

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.0295, -24.2515,
16.2840)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.0295, -24.2515,
16.2840) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.0212,
-24.2342, 16.2894)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	026012
RGB	2, 96, 18
RGB Percent	1%, 38%, 7%
CMY	0.9922, 0.6235, 0.9294
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 0.81, 0.62
HSL	130°, 96%, 19%
HSV	130°, 98%, 38%
XYZ	4.3171, 8.4223, 1.9704
YIQ	59.0020, -30.9860, -44.1860

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

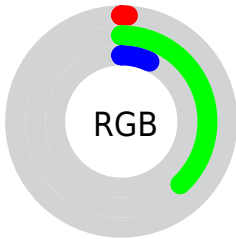
Format	Color
R_{YB}	2, 82, 96
Decimal	155666
CIE Lab	34.85, -40.77, 35.16
CIE LCh	35, 53.839, 139.228
Yxy	8.4226, 0.2935, 0.5726
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278345746 (0xFF026012)
YUV	59.0020, -20.2140, -49.9908
Hunter-Lab	29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894

Details

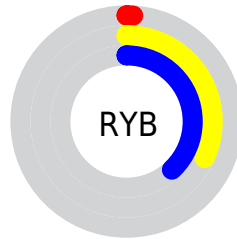
The HunterLab color $[29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[17.6338, 32.8499, -14.0767]$, and the grayscale version is $[20.9890, -1.1199, 1.1404]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.8405, -31.0042, 22.3553]$, and $[14.5393, -12.4674, 8.7408]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[28.9905, -24.3860, 16.4067]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[29.1819, -23.4495, 15.5894]$.

Distribution



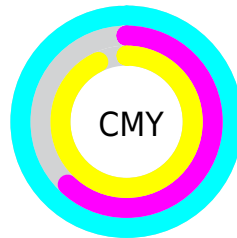
- Red (1%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (7%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (81%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (93%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894 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 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.0212, -24.2342,
16.2894

■ 29.0212, -24.2342,
16.2894

133.7948,
-49.8783, 39.6295

■ 20.8963, -20.4824,
13.1035

■ 47.7315, -30.8480,
22.2821

■ 13.7137, -16.6186,
9.5996

■ 58.1858, -33.8621,
25.0243

■ 7.3260, -12.8206,
5.1282

■ 69.3085, -36.7409,
27.6456

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.0614, -39.5127,
30.1711

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.4125, -42.1984,
32.6193


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 106.3341,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-44.8135, 35.0046


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 119.8019,
-47.3703, 37.3384


 29.0212, -24.2342,
16.2894


 29.0212, -24.2342,
16.2894


 28.9905, -24.3860,
16.4067

 29.1819, -23.4495,
15.5894

 29.3986, -22.3985,
14.6811

 29.6997, -20.9726,
13.5795

 30.0905, -19.1622,
12.2901

 30.5745, -16.9702,
10.8236

■ 31.1534, -14.4107,
9.1942

■ 31.8275, -11.5060,
7.4195

■ 32.5959, -8.2847,
5.5184

■ 33.4566, -4.7791,
3.5106

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.0218, -12.5594, 18.9945



29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894



29.0218, -29.2860, 7.3188

Triad

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



29.0218, -24.2346, 16.2895



29.0218, -8.0251, -56.9004



29.0218, 41.2721, 10.8033

Complementary

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



29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894



17.6338, 32.8499, -14.0767

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.



29.0218, 43.3899, -5.6402



29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894



29.0218, 11.3927, -53.5633

Square

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



29.0218, -24.2346, 16.2895



29.0218, -21.6481, -38.6030



29.0218, 31.3586, -31.2103



29.0218, 26.1505, 17.4476

Rectangle

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



29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894



29.0218, -29.3836, -4.5188



29.0218, 31.3586, -31.2103



29.0218, 43.6517, 6.5880

Sweetspot

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



29.0218, -24.2346, 16.2895



41.9386, -16.0185, 10.2955



31.7656, -13.2732, 19.2342



20.7615, -8.5663, 5.4852



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.



29.0218, -24.2346, 16.2895



38.3533, -32.3746, 21.9491



29.5919, -20.7049, 7.9526



16.9197, -2.6018, 1.8810



34.1759, -28.8111, 19.4780



78.9319, -66.9661, 45.9027

Inverse Universe

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



17.6338, 32.8499, -14.0767



23.1283, 43.9011, -18.3352



16.2542, 27.8364, 5.1648



16.1919, 0.9010, -0.0983



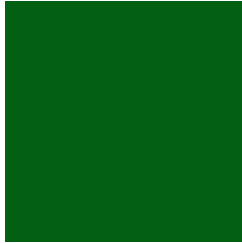
20.6154, 39.1466, -16.4619



47.5305, 90.0624, -36.4568

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

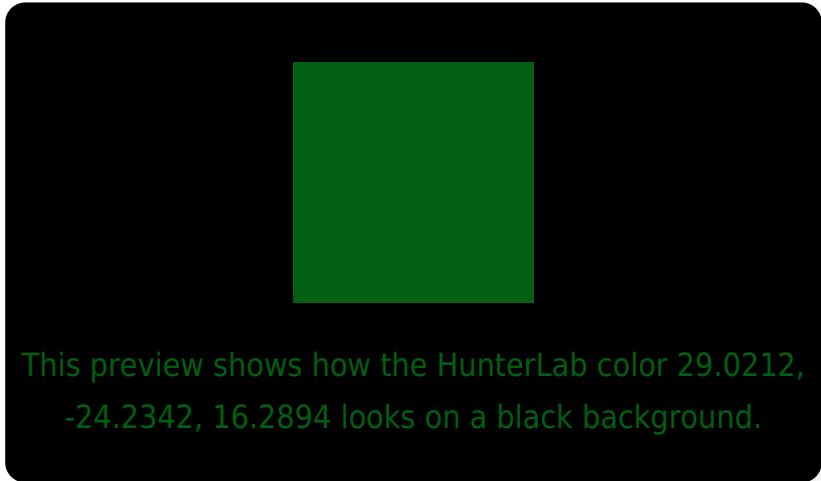
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894.

-24.2342, 16.2894.

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

29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894

Protanopia

28.8818, -4.1276, 16.8717

Deuteranopia

29.0025, 1.6568, 15.7805



Tritanopia

29.0843, -10.3596, -5.3144

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894

Protanomaly

27.8939, -14.9107, 15.9664

Deuteranomaly

27.7870, -12.2674, 15.0636

Tritanomaly

28.7945, -17.5568, 6.1750

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894

Achromatopsia

20.9129, -1.1159, 1.1362

Achromatomaly

22.8662, -12.1373, 7.6990

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894 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(2, 96, 18)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 96, 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(2, 96, 18) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 96, 18) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894 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(2, 96, 18) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 96, 18) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(2, 96, 18)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 96, 18); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 96, 18); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 96, 18) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.0212, -24.2342, 16.2894 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 96, 18) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 96,  
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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