

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.1312, -31.9483,
12.0850)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.1312, -31.9483,
12.0850) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.1510,
-23.8752, 13.8535)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00632A
RGB	0, 99, 42
RGB Percent	0%, 39%, 16%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6118, 0.8353
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.58, 0.61
HSL	145°, 100%, 19%
HSV	145°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	4.8797, 9.0908, 3.6880
YIQ	62.9010, -40.7070, -38.7150

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

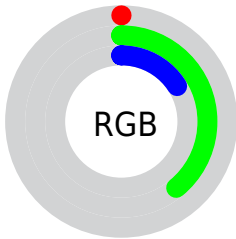
Format	Color
RYB	0, 70, 99
Decimal	25386
CIELab	36.16, -38.99, 25.22
CIELCh	36, 46.434, 147.105
Yxy	9.0912, 0.2763, 0.5148
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215466 (0xFF00632A)
YUV	62.9010, -10.3042, -55.1642
Hunter-Lab	30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535

Details

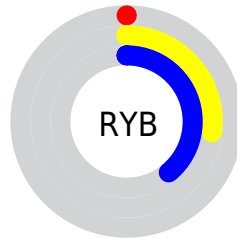
The HunterLab color **30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006633**. A complement of this color would be **17.1703, 31.1248, -2.2419**, and the grayscale version is **22.3059, -1.1902, 1.2119**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **49.1118, -30.2495, 18.3230**, and **15.3872, -13.1945, 9.2505** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1516, -23.8756, 13.8538**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.3296, -22.9833, 12.8831**.

Distribution



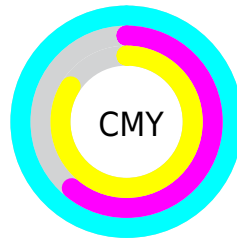
- Red (0%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (16%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (84%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535 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 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.1510, -23.8752,
13.8535

■ 30.1510, -23.8752,
13.8535

■ 135.6675,
-48.4463, 31.7325

■ 21.9105, -20.3306,
11.3977

■ 49.0627, -30.1634,
18.2908

■ 14.5973, -16.3919,
9.4677

■ 59.6071, -33.0428,
20.3546

■ 8.2576, -14.4507,
5.7803

■ 70.8144, -35.7996,
22.3493

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.6475, -38.4596,
24.2912

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 95.0749, -41.0414,
26.1924

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 108.0694,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-43.5595, 28.0618

0.0000, NaN, NaN

121.6073,
-46.0249, 29.9067

30.1510, -23.8752,
13.8535

30.1510, -23.8752,
13.8535

30.1516, -23.8756,
13.8538

30.3296, -22.9833,
12.8831

30.5474, -21.9132,
11.8078

30.8422, -20.5171,
10.6649

31.2195, -18.7843,
9.4679

31.6830, -16.7153,
8.2309

■ 32.2347, -14.3195,
6.9680

■ 32.8755, -11.6142,
5.6932

■ 33.6050, -8.6220,
4.4192

■ 34.4218, -5.3692,
3.1578

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.1516, -14.7352, 18.0347



30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535



30.1516, -27.1849, 3.1248

Triad

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



30.1516, -23.8755, 13.8537



30.1516, -3.1947, -46.6687



30.1516, 32.1092, 12.4003

Complementary

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



30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535



17.1703, 31.1248, -2.2419

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.



30.1516, 37.0230, 0.0783



30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535



30.1516, 14.2322, -39.4247

Square

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



30.1516, -23.8755, 13.8537



30.1516, -16.9657, -36.2377



30.1516, 29.8853, -19.7551



30.1516, 17.6066, 17.5682

Rectangle

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



30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535



30.1516, -26.3176, -8.6417



30.1516, 29.8853, -19.7551



30.1516, 35.0565, 9.2307

Sweetspot

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



30.1516, -23.8755, 13.8537



42.9817, -15.5303, 7.5998



31.3307, -19.5481, 18.9635



20.8349, -8.0757, 3.9361



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.



30.1516, -23.8755, 13.8537



39.4657, -31.4248, 18.5085



31.1048, -18.0522, 0.0914



16.9477, -2.4456, 1.4800



34.4131, -27.3296, 15.9833



79.4335, -63.8303, 38.5063

Inverse Universe

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



17.1703, 31.1248, -2.2419



22.4433, 40.6023, -2.3002



16.3427, 28.0977, 9.7026



16.1612, 0.7359, 0.3384



19.5829, 35.4616, -2.2702



45.0644, 81.2466, -2.4486

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535 looks on a 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 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1510,

-23.8752, 13.8535.

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

30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535

Protanopia

30.1162, -3.4041, 14.8878

Deuteranopia

30.0552, 1.8317, 13.2467



Tritanopia

30.2987, -11.4812, -5.1240

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535

Protanomaly

29.0163, -14.5705, 13.7026

Deuteranomaly

28.8568, -12.0853, 12.4690

Tritanomaly

29.9259, -17.1522, 3.4845

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535

Achromatopsia

22.2950, -1.1896, 1.2113

Achromatomaly

24.2813, -11.9909, 5.9264

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535 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, 99, 42)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 99, 42)  
}
```

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, 99, 42) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 99, 42) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535 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, 99, 42) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 99, 42) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 99, 42)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 99, 42); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 99, 42); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 99, 42) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.1510, -23.8752, 13.8535 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 99, 42) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 99,  
42) }
```

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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