

Converting Colors

HunterLab(24.2809, -31.4908,
13.1265)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(24.2809, -31.4908,
13.1265) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(26.4951,
-22.1743, 14.7513)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005811
RGB	0, 88, 17
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 7%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6549, 0.9333
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.81, 0.65
HSL	132°, 100%, 17%
HSV	132°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	3.5909, 7.0199, 1.6960
YIQ	53.5940, -29.6570, -40.7370

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

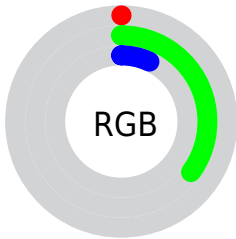
Format	Color
RYB	0, 74, 88
Decimal	22545
CIELab	31.85, -38.49, 32.56
CIELCh	32, 50.408, 139.772
Yxy	7.0202, 0.2918, 0.5704
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212625 (0xFF005811)
YUV	53.5940, -18.0408, -47.0019
Hunter-Lab	26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513

Details

The HunterLab color **26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **15.9051, 30.0981, -11.8941**, and the grayscale version is **19.1359, -1.0210, 1.0397**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **44.7271, -28.6519, 20.4297**, and **12.8683, -11.0346, 7.7362** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **26.4956, -22.1746, 14.7514**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **26.6512, -21.4167, 14.1126**.

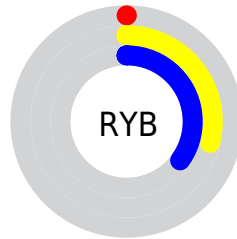
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (35%)

Blue (7%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (29%)

Blue (35%)

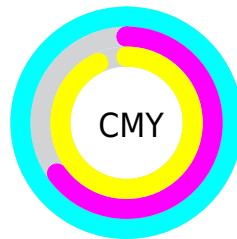


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (81%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (65%)

Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513 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 26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 26.4951, -22.1743,
14.7513

■ 26.4951, -22.1743,
14.7513

129.5497,
-46.9207, 36.9257

■ 18.6406, -18.5112,
11.9094

■ 44.7368, -28.5824,
20.4587

■ 11.7657, -15.9220,
8.2360

■ 54.9825, -31.4914,
23.0617

■ 4.5290, -7.9258,
3.1703

■ 65.9093, -34.2665,
25.5484

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 77.4771, -36.9368,
27.9437

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 89.6521, -39.5233,
30.2665


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 102.4055,


-42.0418, 32.5308


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 115.7120,
-44.5044, 34.7476


 26.4951, -22.1743,
14.7513


 26.4951, -22.1743,
14.7513


 26.4956, -22.1746,
14.7514

 26.6512, -21.4167,
14.1126

 26.8412, -20.4915,
13.2863

 27.1045, -19.2404,
12.2975

 27.4466, -17.6517,
11.1524

 27.8706, -15.7270,
9.8603

■ 28.3783, -13.4771,
8.4339

■ 28.9701, -10.9206,
6.8880

■ 29.6454, -8.0813,
5.2389

■ 30.4027, -4.9869,
3.5032

Harmonies

Analogous

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



26.4956, -11.6677, 17.3764



26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513



26.4956, -26.6738, 6.4271

Triad

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



26.4956, -22.1746, 14.7514



26.4956, -7.0170, -51.6802



26.4956, 37.2790, 10.0068

Complementary

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



26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513



15.9051, 30.0981, -11.8941

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.



26.4956, 39.4445, -4.7505



26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513



26.4956, 10.6807, -48.2751

Square

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



26.4956, -22.1746, 14.7514



26.4956, -19.5174, -35.3957



26.4956, 28.7343, -27.8459



26.4956, 23.4061, 15.9492

Rectangle

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



26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513



26.4956, -26.7001, -4.4499



26.4956, 28.7343, -27.8459



26.4956, 39.5146, 6.2307

Sweetspot

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



26.4956, -22.1746, 14.7514



38.2255, -14.7937, 9.3178



28.9005, -12.5756, 17.5882



19.1306, -7.9181, 4.9721



70.1359, -3.7423, 3.8106



20.7927, -1.1094, 1.1297

Same Dimension

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



26.4956, -22.1746, 14.7514



35.0187, -29.4313, 19.7634



27.0322, -18.8527, 6.9098



15.2877, -2.2989, 1.6453



32.5411, -27.3225, 18.3079



77.0583, -65.1881, 44.4062

Inverse Universe

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



15.9051, 30.0981, -11.8941



21.0019, 39.6940, -15.3249



14.6901, 25.7237, 5.1018



14.6427, 0.7574, -0.0295



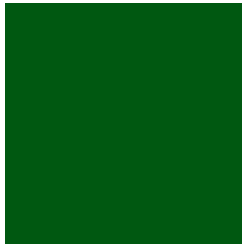
19.5205, 36.9050, -14.3290



46.1305, 86.9902, -32.1310

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

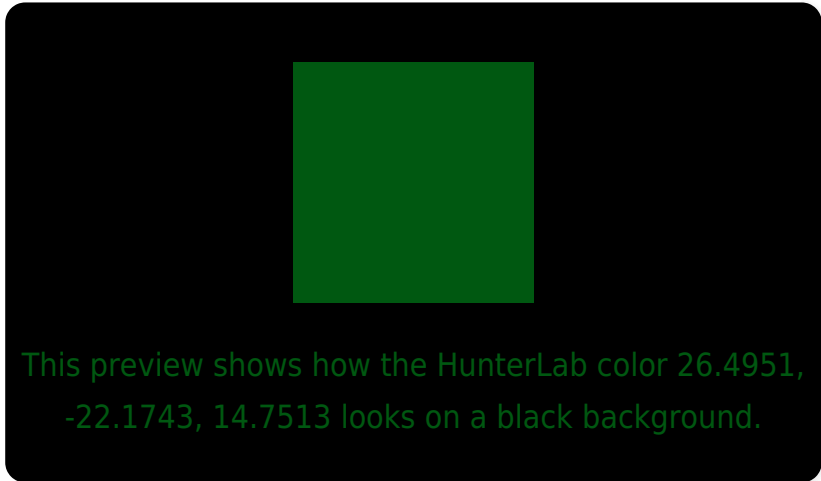
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

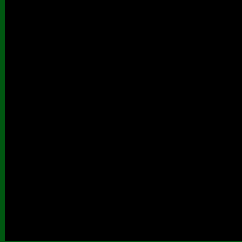
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.4951,

-22.1743, 14.7513.

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

26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513

Protanopia

26.4484, -3.4848, 15.3050

Deuteranopia

26.3749, 1.5217, 14.2113



Tritanopia

26.7379, -9.5170, -4.6484

Trichromacy



Original Color

26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513

Protanomaly

25.6048, -13.6033, 14.4929

Deuteranomaly

25.1522, -10.9299, 13.5180

Tritanomaly

26.2559, -15.7339, 5.2840

Monochromacy



Original Color

26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513

Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

Achromatomaly

20.9681, -11.0860, 6.7945

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513 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, 88, 17)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 88, 17)  
}
```

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, 88, 17) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 88, 17) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513 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, 88, 17) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 88, 17) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 88, 17)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 88, 17); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 88, 17); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 88, 17) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.4951, -22.1743, 14.7513 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 88, 17) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 88,  
17) }
```

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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