

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.5565, -28.3394,
20.4652)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.5565, -28.3394,
20.4652) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.1900,
-25.8879, 18.1497)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	006400
RGB	0, 100, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 39%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6078, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.61
HSL	120°, 100%, 20%
HSV	120°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	4.5572, 9.1144, 1.5191
YIQ	58.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

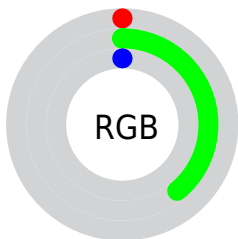
Format	Color
RYB	0, 100, 100
Decimal	25600
CIELab	36.20, -43.37, 41.86
CIELCh	36, 60.276, 136.017
Yxy	9.1147, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215680 (0xFF006400)
YUV	58.7000, -28.9391, -51.4799
Hunter-Lab	30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497

Details

The HunterLab color **30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**, and the color name is **darkgreen**. A complement of this color would be **19.0512, 37.4548, -25.1243**, and the grayscale version is **20.9136, -1.1159, 1.1363**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **49.1118, -32.8283, 25.1710**, and **15.6716, -13.4384, 9.4215** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1906, -25.8883, 18.1498**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.3335, -25.2061, 17.6885**.

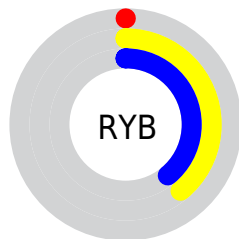
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (39%)

Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (39%)

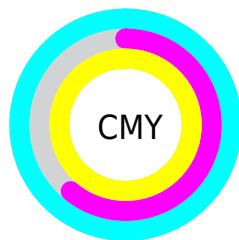


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (100%)


Magenta (61%)


Yellow (100%)


Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497 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 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 30.1900, -25.8879,
18.1497


 30.1900, -25.8879,
18.1497


 135.7319,
-52.7549, 45.0411


 21.9456, -21.9580,
14.7345

 49.1086, -32.8264,
25.1048


 14.6279, -17.7123,
10.2396

 59.6561, -35.9886,
28.2837


 8.2877, -14.5034,
5.8014

 70.8663, -39.0075,
31.3150

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 82.7021, -41.9124,
34.2264

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 95.1321, -44.7249,
37.0396

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 108.1291,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-47.4614, 39.7712

0.0000, NaN, NaN

121.6694,
-50.1347, 42.4348

30.1900, -25.8879,
18.1497

30.1900, -25.8879,
18.1497

30.1906, -25.8883,
18.1498

30.3335, -25.2061,
17.6885

30.5188, -24.3264,
17.0935

30.7969, -23.0180,
16.2087

31.1755, -21.2592,
15.0194

31.6594, -19.0458,
13.5229

■ 32.2517, -16.3886,
11.7266

■ 32.9532, -13.3108,
9.6463

■ 33.7632, -9.8448,
7.3039

■ 34.6796, -6.0289,
4.7256

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.1906, -12.1511, 20.5176



30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497



30.1906, -32.0718, 9.6564

Triad

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



30.1906, -25.8883, 18.1498



30.1906, -10.9288, -66.3912



30.1906, 49.0121, 10.5739

Complementary

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



30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497



19.0512, 37.4548, -25.1243

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.



30.1906, 49.6111, -9.4318



30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497



30.1906, 10.6049, -65.4158

Square

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



30.1906, -25.8883, 18.1498



30.1906, -25.2095, -42.2878



30.1906, 34.0805, -40.1543



30.1906, 32.6191, 18.4223

Rectangle

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



30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497



30.1906, -32.6110, -2.7559



30.1906, 34.0805, -40.1543



30.1906, 51.1956, 5.4664

Sweetspot

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



30.1906, -25.8883, 18.1498



43.5436, -18.0028, 13.0281



34.3863, -9.2359, 21.0270



21.4552, -9.5583, 6.8871



73.3645, -3.9145, 3.9860



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



30.1906, -25.8883, 18.1498



39.9732, -34.2769, 24.0309



30.5696, -23.5240, 12.5721



17.7275, -2.8577, 2.2632



34.9350, -29.9566, 21.0020



79.7830, -68.4138, 47.9639

Inverse Universe

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



19.0512, 37.4548, -25.1243



25.2243, 49.5913, -33.2652



17.1457, 30.7056, 0.6673



16.9971, 1.0870, -0.4324



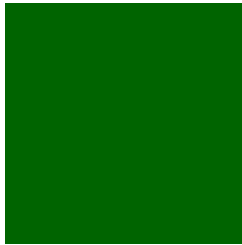
22.0450, 43.3408, -29.0725



50.3454, 98.9796, -66.3939

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

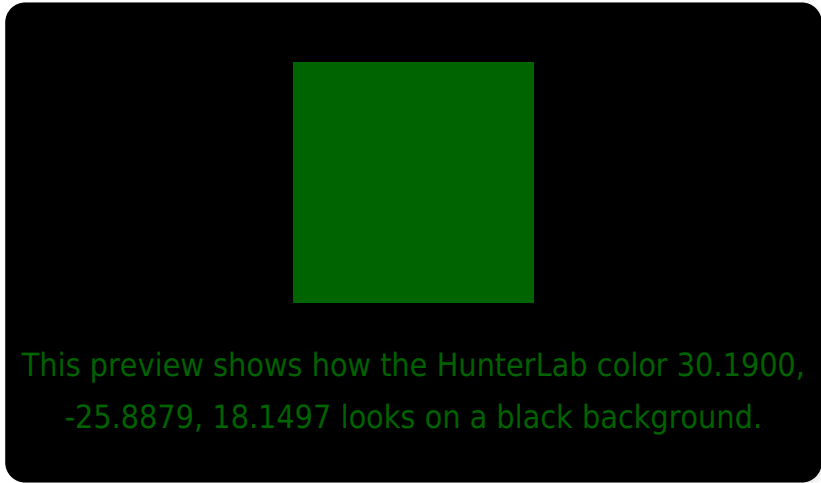
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

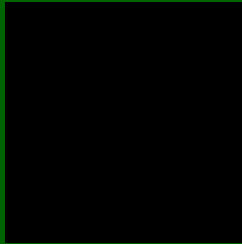
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497.

-25.8879, 18.1497.

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

30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497

Protanopia

30.2364, -4.7904, 18.5476

Deuteranopia

30.1141, 1.5404, 17.0887



Tritanopia

30.3991, -11.1002, -4.9776

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497

Protanomaly

29.1106, -16.2036, 17.6541

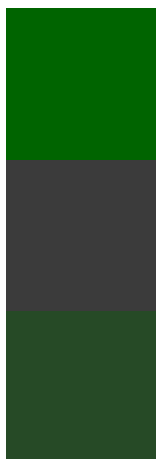
Deuteranomaly

28.7056, -13.2179, 16.5987

Tritanomaly

29.9482, -19.2683, 8.5138

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497

Achromatopsia

20.9129, -1.1159, 1.1362

Achromatomaly

23.3443, -13.3411, 9.4938

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497 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, 100, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 100, 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, 100, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 100, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497 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, 100, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 100, 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, 100, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 100, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 100, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 100, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.1900, -25.8879, 18.1497 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 100, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 100,  
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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