

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(24.2909, -32.5125,  
17.0036)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(24.2909, -32.5125,  
17.0036) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(26.4186,  
-22.6540, 15.8824)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	005800
RGB	0, 88, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6549, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.65
HSL	120°, 100%, 17%
HSV	120°, 100%, 35%
XYZ	3.4897, 6.9794, 1.1632
YIQ	51.6560, -24.2000, -46.0240

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 88, 88
Decimal	22528
CIELab	31.76, -39.68, 38.30
CIELCh	32, 55.145, 136.017
Yxy	6.9797, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212608 (0xFF005800)
YUV	51.6560, -25.4664, -45.3023
Hunter-Lab	26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824

# Details

The HunterLab color  $[26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $006600$ . A complement of this color would be  $[16.6713, 32.7760, -21.9861]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[18.5045, -0.9874, 1.0054]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[44.6269, -29.3392, 22.5104]$ , and  $[12.8683, -11.0346, 7.7362]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[26.4192, -22.6543, 15.8825]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[26.5627, -21.9688, 15.4189]$ .

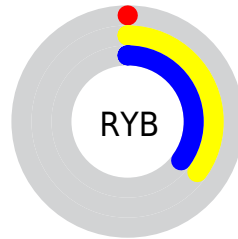
# Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (35%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (35%)

Blue (35%)

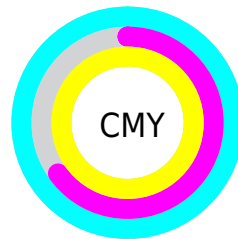


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (65%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (65%)


Yellow (100%)


# Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824 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 26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.





 26.4186, -22.6540,  
15.8824


 26.4186, -22.6540,  
15.8824


 129.4199,  
-48.0541, 41.2913


 18.5726, -18.8757,  
13.0008

 44.6457, -29.2516,  
22.4974

 11.7073, -16.3887,  
8.1951


 54.8849, -32.2416,  
25.5027

 4.4150, -7.7262,  
3.0905


 65.8056, -35.0912,  
28.3624

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 77.3677, -37.8306,  
31.1057

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 89.5372, -40.4820,  
33.7549

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 102.2854,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-43.0617, 36.3271

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 115.5870,  
-45.5824, 38.8356

■ 26.4186, -22.6540,  
15.8824

■ 26.4186, -22.6540,  
15.8824

■ 26.4192, -22.6543,  
15.8825

■ 26.5627, -21.9688,  
15.4189

■ 26.7336, -21.1585,  
14.8709

■ 26.9834, -19.9852,  
14.0775

■ 27.3187, -18.4295,  
13.0256

■ 27.7436, -16.4893,  
11.7138

■ 28.2603, -14.1748,  
10.1492

■ 28.8694, -11.5057,  
8.3451

■ 29.5704, -8.5096,  
6.3203

■ 30.3613, -5.2184,  
4.0966

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



26.4192, -10.6332, 18.2180



26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824



26.4192, -28.0654, 8.4501

# Triad

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



26.4192, -22.6543, 15.8825



26.4192, -9.5635, -58.0976



26.4192, 42.8894, 9.2530

# Complementary

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



26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824



16.6713, 32.7760, -21.9861

# 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.



26.4192, 43.4137, -8.2535



26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824



26.4192, 9.2802, -57.2440

# Square

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



26.4192, -22.6543, 15.8825



26.4192, -22.0603, -37.0052



26.4192, 29.8231, -35.1381



26.4192, 28.5443, 16.1209



# Rectangle

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



26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824



26.4192, -28.5371, -2.4116



26.4192, 29.8231, -35.1381



26.4192, 44.8001, 4.7835

# Sweetspot

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



26.4192, -22.6543, 15.8825



38.0896, -15.5849, 11.2855



30.0907, -8.0821, 18.4003



19.0587, -8.3387, 6.0144



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.



26.4192, -22.6543, 15.8825



34.9350, -29.9566, 21.0021



26.7611, -20.5217, 10.8513



15.2693, -2.4014, 1.9086



32.4596, -27.8340, 19.5139



76.9337, -65.9705, 46.2510



# Inverse Universe

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



16.6713, 32.7760, -21.9861



22.0451, 43.3409, -29.0729



15.0221, 26.9364, 0.3230



14.6636, 0.8698, -0.3268



20.4830, 40.2699, -27.0129

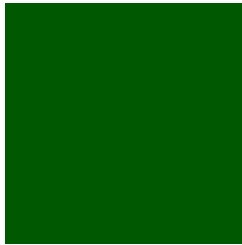


48.5475, 95.4450, -64.0236



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824 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 26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 26.4186,

-22.6540, 15.8824.

# 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

26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824

### Protanopia

26.3883, -3.8186, 16.1935

### Deuteranopia

26.3309, 1.2856, 14.8602



## Tritanopia

26.7067, -9.6976, -4.2098

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824

## Protanomaly

25.5374, -14.0056, 15.4908

## Deuteranomaly

25.0898, -11.2964, 14.4405

## Tritanomaly

26.1158, -16.5802, 7.3082

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824

## Achromatopsia

18.5310, -0.9888, 1.0068

## Achromatomaly

20.5274, -11.6444, 8.2892

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824 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, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 88, 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, 88, 0) colored shadow looks like.

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

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824 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, 0) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 88, 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, 88, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

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

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 26.4186, -22.6540, 15.8824 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, 0) }
```

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

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