

Converting Colors

HunterLab(25.6293, -39.6298,
15.2579)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(25.6293, -39.6298,
15.2579) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(28.9236,
-24.8020, 17.3884)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006000
RGB	0, 96, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6235, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.62
HSL	120°, 100%, 19%
HSV	120°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	4.1829, 8.3657, 1.3943
YIQ	56.3520, -26.4000, -50.2080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

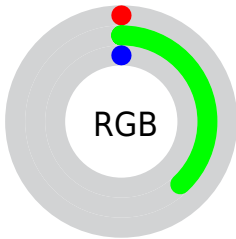
Format	Color
RYB	0, 96, 96
Decimal	24576
CIELab	34.73, -42.15, 40.68
CIELCh	35, 58.578, 136.017
Yxy	8.3661, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214656 (0xFF006000)
YUV	56.3520, -27.7815, -49.4207
Hunter-Lab	28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884

Details

The HunterLab color $[28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[18.2521, 35.8839, -24.0709]$, and the grayscale version is $[20.1051, -1.0728, 1.0923]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.7051, -31.8281, 24.3463]$, and $[14.5393, -12.4674, 8.7408]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[28.9242, -24.8024, 17.3885]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[29.0673, -24.1190, 16.9263]$.

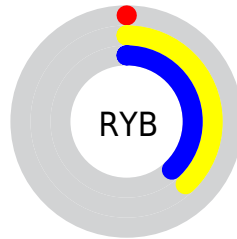
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (38%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (38%)

Blue (38%)

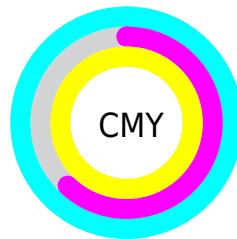


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884 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 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.9236, -24.8020,
17.3884

■ 28.9236, -24.8020,
17.3884

■ 133.6323,
-51.1894, 43.7952

■ 20.8089, -20.9216,
14.1747

■ 47.6162, -31.6295,
24.2327

■ 13.6377, -17.0414,
9.5464

■ 58.0627, -34.7354,
27.3550

■ 7.2393, -12.6688,
5.0675

■ 69.1780, -37.6990,
30.3303

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.9239, -40.5498,
33.1868

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.2684, -43.3096,
35.9462


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 106.1836,


-45.9947, 38.6256


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 119.6453,
-48.6180, 41.2384


 28.9236, -24.8020,
17.3884


 28.9236, -24.8020,
17.3884


 28.9242, -24.8024,
17.3885

 29.0673, -24.1190,
16.9263

 29.2477, -23.2631,
16.3475

 29.5163, -21.9999,
15.4933

 29.8804, -20.3091,
14.3500

 30.3445, -18.1873,
12.9154

■ 30.9114, -15.6450,
11.1968

■ 31.5819, -12.7045,
9.2093

■ 32.3553, -9.3963,
6.9736

■ 33.2295, -5.7567,
4.5144

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.9242, -11.6414, 19.7336



28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884



28.9242, -30.7266, 9.2514

Triad

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



28.9242, -24.8024, 17.3885



28.9242, -10.4704, -63.6066



28.9242, 46.9564, 10.1304

Complementary

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



28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884



18.2521, 35.8839, -24.0709

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.



28.9242, 47.5303, -9.0363



28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884



28.9242, 10.1600, -62.6721

Square

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



28.9242, -24.8024, 17.3885



28.9242, -24.1521, -40.5140



28.9242, 32.6510, -38.4702



28.9242, 31.2510, 17.6495

Rectangle

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



28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884



28.9242, -31.2431, -2.6402



28.9242, 32.6510, -38.4702



28.9242, 49.0482, 5.2370

Sweetspot

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



28.9242, -24.8024, 17.3885



41.7122, -17.1906, 12.4427



32.9439, -8.8485, 20.1449



20.6511, -9.1489, 6.5942



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

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



28.9242, -24.8024, 17.3885



38.2813, -32.8261, 23.0138



29.2908, -22.5158, 11.9942



16.9014, -2.7042, 2.1439



34.1065, -29.2462, 20.5040



78.8313, -67.5977, 47.3918

Inverse Universe

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



18.2521, 35.8839, -24.0709



24.1567, 47.4924, -31.8578



16.4326, 29.4400, 0.5515



16.2129, 1.0138, -0.3968



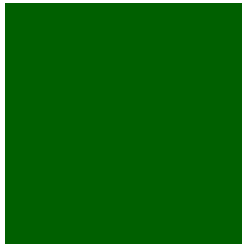
21.5223, 42.3131, -28.3835



49.7450, 97.7993, -65.6032

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

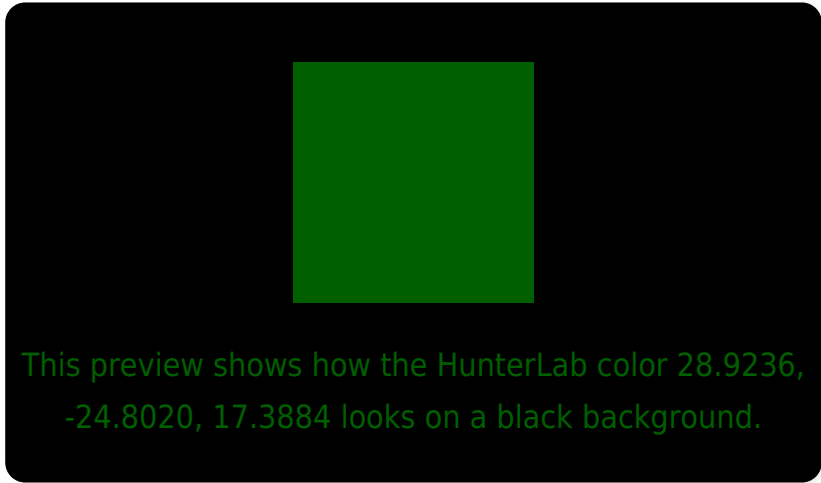
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884.

-24.8020, 17.3884.

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

28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884

Protanopia

28.8269, -4.4338, 17.6854

Deuteranopia

28.9594, 1.4252, 16.4171



Tritanopia

29.0524, -10.5440, -4.8668

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884

Protanomaly

27.8320, -15.2800, 16.8824

Deuteranomaly

27.7206, -12.6578, 16.0453

Tritanomaly

28.6320, -18.4958, 8.1769

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884

Achromatopsia

19.8862, -1.0611, 1.0805

Achromatomaly

22.3806, -12.8526, 9.1442

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884 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, 96, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 96, 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, 96, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 96, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884 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, 96, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 96, 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, 96, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 96, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 96, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 96, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.9236, -24.8020, 17.3884 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 96, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 96,  
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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