793, -80.0661



68.3102, 66.2713, 35.4002



# Rectangle

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



68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782



68.3102, -64.3620, 5.0144



68.3102, 51.1793, -80.0661



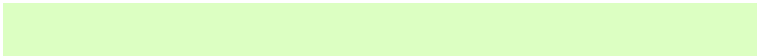
68.3102, 90.4569, 2.3963

# Sweetspot

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



68.3102, -45.2671, 39.4785



95.1712, -26.0679, 26.4646



54.6583, 14.5405, 31.6584



43.7382, -13.3389, 13.4462

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.3102, -45.2671, 39.4785



86.6646, -63.6504, 52.0876



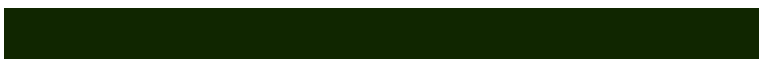
66.2616, -53.6606, 36.9970



35.7283, -5.0170, 5.2013



53.3756, -39.4718, 32.1988



12.3049, -8.2155, 7.4384



# Inverse Universe

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



33.3139, 57.8993, -80.1338



37.4932, 81.9468, -125.0703



42.7560, 72.7045, -42.4550



33.4037, 1.4518, -1.7033



22.8227, 51.1074, -78.4511



5.5930, 12.1091, -16.0055



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782 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 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

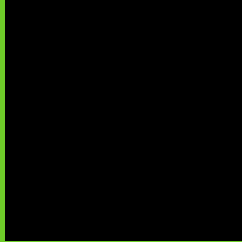
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782.

-45.2658, 39.4782.

# 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

68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782

### Protanopia

67.7242, -9.2524, 40.1772

### Deuteranopia

67.8006, 4.7053, 38.4758



## Tritanopia

68.1070, -15.8602, -8.5909

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782

## Protanomaly

67.0550, -24.4595, 39.3432

## Deuteranomaly

66.8658, -16.8940, 38.1295

## Tritanomaly

67.4612, -30.1314, 17.4984

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782

## Achromatopsia

58.0658, -3.0982, 3.1548

## Achromatomaly

60.8977, -21.4337, 21.3582

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782 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(110, 204, 41)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(110, 204, 41)  
}
```

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(110, 204, 41) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(110, 204, 41) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782 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(110, 204, 41) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(110, 204, 41) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(110, 204, 41)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(110, 204, 41); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 204, 41);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(110, 204,  
41) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.3087, -45.2658, 39.4782 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(110, 204, 41) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(110,  
204, 41) }
```

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