

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.4062, -25.9661,
17.7291)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.4062, -25.9661,
17.7291) contains.

HunterLab(28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989)	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(28.6084,
-24.5317, 17.1989)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005F00
RGB	0, 95, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 37%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6274, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.63
HSL	120°, 100%, 19%
HSV	120°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	4.0922, 8.1844, 1.3641
YIQ	55.7650, -26.1250, -49.6850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 95, 95
Decimal	24320
CIELab	34.36, -41.84, 40.38
CIELCh	34, 58.152, 136.017
Yxy	8.1847, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214400 (0xFF005F00)
YUV	55.7650, -27.4921, -48.9059
Hunter-Lab	28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989

Details

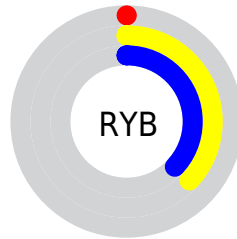
The HunterLab color $[28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[18.0532, 35.4928, -23.8086]$, and the grayscale version is $[19.9038, -1.0620, 1.0814]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.3765, -31.4834, 24.1187]$, and $[14.2584, -12.2266, 8.5719]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[28.6090, -24.5321, 17.1990]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[28.7522, -23.8484, 16.7367]$.

Distribution



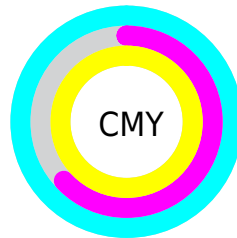
- Red (0%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989 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 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.6084, -24.5317,
17.1989

■ 28.6084, -24.5317,
17.1989

■ 133.1067,
-50.7977, 43.4831

■ 20.5265, -20.6639,
14.0405

■ 47.2439, -31.3310,
24.0151

■ 13.3927, -16.9057,
9.3749

■ 57.6648, -34.4228,
27.1231

■ 6.9513, -12.1647,
4.8659

■ 68.7561, -37.3723,
30.0842

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.4794, -40.2094,
32.9267

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.8022, -42.9559,
35.6726


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 105.6968,


-45.6280, 38.3388


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 119.1388,
-48.2386, 40.9387


 28.6084, -24.5317,
17.1989


 28.6084, -24.5317,
17.1989


 28.6090, -24.5321,
17.1990

 28.7522, -23.8484,
16.7367

 28.9313, -22.9984,
16.1618

 29.1976, -21.7464,
15.3151

 29.5580, -20.0726,
14.1833

 30.0173, -17.9736,
12.7642

■ 30.5779, -15.4600,
11.0650

■ 31.2406, -12.5535,
9.1005

■ 32.0049, -9.2846,
6.8913

■ 32.8687, -5.6889,
4.4617

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.6090, -11.5145, 19.5402



28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989



28.6090, -30.3917, 9.1506

Triad

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



28.6090, -24.5321, 17.1990



28.6090, -10.3563, -62.9133



28.6090, 46.4446, 10.0200

Complementary

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



28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989



18.0532, 35.4928, -23.8086

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.



28.6090, 47.0122, -8.9378



28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989



28.6090, 10.0493, -61.9891

Square

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



28.6090, -24.5321, 17.1990



28.6090, -23.8889, -40.0725



28.6090, 32.2951, -38.0509



28.6090, 30.9104, 17.4572

Rectangle

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



28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989



28.6090, -30.9026, -2.6114



28.6090, 32.2951, -38.0509



28.6090, 48.5137, 5.1799

Sweetspot

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



28.6090, -24.5321, 17.1990



40.8014, -16.7868, 12.1517



32.5849, -8.7520, 19.9254



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.



28.6090, -24.5321, 17.1990



37.4400, -32.1047, 22.5080



28.9725, -22.2648, 11.8504



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.



18.0532, 35.4928, -23.8086



23.6258, 46.4487, -31.1577



16.2551, 29.1250, 0.5227



16.2129, 1.0138, -0.3968



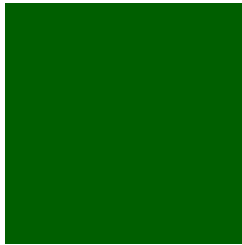
21.5223, 42.3131, -28.3836



49.7450, 97.7993, -65.6032

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989 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 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989.

-24.5317, 17.1989.

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

28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989

Protanopia

28.5660, -4.0248, 17.5318

Deuteranopia

28.6124, 1.5133, 16.1872



Tritanopia

28.7346, -10.3401, -4.8138

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989

Protanomaly

27.5416, -14.9404, 16.7094

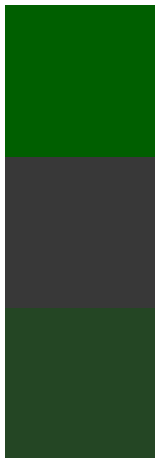
Deuteranomaly

27.3743, -12.5436, 15.8236

Tritanomaly

28.3109, -18.2865, 8.1721

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989

Achromatopsia

19.8862, -1.0611, 1.0805

Achromatomaly

22.0970, -12.5280, 8.9183

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989 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, 95, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 95, 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, 95, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 95, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989 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, 95, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 95, 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, 95, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 95, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 95, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 95, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.6084, -24.5317, 17.1989 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 95, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 95,  
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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