

Converting Colors

HunterLab(26.9773, -26.3514,
18.8841)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(26.9773, -26.3514,
18.8841) contains.

HunterLab(27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(27.6664,
-23.7239, 16.6326)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005C00
RGB	0, 92, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 36%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6392, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.64
HSL	120°, 100%, 18%
HSV	120°, 100%, 36%
XYZ	3.8272, 7.6543, 1.2757
YIQ	54.0040, -25.3000, -48.1160

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 92, 92
Decimal	23552
CIELab	33.25, -40.92, 39.49
CIELCh	33, 56.868, 136.017
Yxy	7.6546, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213632 (0xFF005C00)
YUV	54.0040, -26.6240, -47.3615
Hunter-Lab	27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326

Details

The HunterLab color $[27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[17.4588, 34.3241, -23.0252]$, and the grayscale version is $[19.3021, -1.0299, 1.0487]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[46.0179, -30.3281, 23.3285]$, and $[13.6995, -11.7474, 8.2359]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[27.6670, -23.7243, 16.6327]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[27.8103, -23.0398, 16.1698]$.

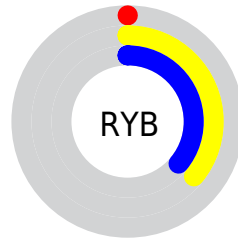
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (36%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (36%)

Blue (36%)

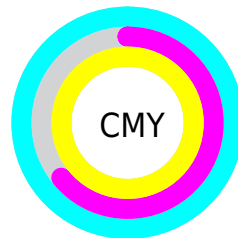


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (64%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (64%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326 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 27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 27.6664, -23.7239,
16.6326

■ 27.6664, -23.7239,
16.6326

■ 131.5285,
-49.6224, 42.5454

■ 19.6844, -19.8941,
13.6529

■ 46.1286, -30.4378,
23.3636

■ 12.6639, -16.5856,
8.8647

■ 56.4724, -33.4864,
26.4281

■ 6.0010, -10.5018,
4.2007

■ 67.4912, -36.3935,
29.3462

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.1459, -39.1892,
32.1466

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 91.4035, -41.8952,
34.8515

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 104.2358,

-44.5281, 37.4777

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 117.6180,
-47.1005, 40.0388

■ 27.6664, -23.7239,
16.6326

■ 27.6664, -23.7239,
16.6326

■ 27.6670, -23.7243,
16.6327

■ 27.8103, -23.0398,
16.1698

■ 27.9859, -22.2070,
15.6066

■ 28.2451, -20.9888,
14.7828

■ 28.5947, -19.3657,
13.6853

■ 29.0392, -17.3349,
12.3123

■ 29.5809, -14.9068,
10.6709

■ 30.2207, -12.1025,
8.7754

■ 30.9577, -8.9509,
6.6455

■ 31.7901, -5.4862,
4.3044

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.6670, -11.1353, 18.9665



27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326



27.6670, -29.3910, 8.8493

Triad

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



27.6670, -23.7243, 16.6327



27.6670, -10.0154, -60.8417



27.6670, 44.9153, 9.6900

Complementary

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



27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326



17.4588, 34.3241, -23.0252

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.



27.6670, 45.4642, -8.6436



27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326



27.6670, 9.7183, -59.9480

Square

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



27.6670, -23.7243, 16.6327



27.6670, -23.1023, -38.7529



27.6670, 31.2317, -36.7981



27.6670, 29.8927, 16.8823

Rectangle

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



27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326



27.6670, -29.8850, -2.5254



27.6670, 31.2317, -36.7981



27.6670, 46.9163, 5.0093

Sweetspot

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



27.6670, -23.7243, 16.6327



39.8940, -16.3846, 11.8619



31.5119, -8.4638, 19.2693



19.8522, -8.7424, 6.3033



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



27.6670, -23.7243, 16.6327



36.6018, -31.3859, 22.0042



28.0212, -21.5149, 11.4205



16.0819, -2.5521, 2.0257



33.2814, -28.5387, 20.0080



77.8815, -66.7833, 46.8209

Inverse Universe

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



17.4588, 34.3241, -23.0252



23.0969, 45.4090, -30.4611



15.7248, 28.1833, 0.4366



15.4350, 0.9414, -0.3616



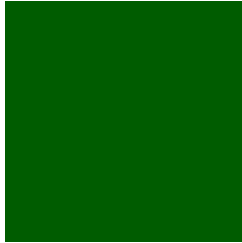
21.0016, 41.2897, -27.6977



49.1458, 96.6216, -64.8150

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

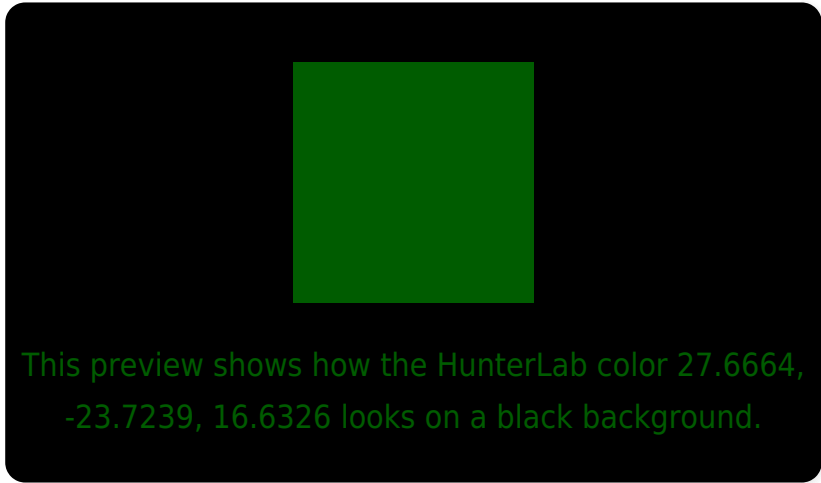
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.6664,

-23.7239, 16.6326.

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

27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326

Protanopia

27.7773, -4.1687, 17.0433

Deuteranopia

27.8124, 1.3112, 15.7500



Tritanopia

28.0350, -10.2462, -4.3177

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326

Protanomaly

26.8524, -14.7006, 16.2890

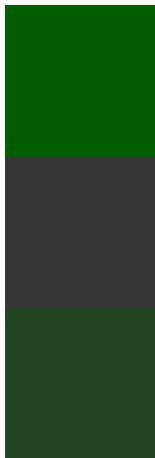
Deuteranomaly

26.4020, -11.9601, 15.2044

Tritanomaly

27.3896, -17.4315, 7.6154

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326

Achromatopsia

19.2066, -1.0248, 1.0435

Achromatomaly

21.4239, -12.3668, 8.7966

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326 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, 92, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 92, 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, 92, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 92, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326 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, 92, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 92, 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, 92, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 92, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 92, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 92, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.6664, -23.7239, 16.6326 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 92, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 92,  
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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