

Converting Colors

HunterLab(23.9741, -16.8613,
12.4266)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(23.9741, -16.8613,
12.4266) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(24.0247,
-16.8876, 12.5078)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	1D4E17
RGB	29, 78, 23
RGB Percent	11%, 31%, 9%
CMY	0.8863, 0.6941, 0.9098
CMYK	0.63, 0.00, 0.71, 0.69
HSL	113°, 54%, 20%
HSV	113°, 71%, 31%
XYZ	3.3857, 5.7719, 1.7462
YIQ	57.0790, -11.5490, -27.4930

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

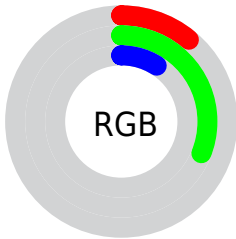
Format	Color
RYB	23, 78, 72
Decimal	1920535
CIELab	28.83, -28.71, 26.86
CIElCh	29, 39.316, 136.916
Yxy	5.7721, 0.3105, 0.5293
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280110615 (0xFF1D4E17)
YUV	57.0790, -16.8009, -24.6253
Hunter-Lab	24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078

Details

The HunterLab color $[24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336633 . A complement of this color would be $[15.9397, 20.8670, -16.6240]$, and the grayscale version is $[20.3134, -1.0839, 1.1037]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[41.8692, -22.0358, 17.4410]$, and $[10.6961, -9.1719, 6.4303]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[23.7807, -18.0159, 13.1926]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[24.3333, -15.4778, 11.5978]$.

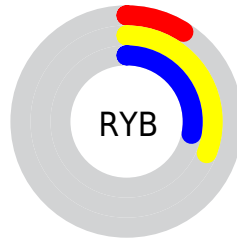
Distribution



Red (11%)

Green (31%)

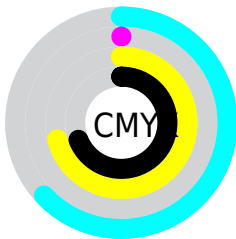
Blue (9%)



Red (9%)

Yellow (31%)

Blue (28%)

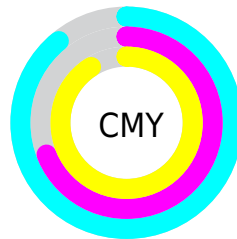


Cyan (63%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (71%)

Black (69%)



Cyan (89%)

Magenta (69%)

Yellow (91%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078 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 24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 24.0247, -16.8876,
12.5078

■ 24.0247, -16.8876,
12.5078

125.3121,
-36.6750, 31.7438

■ 16.4530, -14.0275,
10.1037

■ 41.7809, -21.9149,
17.4187

■ 9.9033, -13.2185,
6.9323

■ 51.8116, -24.2161,
19.6612

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.5371, -26.4249,
21.8094

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 73.9149, -28.5633,
23.8859

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.9096, -30.6472,
25.9068

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 98.4910, -32.6883,

■ 111.6328,
-34.6952, 29.8275

■ 24.0247, -16.8876,
12.5078

■ 24.0247, -16.8876,
12.5078

■ 23.7807, -18.0159,
13.1926

■ 24.3333, -15.4778,
11.5978

■ 23.5959, -18.8726,
13.6752

■ 24.7069, -13.7877,
10.4593

■ 23.4604, -19.5159,
14.1146

■ 25.1470, -11.8270,
9.0958

■ 25.6538, -9.6103,
7.5159

■ 26.2267, -7.1564,
5.7318

■ 26.8643, -4.4867,
3.7588

■ 27.5648, -1.6240,
1.6137

■ 28.3262, 1.4087,
-0.6859

■ 29.1460, 4.5889,
-3.1225

Harmonies

Analogous

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



24.0252, -8.1024, 14.7313



24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078



24.0252, -21.0319, 6.0724

Triad

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



24.0252, -16.8880, 12.5079



24.0252, -6.6601, -35.0539



24.0252, 27.4547, 7.2254

Complementary

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



24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078



15.9397, 20.8670, -16.6240

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.



24.0252, 28.0711, -4.6908



24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078



24.0252, 6.3932, -34.1432

Square

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



24.0252, -16.8880, 12.5079



24.0252, -16.0256, -23.1950



24.0252, 19.7221, -21.1267



24.0252, 18.1830, 12.9671

Rectangle

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



24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078



24.0252, -21.3294, -1.7203



24.0252, 19.7221, -21.1267



24.0252, 28.7406, 3.9867

Sweetspot

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



24.0252, -16.8880, 12.5079



34.5337, -9.8784, 7.8827



25.0258, -3.9427, 13.4311



17.1848, -5.1558, 4.0991



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Same Dimension

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



24.0252, -16.8880, 12.5079



31.2117, -24.6832, 17.9204



24.1116, -16.0319, 8.6967



13.6923, -2.0103, 1.7088



30.9431, -25.9356, 18.6129



75.1817, -63.7604, 45.2103

Inverse Universe

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



15.9397, 20.8670, -16.6240



19.0076, 32.8631, -26.9227



15.8972, 19.1698, -4.2656



13.1109, 0.6273, -0.2985



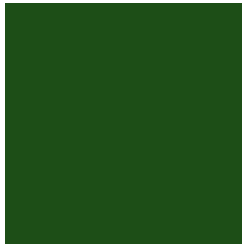
17.8244, 35.9067, -30.2014



43.1146, 87.0208, -74.3533

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078 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

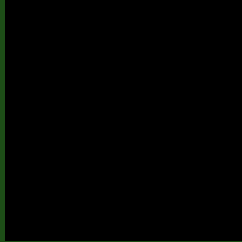
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 24.0247,

-16.8876, 12.5078.

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

24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078

Protanopia

23.9191, -3.2477, 13.0415

Deuteranopia

23.9776, 0.8899, 12.0739



Tritanopia

24.1285, -7.0947, -3.4330

Trichromacy



Original Color

24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078

Protanomaly

23.7038, -9.4293, 12.6665

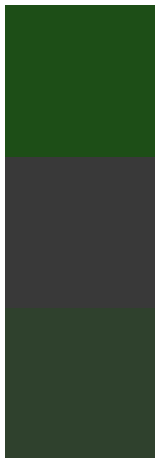
Deuteranomaly

23.5476, -7.1650, 11.9238

Tritanomaly

23.9609, -11.6231, 4.3226

Monochromacy



Original Color

24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078

Achromatopsia

20.2275, -1.0793, 1.0990

Achromatomaly

21.3878, -7.9157, 6.1583

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078 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(29, 78, 23)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(29, 78, 23)  
}
```

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(29, 78, 23) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(29, 78, 23) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078 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(29, 78, 23) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(29, 78, 23) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(29, 78, 23)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(29, 78, 23); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 78, 23);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(29, 78, 23)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 24.0247, -16.8876, 12.5078 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(29, 78, 23) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(29, 78,  
23) }
```

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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