

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(80.2874, -68.2662,  
47.0148)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(80.2874, -68.2662,  
47.0148) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(80.1466,  
-68.1307, 46.8984)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00F325
RGB	0, 243, 37
RGB Percent	0%, 95%, 15%
CMY	1.0000, 0.0470, 0.8549
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.85, 0.05
HSL	129°, 100%, 48%
HSV	129°, 100%, 95%
XYZ	32.3845, 64.2348, 12.4420
YIQ	146.8590, -78.7020, -115.5820

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

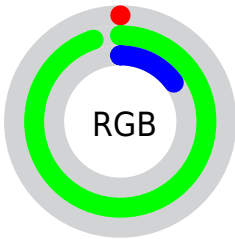
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 211, 243
Decimal	62245
CIELab	84.09, -82.19, 75.51
CIELCh	84, 111.612, 137.425
Yxy	64.2374, 0.2969, 0.5890
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278252325 (0xFF00F325)
YUV	146.8590, -54.1605, -128.7953
Hunter-Lab	80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984

# Details

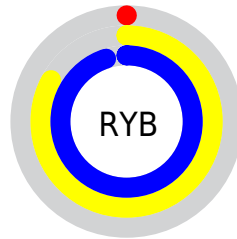
The HunterLab color **80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **33FF33**. The color can be described as dark saturated green. A complement of this color would be **48.4886, 92.2273, -39.9025**, and the grayscale version is **54.1949, -2.8917, 2.9445**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **87.2996, -59.9241, 44.0297**, and **58.9049, -50.5110, 35.4127** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.1482, -68.1319, 46.8988**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **80.3761, -66.9503, 45.4405**.

# Distribution



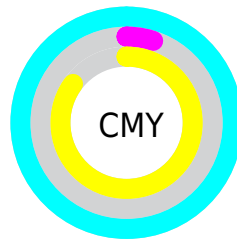
- Red (0%)
- Green (95%)
- Blue (15%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (83%)
- Blue (95%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (85%)
- Black (5%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (85%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984 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 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



80.1466, -68.1307,  
46.8984

80.1466, -68.1307,  
46.8984

209.7729,  
-107.9222, 85.1125

68.4420, -62.8827,  
41.9145

105.3341,  
-77.9525, 56.2979

57.3686, -57.3456,  
36.7117

118.7613,  
-82.5922, 60.7553

46.9667, -51.4548,  
31.2761

132.7151,  
-87.0853, 65.0761

37.2828, -45.1208,  
26.0418

147.1761,  
-91.4510, 69.2759

28.3746, -38.2204,  
19.8622

162.1273,  
-95.7054, 73.3685

20.3168, -30.9125,  
14.2217

177.5531,

13.2108, -23.1189,

-99.8615, 77.3655

9.2476

193.4393,  
-103.9307, 81.2772

■ 6.7283, -11.7746,  
4.7098

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.1466, -68.1307,  
46.8984

■ 80.1466, -68.1307,  
46.8984

■ 80.1482, -68.1319,  
46.8988

■ 80.3761, -66.9503,  
45.4405

■ 80.8084, -64.8042,  
43.3417

■ 81.4946, -61.4960,  
40.5864

■ 82.4610, -56.9456,  
37.1734

■ 83.7252, -51.1295,  
33.1234

■ 85.2973, -44.0715,  
28.4763

■ 87.1816, -35.8341,  
23.2871

■ 89.3768, -26.5092,  
17.6213

■ 91.8772, -16.2077,  
11.5495

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



80.1483, -33.4996, 53.1989



80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984



80.1483, -83.4660, 23.2866

# Triad

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



80.1483, -68.1318, 46.8987



80.1483, -25.9878, -168.4931



80.1483, 123.3126, 28.9798

# Complementary

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



80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984



48.4886, 92.2273, -39.9025

# 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.



80.1483, 126.9226, -20.7167



80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984



80.1483, 29.8350, -162.6922

# Square

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



80.1483, -68.1318, 46.8987



80.1483, -63.9137, -110.3684



80.1483, 89.1821, -97.6152



80.1483, 80.3468, 48.6713



# Rectangle

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



80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984



80.1483, -84.3810, -9.7261



80.1483, 89.1821, -97.6152



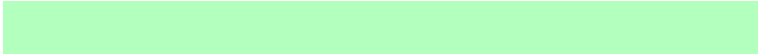
80.1483, 129.5140, 16.2826

# Sweetspot

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



80.1483, -68.1318, 46.8987



92.0698, -37.9230, 24.6422



87.9233, -36.8064, 53.5335



42.1884, -19.3124, 12.5021

0.0000, NaN, NaN



46.2646, -2.4686, 2.5136



# Same Dimension

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



80.1483, -68.1318, 46.8987



84.6554, -71.9788, 49.5697



81.5909, -59.1697, 25.7490



43.0269, -7.3226, 5.2518



59.3857, -50.4090, 34.5917



17.6399, -14.7300, 9.7496



# Inverse Universe

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



48.4886, 92.2273, -39.9025



51.2116, 97.3987, -42.0799



44.3985, 77.5125, 17.2234



40.8930, 3.0744, -0.7594



35.9438, 68.4034, -29.8625

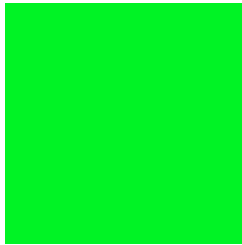


10.7098, 20.4684, -9.5715



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984 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 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

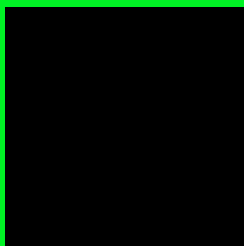
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984.



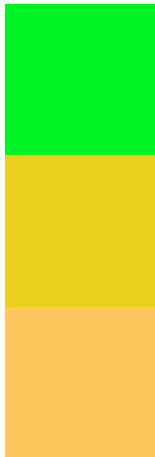
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984.

-68.1307, 46.8984.

# 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

80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984

### Protanopia

79.1728, -10.7516, 47.8212

### Deuteranopia

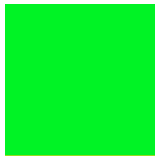
79.0293, 5.0205, 40.8407



## Tritanopia

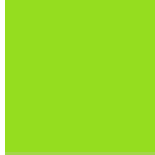
79.8067, -30.3065, -14.9391

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984



## Protanomaly

76.2898, -43.4306, 45.2417



## Deuteranomaly

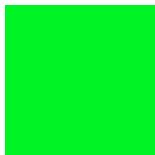
75.0037, -35.7055, 40.6091



## Tritanomaly

78.5288, -50.7486, 19.1605

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984



## Achromatopsia

54.0158, -2.8821, 2.9348



## Achromatomaly

60.7430, -35.7798, 23.2260

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984 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, 243, 37)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 243, 37)  
}
```

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, 243, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 243, 37) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984 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, 243, 37) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 243, 37) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 243, 37) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 243, 37); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 243, 37);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 243, 37)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 80.1466, -68.1307, 46.8984 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 243, 37) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 243,  
37) }
```

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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