

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.0438, -24.6014,
16.8051)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.0438, -24.6014,
16.8051) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(28.9653,
-24.5400, 16.7706)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00600B
RGB	0, 96, 11
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 4%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6235, 0.9568
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.89, 0.62
HSL	127°, 100%, 19%
HSV	127°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	4.2433, 8.3899, 1.7124
YIQ	57.6060, -29.9310, -46.7870

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

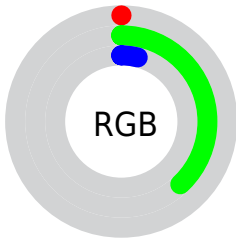
Format	Color
RYB	0, 86, 96
Decimal	24587
CIELab	34.78, -41.51, 37.45
CIELCh	35, 55.907, 137.949
Yxy	8.3902, 0.2958, 0.5848
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214667 (0xFF00600B)
YUV	57.6060, -22.9768, -50.5205
Hunter-Lab	28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706

Details

The HunterLab color $[28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[17.7277, 34.0587, -17.2218]$, and the grayscale version is $[20.5189, -1.0948, 1.1148]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[47.7804, -31.3693, 23.2377]$, and $[14.5393, -12.4674, 8.7408]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[28.9659, -24.5404, 16.7707]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[29.1149, -23.8213, 16.2224]$.

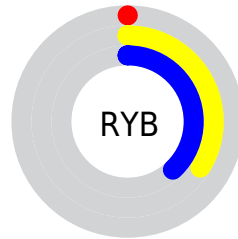
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (38%)

Blue (4%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (34%)

Blue (38%)

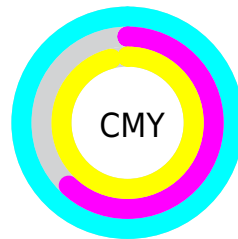


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (89%)

Black (62%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (62%)

Yellow (96%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706 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 28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 28.9653, -24.5400,
16.7706

■ 28.9653, -24.5400,
16.7706

■ 133.7018,
-50.5841, 41.3792

■ 20.8462, -20.7189,
13.5420

■ 47.6655, -31.2688,
23.1176

■ 13.6702, -16.8449,
9.5691

■ 58.1153, -34.3323,
26.0171

■ 7.2765, -12.7339,
5.0936

■ 69.2338, -37.2568,
28.7847

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 80.9827, -40.0711,
31.4467

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.3300, -42.7966,
34.0233


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 106.2479,


-45.4494, 36.5299


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 119.7123,
-48.0420, 38.9786


 28.9653, -24.5400,
16.7706


 28.9653, -24.5400,
16.7706


 28.9659, -24.5404,
16.7707

 29.1149, -23.8213,
16.2224

 29.3094, -22.8796,
15.4369

 29.5886, -21.5543,
14.4292

 29.9588, -19.8310,
13.1994

 30.4239, -17.7094,
11.7544

■ 30.9863, -15.2013,
10.1065

■ 31.6466, -12.3280,
8.2724

■ 32.4039, -9.1183,
6.2721

■ 33.2565, -5.6054,
4.1267

Harmonies

Analogous

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



28.9659, -12.2620, 19.3054



28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706



28.9659, -29.9401, 8.1026

Triad

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



28.9659, -24.5404, 16.7707



28.9659, -8.9970, -59.8834



28.9659, 43.6849, 10.5858

Complementary

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



28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706



17.7277, 34.0587, -17.2218

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.



28.9659, 45.2427, -6.9433



28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706



28.9659, 10.9946, -57.3923

Square

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



28.9659, -24.5404, 16.7707



28.9659, -22.6997, -39.6265



28.9659, 32.0521, -34.1394



28.9659, 28.2348, 17.5570

Rectangle

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



28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706



28.9659, -30.2024, -3.8273



28.9659, 32.0521, -34.1394



28.9659, 45.9756, 6.1059

Sweetspot

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



28.9659, -24.5404, 16.7707



41.7993, -16.6825, 11.1798



32.1926, -11.6581, 19.6328



20.6968, -8.8812, 5.9312



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.



28.9659, -24.5404, 16.7707



38.3238, -32.5591, 22.3843



29.4406, -21.5900, 9.8084



16.9137, -2.6354, 1.9674



34.1485, -28.9823, 19.8818



78.8828, -67.2739, 46.6283

Inverse Universe

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



17.7277, 34.0587, -17.2218



23.4430, 45.0074, -22.5305



16.2155, 28.6486, 3.6641



16.1987, 0.9377, -0.1953



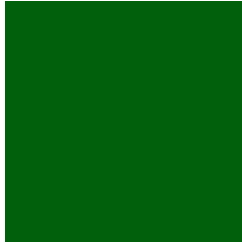
20.8931, 40.1228, -20.1631



48.2054, 92.4373, -45.4704

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

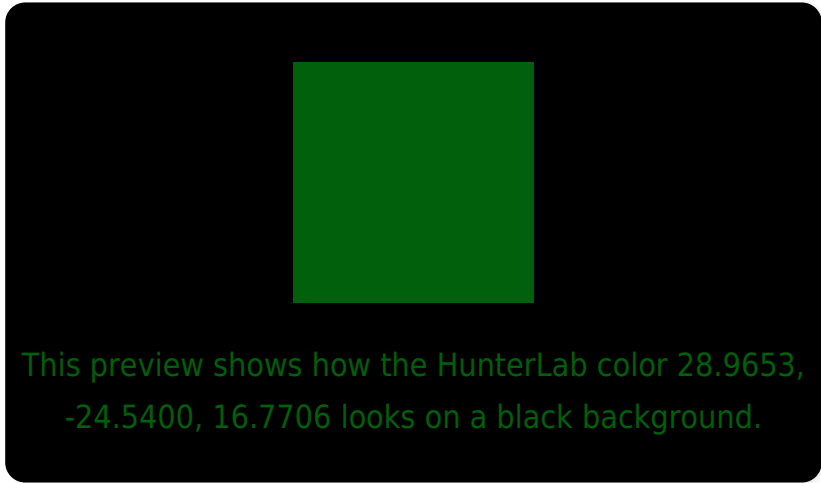
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.9653,

-24.5400, 16.7706.

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

28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706

Protanopia

28.9356, -4.0076, 17.4656

Deuteranopia

28.9728, 1.4968, 16.2202



Tritanopia

29.0843, -10.3596, -5.3144

Trichromacy



Original Color

28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706

Protanomaly

27.8595, -15.1155, 16.4745

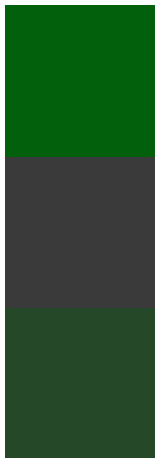
Deuteranomaly

27.7530, -12.4675, 15.5668

Tritanomaly

28.7303, -17.8998, 6.7534

Monochromacy



Original Color

28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706

Achromatopsia

20.5697, -1.0975, 1.1176

Achromatomaly

22.7775, -12.5846, 8.3544

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706 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, 96, 11)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 96, 11)  
}
```

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, 96, 11) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 96, 11) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706 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, 96, 11) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 96, 11) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 96, 11)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 96, 11); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 96, 11); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 96, 11) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.9653, -24.5400, 16.7706 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 96, 11) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 96,  
11) }
```

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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