

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.6579, -23.1253,
16.0987)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.6579, -23.1253,
16.0987) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(28.5493,
-23.0207, 16.0005)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	0F5E12
RGB	15, 94, 18
RGB Percent	6%, 37%, 7%
CMY	0.9412, 0.6314, 0.9294
CMYK	0.84, 0.00, 0.81, 0.63
HSL	122°, 72%, 21%
HSV	122°, 84%, 37%
XYZ	4.3089, 8.1506, 1.9184
YIQ	61.7150, -22.6880, -40.3840

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

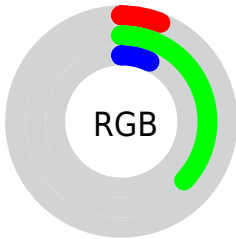
Format	Color
R_{YB}	15, 91, 94
Decimal	1007122
CIE _{Lab}	34.30, -38.50, 34.67
CIE _{LCh}	34, 51.814, 137.997
Yxy	8.1510, 0.2997, 0.5669
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279197202 (0xFF0F5E12)
YUV	61.7150, -21.5515, -40.9691
Hunter-Lab	28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005

Details

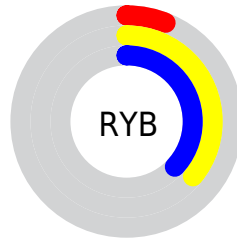
The HunterLab color $[28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[18.6460, 31.2735, -19.4342]$, and the grayscale version is $[21.9278, -1.1700, 1.1914]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.0658, -29.1169, 21.8026]$, and $[14.2584, -12.2266, 8.5719]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[28.3928, -23.7728, 16.5420]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[28.7823, -21.9186, 15.2101]$.

Distribution



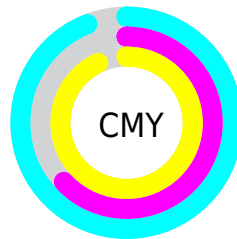
- Red (6%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (6%)
- Yellow (36%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (84%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (94%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005 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 28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.5493, -23.0207,
16.0005

■ 28.5493, -23.0207,
16.0005

133.0080,
-47.5224, 39.1242

■ 20.4736, -19.4517,
12.8705

■ 47.1740, -29.3182,
21.9404

■ 13.3468, -15.8105,
9.3427

■ 57.5902, -32.1924,
24.6567

■ 6.8958, -12.0676,
4.8271

■ 68.6769, -34.9406,
27.2531

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.3959, -37.5897,
29.7544

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.7147, -40.1593,
32.1793


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 105.6054,


-42.6640, 34.5421


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 119.0437,
-45.1154, 36.8541


 28.5493, -23.0207,
16.0005


 28.5493, -23.0207,
16.0005


 28.3928, -23.7728,
16.5420


 28.7823, -21.9186,
15.2101

 28.3082, -24.1756,
16.8053

 29.1038, -20.4142,
14.1616

 29.5197, -18.5004,
12.8530

 30.0330, -16.1831,
11.2906

 30.6451, -13.4799,
9.4873

■ 31.3557, -10.4172,
7.4618

■ 32.1635, -7.0276,
5.2359

■ 33.0660, -3.3471,
2.8335

■ 34.0598, 0.5869,
0.2790

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.5499, -11.4827, 18.5547



28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005



28.5499, -28.1732, 7.6063

Triad

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



28.5499, -23.0211, 16.0006



28.5499, -8.3944, -53.3285



28.5499, 39.5836, 9.9933

Complementary

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



28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005



18.6460, 31.2735, -19.4342

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.



28.5499, 41.0071, -6.2056



28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005



28.5499, 10.0178, -51.1064

Square

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



28.5499, -23.0211, 16.0006



28.5499, -21.2466, -35.5117



28.5499, 29.1390, -30.5718



28.5499, 25.6308, 16.8174

Rectangle

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



28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005



28.5499, -28.4197, -3.4351



28.5499, 29.1390, -30.5718



28.5499, 41.6502, 5.7790

Sweetspot

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



28.5499, -23.0211, 16.0006



41.3185, -14.5193, 10.3582



32.0673, -9.1379, 18.7641



20.1182, -7.5689, 5.3752



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.



28.5499, -23.0211, 16.0006



37.4536, -32.0193, 22.3067



28.9897, -20.3039, 9.5551



16.0857, -2.5307, 1.9709



33.2951, -28.4526, 19.8051



77.8942, -66.7037, 46.6333

Inverse Universe

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



18.6460, 31.2735, -19.4342



23.3856, 45.6160, -28.0469



17.2284, 25.8397, -0.0584



15.4306, 0.9176, -0.2987



20.7905, 40.5579, -24.9638



48.6204, 94.7999, -58.0084

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005 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 28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.5493,

-23.0207, 16.0005.

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

28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005

Protanopia

28.5368, -4.0081, 16.5751

Deuteranopia

28.5545, 1.4054, 15.4667



Tritanopia

28.7699, -10.2066, -4.7623

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005

Protanomaly

27.8384, -13.6357, 15.8711

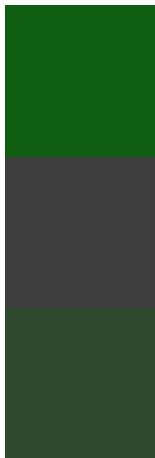
Deuteranomaly

27.4855, -10.5371, 14.8879

Tritanomaly

28.3278, -16.3981, 6.0542

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005

Achromatopsia

21.9481, -1.1711, 1.1925

Achromatomaly

23.7754, -11.3949, 8.0050

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005 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(15, 94, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(15, 94, 18)  
}
```

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(15, 94, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(15, 94, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005 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(15, 94, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(15, 94, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(15, 94, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(15, 94, 18); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 94, 18);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(15, 94, 18)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.5493, -23.0207, 16.0005 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(15, 94, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(15, 94,  
18) }
```

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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