

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(68.6972, -58.9013,  
41.2853)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(68.6972, -58.9013,  
41.2853) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(68.6215,  
-58.8316, 41.2295)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00D401
RGB	0, 212, 1
RGB Percent	0%, 83%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.1686, 0.9960
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.17
HSL	120°, 100%, 42%
HSV	120°, 100%, 83%
XYZ	23.5489, 47.0891, 7.8767
YIQ	124.5580, -58.6210, -110.5650

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

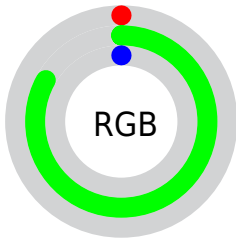
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 211, 212
Decimal	54273
CIELab	74.25, -74.96, 72.26
CIELCh	74, 104.118, 136.049
Yxy	47.0911, 0.2999, 0.5997
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278244353 (0xFF00D401)
YUV	124.5580, -60.9141, -109.2374
Hunter-Lab	68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295

# Details

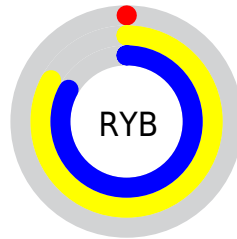
The HunterLab color **68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC00**. The color can be described as dark washed green. A complement of this color would be **43.2431, 84.9284, -56.3447**, and the grayscale version is **45.3619, -2.4204, 2.4646**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **86.7944, -62.4171, 46.7993**, and **48.4177, -41.5181, 29.1079** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **68.6229, -58.8325, 41.2297**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **68.7814, -58.0730, 40.7064**.

# Distribution



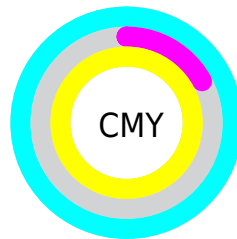
- Red (0%)
- Green (83%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (83%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (17%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (17%)
- Yellow (100%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295 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 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



68.6215, -58.8316,  
41.2295

68.6215, -58.8316,  
41.2295

193.6951,  
-96.5795, 79.0596

57.5393, -53.7784,  
36.2277

92.6550, -68.2198,  
50.6140

47.1264, -48.4096,  
30.9917

105.5431,  
-72.6318, 55.0426

37.4306, -42.6442,  
25.7554

118.9788,  
-76.8940, 59.3237

28.5096, -36.3672,  
19.9567

132.9407,  
-81.0277, 63.4751

20.4376, -29.4634,  
14.3063

147.4097,  
-85.0501, 67.5120

13.3155, -23.3021,  
9.3209

162.3685,

6.8577, -12.0009,

-88.9754, 71.4478

4.8004

177.8017,  
-92.8152, 75.2937

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.6215, -58.8316,  
41.2295

■ 68.6215, -58.8316,  
41.2295

■ 68.6229, -58.8325,  
41.2297

■ 68.7814, -58.0730,  
40.7064

■ 69.1127, -56.4927,  
39.6189

■ 69.6701, -53.8551,  
37.8192

■ 70.4793, -50.0715,  
35.2493

■ 71.5573, -45.1096,

31.8889

■ 72.9141, -38.9845,  
27.7492

■ 74.5540, -31.7508,  
22.8680

■ 76.4760, -23.4926,  
17.3027

■ 78.6747, -14.3141,  
11.1238

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



68.6229, -27.6450, 46.0214



68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295



68.6229, -72.8660, 21.9026

# Triad

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



68.6229, -58.8325, 41.2297



68.6229, -24.7804, -150.7509



68.6229, 111.2668, 24.0533

# Complementary

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



68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295



43.2431, 84.9284, -56.3447

# 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.



68.6229, 112.6702, -21.3494



68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295



68.6229, 24.1394, -148.4666

# Square

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



68.6229, -58.8325, 41.2297



68.6229, -57.2412, -96.0834



68.6229, 77.4399, -91.0864



68.6229, 74.0163, 41.8692

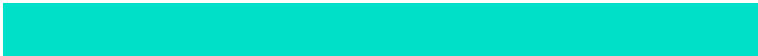


# Rectangle

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



68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295



68.6229, -74.0812, -6.3126



68.6229, 77.4399, -91.0864



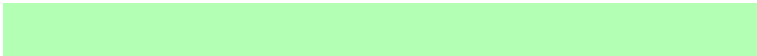
68.6229, 116.2383, 12.4616

# Sweetspot

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



68.6229, -58.8325, 41.2297



91.8116, -39.4327, 28.3869



78.1578, -20.9926, 47.7930



42.0603, -20.0672, 14.3633

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



68.6229, -58.8325, 41.2297



84.5711, -72.5083, 50.8181



69.3754, -54.1343, 30.1473



37.2786, -6.5101, 5.0863



53.9175, -46.2223, 32.3884



13.2430, -11.3435, 7.9347



# Inverse Universe

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



43.2431, 84.9284, -56.3447



53.2924, 104.6638, -69.4297



38.7792, 69.0940, 4.2566



35.5410, 2.8447, -1.2769



33.9769, 66.7307, -44.2790

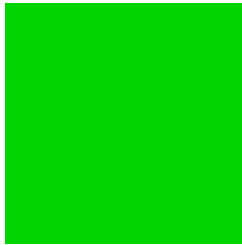


8.3465, 16.3956, -10.9012



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

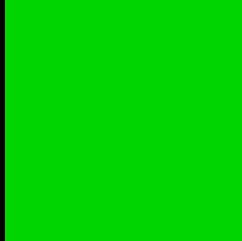
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

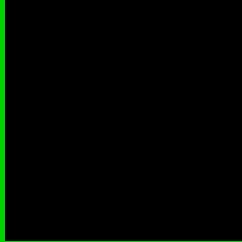
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

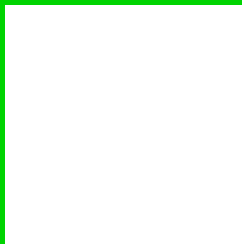
Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# HunterLab 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295.

-58.8316, 41.2295.

# 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

68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295

### Protanopia

68.0392, -9.8532, 41.7529

### Deuteranopia

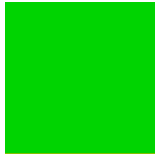
67.9678, 5.1214, 39.7164



## Tritanopia

68.4547, -25.6722, -12.7909

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295



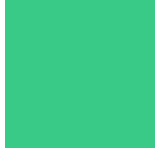
## Protanomaly

65.4872, -37.5304, 39.6959



## Deuteranomaly

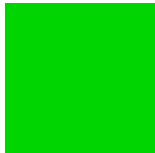
64.5400, -30.8535, 38.1007



## Tritanomaly

66.9989, -44.6431, 19.8903

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295



## Achromatopsia

45.2856, -2.4163, 2.4605



## Achromatomaly

51.3796, -31.5028, 22.3505

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295 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, 212, 1)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 212, 1)  
}
```

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, 212, 1) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 212, 1) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295 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, 212, 1) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 212, 1) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 212, 1)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 212, 1); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212, 1); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 212, 1) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 68.6215, -58.8316, 41.2295 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 212, 1) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 212,  
1) }
```

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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