

Converting Colors

HunterLab(30.4893, -23.8356,
21.3425)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(30.4893, -23.8356,
21.3425) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.5860,
-22.6031, 18.4512)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	276300
RGB	39, 99, 0
RGB Percent	15%, 39%, 0%
CMY	0.8471, 0.6118, 1.0000
CMYK	0.61, 0.00, 1.00, 0.61
HSL	96°, 100%, 19%
HSV	96°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	5.2986, 9.3550, 1.5265
YIQ	69.7740, -3.9810, -43.5090

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

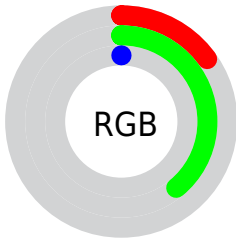
Format	Color
RYB	0, 99, 60
Decimal	2581248
CIELab	36.66, -35.98, 42.57
CIELCh	37, 55.732, 130.203
Yxy	9.3554, 0.3275, 0.5782
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280771328 (0xFF276300)
YUV	69.7740, -34.3986, -26.9888
Hunter-Lab	30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512

Details

The HunterLab color $[30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 336600 . A complement of this color would be $[13.6452, 29.9676, -42.3609]$, and the grayscale version is $[24.7875, -1.3226, 1.3468]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[49.7552, -28.5249, 25.5468]$, and $[15.3872, -13.1945, 9.2505]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[30.5865, -22.6042, 18.4515]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[30.8281, -21.5326, 18.0721]$.

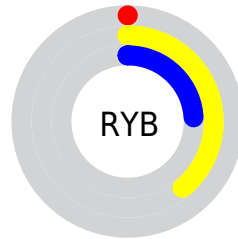
Distribution



Red (15%)

Green (39%)

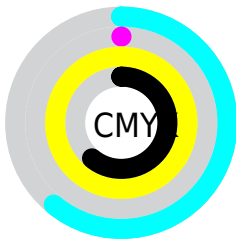
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (39%)

Blue (24%)

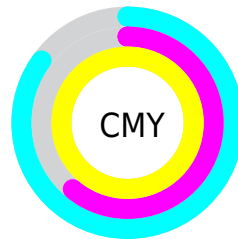


Cyan (61%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (61%)



Cyan (85%)

Magenta (61%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512 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 30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.5860, -22.6031,
18.4512

■ 30.5860, -22.6031,
18.4512

■ 136.3846,
-45.5665, 45.6799

■ 22.3019, -19.3376,
14.9794

■ 49.5740, -28.4293,
25.4916

■ 14.9394, -15.6867,
10.4576

■ 60.1526, -31.1100,
28.7112

■ 8.5865, -15.0264,
6.0106

■ 71.3921, -33.6835,
31.7815

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.2556, -36.1727,
34.7303

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 95.7120, -38.5943,
37.5792


0.0000, NaN, NaN


0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 108.7343,


-40.9609, 40.3452


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 122.2988,
-43.2824, 43.0419


 30.5860, -22.6031,
18.4512


 30.5860, -22.6031,
18.4512


 30.5865, -22.6042,
18.4515

 30.8281, -21.5326,
18.0721

 31.1091, -20.2897,
17.5699

 31.4424, -18.8041,
16.7662

 31.8300, -17.0726,
15.6402

 32.2730, -15.0973,
14.1803

■ 32.7721, -12.8843,
12.3822

■ 33.3273, -10.4433,
10.2478

■ 33.9383, -7.7865,
7.7843

■ 34.6043, -4.9279,
5.0027

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.5867, -8.1146, 20.2782



30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512



30.5867, -29.9301, 11.5972

Triad

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



30.5867, -22.6036, 18.4513



30.5867, -13.5329, -56.1122



30.5867, 45.8095, 7.4312

Complementary

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



30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512



13.6452, 29.9676, -42.3609

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.



30.5867, 43.2805, -13.3879



30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512



30.5867, 5.4363, -60.0955

Square

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



30.5867, -22.6036, 18.4513



30.5867, -25.6954, -32.3354



30.5867, 27.1576, -41.1614



30.5867, 33.3776, 17.0647

Rectangle

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



30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512



30.5867, -31.2408, 1.5355



30.5867, 27.1576, -41.1614



30.5867, 46.7440, 1.7937

Sweetspot

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



30.5867, -22.6036, 18.4513



43.5841, -13.9647, 13.6798



24.1296, 7.5636, 15.0005



21.1457, -7.2608, 7.0719



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.



30.5867, -22.6036, 18.4513



39.9900, -29.8971, 24.1182



29.9096, -25.3881, 17.4218



17.0276, -2.2533, 2.2907



34.8889, -25.9408, 21.0442



80.3402, -61.2086, 48.4337

Inverse Universe

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



13.6452, 29.9676, -42.3609



17.7053, 39.0489, -56.2180



18.3736, 35.3984, -18.6296



16.0708, 0.5340, -0.5848



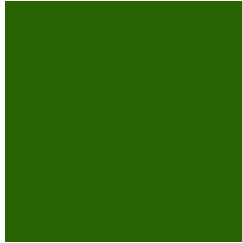
15.5030, 34.1239, -48.6987



35.0984, 77.9804, -115.8717

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512 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 30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.5860,

-22.6031, 18.4512.

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

30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512

Protanopia

30.3265, -4.4679, 18.6088

Deuteranopia

30.4580, 1.4184, 17.4118



Tritanopia

30.6062, -8.9166, -4.1641

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512

Protanomaly

30.0311, -12.6025, 18.2844

Deuteranomaly

29.7448, -9.2679, 17.4073

Tritanomaly

30.3253, -16.2453, 9.2077

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512

Achromatopsia

24.7479, -1.3205, 1.3446

Achromatomaly

26.4653, -11.1090, 10.5515

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512 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(39, 99, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(39, 99, 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(39, 99, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(39, 99, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512 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(39, 99, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(39, 99, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(39, 99, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(39, 99, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 99, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(39, 99, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.5860, -22.6031, 18.4512 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(39, 99, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(39, 99,  
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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