

Converting Colors

HunterLab(18.8251, -22.6847,
13.1776)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(18.8251, -22.6847,
13.1776) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(20.0357,
-17.1806, 12.0452)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	004300
RGB	0, 67, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 26%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.7373, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.74
HSL	120°, 100%, 13%
HSV	120°, 100%, 26%
XYZ	2.0071, 4.0143, 0.6690
YIQ	39.3290, -18.4250, -35.0410

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

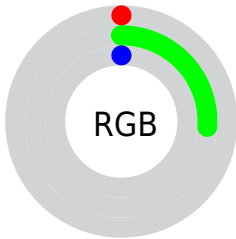
Format	Color
RYB	0, 67, 67
Decimal	17152
CIELab	23.72, -33.00, 31.32
CIELCh	24, 45.499, 136.491
Yxy	4.0145, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278207232 (0xFF004300)
YUV	39.3290, -19.3892, -34.4915
Hunter-Lab	20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452

Details

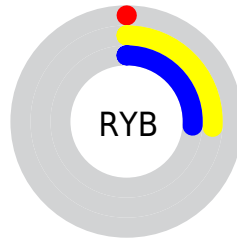
The HunterLab color $[20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 003300 . A complement of this color would be $[12.6436, 24.8574, -16.6755]$, and the grayscale version is $[14.4151, -0.7692, 0.7832]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[36.9242, -23.1276, 17.8576]$, and $[7.3235, -6.2799, 4.4027]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[20.0361, -17.1809, 12.0453]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[20.1801, -16.4940, 11.5808]$.

Distribution



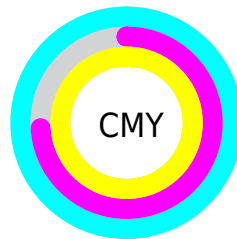
- Red (0%)
- Green (26%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (26%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (74%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (74%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452 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 20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 20.0357, -17.1806,
12.0452

■ 20.0357, -17.1806,
12.0452

■ 118.2550,
-39.7827, 34.2308

■ 12.9679, -13.9115,
9.0775

■ 36.9389, -23.1170,
17.8252

■ 6.4167, -11.2292,
4.4917

■ 46.5952, -25.7754,
20.4566

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 56.9715, -28.3010,
22.9517

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 68.0207, -30.7256,
25.3418

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.7042, -33.0717,
27.6497

0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 91.9892, -35.3556,


29.8924


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 104.8476,
-37.5894, 32.0828


 20.0357, -17.1806,
12.0452


 20.0357, -17.1806,
12.0452


 20.0361, -17.1809,
12.0453

 20.1801, -16.4940,
11.5808

 20.3303, -15.7840,
11.1006

 20.5307, -14.8456,
10.4661

 20.7918, -13.6392,
9.6504

 21.1158, -12.1657,
8.6542

■ 21.5039, -10.4336,
7.4833

■ 21.9565, -8.4572,
6.1474

■ 22.4730, -6.2554,
4.6595

■ 23.0521, -3.8499,
3.0341

Harmonies

Analogous

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



20.0361, -8.1975, 14.0253



20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452



20.0361, -21.1991, 6.2268

Triad

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



20.0361, -17.1809, 12.0453



20.0361, -7.0163, -43.6584



20.0361, 32.1014, 7.1154

Complementary

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



20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452



12.6436, 24.8574, -16.6755

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.



20.0361, 32.6777, -5.9150



20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452



20.0361, 7.2179, -42.7229

Square

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



20.0361, -17.1809, 12.0453



20.0361, -16.5232, -28.0645



20.0361, 22.6177, -26.0158



20.0361, 21.2108, 12.3916

Rectangle

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



20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452



20.0361, -21.5136, -2.0481



20.0361, 22.6177, -26.0158



20.0361, 33.5941, 3.7916

Sweetspot

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



20.0361, -17.1809, 12.0453



28.4320, -11.3126, 8.2061



22.8206, -6.1294, 13.9546



14.4195, -5.9831, 4.3289



63.7533, -3.4017, 3.4638



15.6573, -0.8354, 0.8507

Same Dimension

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



20.0361, -17.1809, 12.0453



26.0152, -22.3080, 15.6398



20.3152, -15.4410, 7.9404



12.0934, -1.8145, 1.4522



29.2077, -25.0456, 17.5591



73.1619, -62.7363, 43.9836

Inverse Universe

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



12.6436, 24.8574, -16.6755



16.4166, 32.2754, -21.6519



11.4279, 20.5560, -0.2555



11.6477, 0.5925, -0.1927



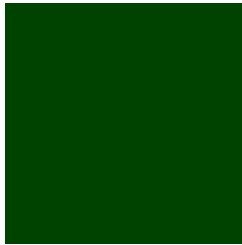
18.4312, 36.2362, -24.3089



46.1678, 90.7673, -60.8908

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

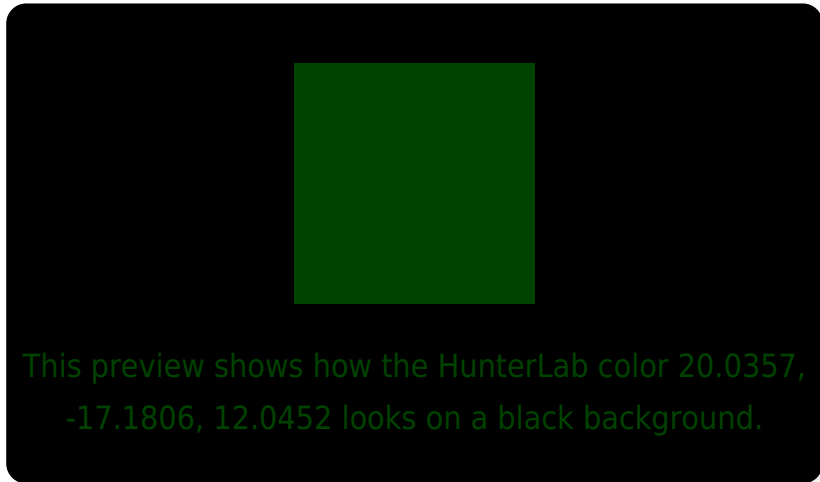
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

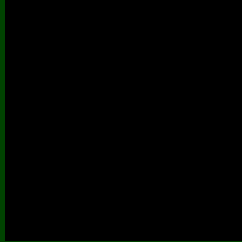
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 20.0357,

-17.1806, 12.0452.

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

20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452

Protanopia

20.1248, -2.9053, 12.3499

Deuteranopia

20.1260, 0.9469, 11.0867



Tritanopia

20.2420, -7.0758, -3.2047

Trichromacy



Original Color

20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452

Protanomaly

19.5164, -10.5274, 11.8416

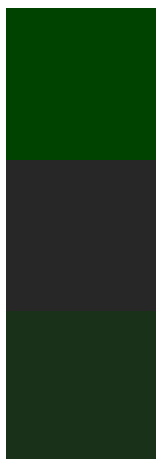
Deuteranomaly

19.3150, -8.4289, 10.8728

Tritanomaly

19.9244, -12.3012, 5.2609

Monochromacy



Original Color

20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

15.7273, -8.5157, 6.0749

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452 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, 67, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(0, 67, 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(0, 67, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 67, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452 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, 67, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 67, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 67, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 67, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 67, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 67, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 20.0357, -17.1806, 12.0452 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 67, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 67,  
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](#).

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