

Converting Colors

HunterLab(25.6600, -22.0034,
15.4263)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(25.6600, -22.0034,
15.4263) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(25.7984,
-22.1221, 15.5096)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005600
RGB	0, 86, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6627, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.66
HSL	120°, 100%, 17%
HSV	120°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	3.3278, 6.6556, 1.1092
YIQ	50.4820, -23.6500, -44.9780

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 86, 86
Decimal	22016
CIELab	31.01, -39.06, 37.69
CIELCh	31, 54.279, 136.017
Yxy	6.6559, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212096 (0xFF005600)
YUV	50.4820, -24.8876, -44.2727
Hunter-Lab	25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096

Details

The HunterLab color $[25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[16.2800, 32.0067, -21.4708]$, and the grayscale version is $[18.1080, -0.9662, 0.9838]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[43.9791, -28.6523, 22.0574]$, and $[12.3190, -10.5636, 7.4060]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[25.7989, -22.1225, 15.5097]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[25.9426, -21.4365, 15.0458]$.

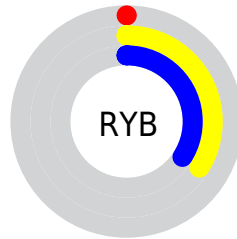
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (34%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (34%)

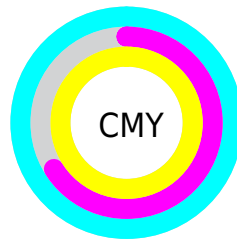


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (66%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (66%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096 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 25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 25.7984, -22.1221,
15.5096

■ 25.7984, -22.1221,
15.5096

■ 128.3638,
-47.2692, 40.6629

■ 18.0217, -18.3700,
12.6152

■ 43.9061, -28.6606,
22.0656

■ 11.2358, -16.4042,
7.8651

■ 54.0923, -31.6207,
25.0408

■ 3.3443, -5.8524,
2.3410

■ 64.9634, -34.4411,
27.8709

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.4785, -37.1521,
30.5852

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.6035, -39.7757,
33.2062

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 101.3092,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-42.3285, 35.7510

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 114.5701,
-44.8230, 38.2331

■ 25.7984, -22.1221,
15.5096

■ 25.7984, -22.1221,
15.5096

■ 25.7989, -22.1225,
15.5097

■ 25.9426, -21.4365,
15.0458

■ 26.1113, -20.6371,
14.5052

■ 26.3563, -19.4862,
13.7269

■ 26.6845, -17.9641,
12.6977

■ 27.0996, -16.0689,
11.4164

■ 27.6039, -13.8108,
9.8899

■ 28.1978, -11.2089,
8.1313

■ 28.8809, -8.2900,
6.1586

■ 29.6512, -5.0850,
3.9931

Harmonies

Analogous

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



25.7989, -10.3834, 17.8513



25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096



25.7989, -27.4065, 8.2519

Triad

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



25.7989, -22.1224, 15.5097



25.7989, -9.3392, -56.7338



25.7989, 41.8828, 9.0357

Complementary

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



25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096



16.2800, 32.0067, -21.4708

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.



25.7989, 42.3946, -8.0600



25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096



25.7989, 9.0622, -55.9005

Square

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



25.7989, -22.1224, 15.5097



25.7989, -21.5425, -36.1364



25.7989, 29.1230, -34.3136



25.7989, 27.8745, 15.7425

Rectangle

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



25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096



25.7989, -27.8673, -2.3548



25.7989, 29.1230, -34.3136



25.7989, 43.7486, 4.6711

Sweetspot

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



25.7989, -22.1224, 15.5097



37.1927, -15.1877, 10.9993



29.3843, -7.8924, 17.9682



18.2707, -7.9381, 5.7278



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



25.7989, -22.1224, 15.5097



34.1065, -29.2462, 20.5041



26.1348, -20.0279, 10.5683



15.2693, -2.4014, 1.9086



32.4596, -27.8340, 19.5140



76.9337, -65.9705, 46.2511

Inverse Universe

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



16.2800, 32.0067, -21.4708



21.5224, 42.3134, -28.3847



14.6729, 26.3163, 0.2665



14.6636, 0.8698, -0.3269



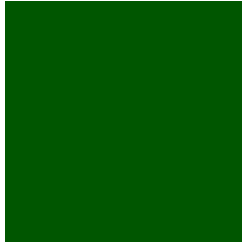
20.4831, 40.2703, -27.0142



48.5477, 95.4459, -64.0269

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

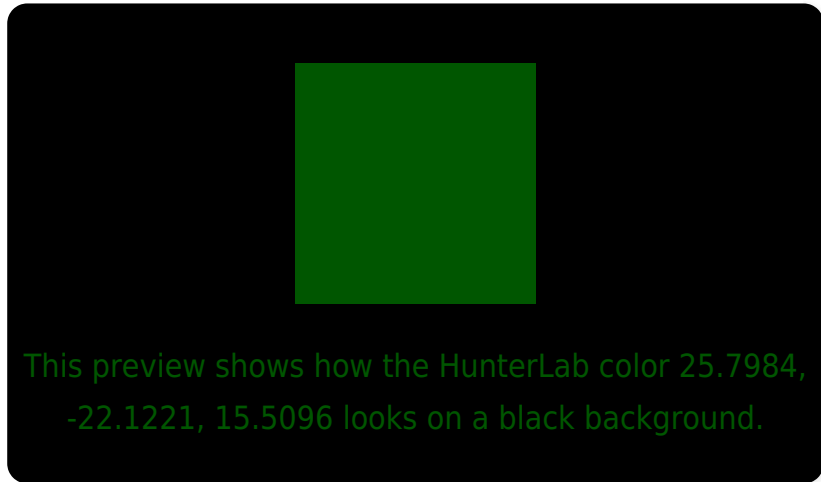
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 25.7984,

-22.1221, 15.5096.

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

25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096

Protanopia

25.9549, -4.0467, 15.9224

Deuteranopia

25.8895, 1.0350, 14.5602



Tritanopia

26.0466, -9.4252, -4.1560

Trichromacy



Original Color

25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096

Protanomaly

24.9112, -13.5527, 15.1129

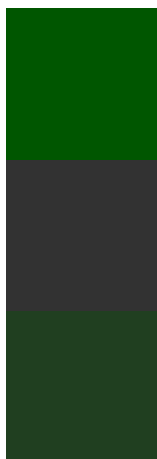
Deuteranomaly

24.7492, -11.1842, 14.2213

Tritanomaly

25.4805, -16.1476, 7.0080

Monochromacy



Original Color

25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096

Achromatopsia

17.8595, -0.9529, 0.9703

Achromatomaly

19.9158, -11.2457, 8.0070

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096 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, 86, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 86, 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, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 86, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096 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, 86, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 86, 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, 86, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 86, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 86, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 25.7984, -22.1221, 15.5096 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 86, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 86,  
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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