

Converting Colors

HunterLab(30.8398, -26.3640,
18.5427)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(30.8398, -26.3640,
18.5427) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.8474,
-26.3442, 18.5469)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	026600
RGB	2, 102, 0
RGB Percent	1%, 40%, 0%
CMY	0.9922, 0.6000, 1.0000
CMYK	0.98, 0.00, 1.00, 0.60
HSL	119°, 100%, 20%
HSV	119°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	4.7764, 9.5156, 1.5849
YIQ	60.4720, -26.8580, -52.9220

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

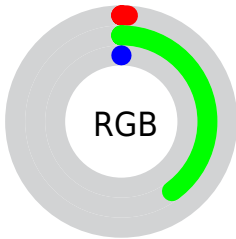
Format	Color
RYB	0, 102, 100
Decimal	157184
CIELab	36.96, -43.76, 42.47
CIELCh	37, 60.983, 135.854
Yxy	9.5160, 0.3008, 0.5993
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278347264 (0xFF026600)
YUV	60.4720, -29.8127, -51.2799
Hunter-Lab	30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469

Details

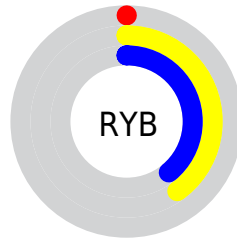
The HunterLab color $[30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[19.1550, 37.8105, -26.4452]$, and the grayscale version is $[21.5265, -1.1486, 1.1696]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[49.8228, -33.2997, 25.5112]$, and $[15.9568, -13.6830, 9.5930]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[30.8480, -26.3449, 18.5472]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[30.9897, -25.6679, 18.0858]$.

Distribution



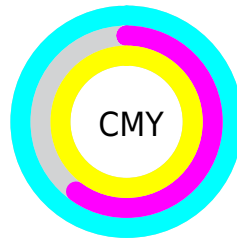
- Red (1%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (0%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (40%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (100%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469 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 30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.8474, -26.3442,
18.5469

■ 30.8474, -26.3442,
18.5469

■ 136.8145,
-53.3295, 45.6909

■ 22.5372, -22.4101,
15.0390

■ 49.8810, -33.3035,
25.5598

■ 15.1454, -18.0626,
10.6018

■ 60.4799, -36.4787,
28.7683

■ 8.7775, -15.3607,
6.1443

■ 71.7386, -39.5114,
31.8288

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.6204, -42.4304,
34.7688

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 96.0941, -45.2571,
37.6099

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 109.1329,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-48.0079, 40.3688

0.0000, NaN, NaN

122.7133,
-50.6953, 43.0588

30.8474, -26.3442,
18.5469

30.8474, -26.3442,
18.5469

30.8480, -26.3449,
18.5472

30.9897, -25.6679,
18.0858

31.1860, -24.7414,
17.4891

31.4755, -23.3842,
16.5950

31.8655, -21.5760,
15.3876

32.3609, -19.3137,
13.8633

■ 32.9643, -16.6088,
12.0289

■ 33.6766, -13.4845,
9.8997

■ 34.4969, -9.9730,
7.4973

■ 35.4231, -6.1123,
4.8478

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.8480, -12.2902, 20.9137



30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469



30.8480, -32.6940, 9.9258

Triad

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



30.8480, -26.3446, 18.5470



30.8480, -11.2442, -67.4777



30.8480, 49.9592, 10.7115

Complementary

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



30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469



19.1550, 37.8105, -26.4452

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.



30.8480, 50.4711, -9.7511



30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469



30.8480, 10.6674, -66.6451

Square

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



30.8480, -26.3446, 18.5470



30.8480, -25.7633, -42.8654



30.8480, 34.5886, -41.0435



30.8480, 33.3397, 18.7812

Rectangle

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



30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469



30.8480, -33.2671, -2.6736



30.8480, 34.5886, -41.0435



30.8480, 52.1497, 5.4776

Sweetspot

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



30.8480, -26.3446, 18.5470



44.5099, -18.2359, 13.3685



34.1663, -8.0483, 20.9120



21.4785, -9.4683, 6.9100



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.



30.8480, -26.3446, 18.5470



40.8442, -34.9186, 24.5567



31.1661, -24.3177, 13.5404



17.7340, -2.8343, 2.2709



34.9557, -29.8680, 21.0167



79.8021, -68.3318, 47.9774

Inverse Universe

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



19.1550, 37.8105, -26.4452



25.3549, 50.0564, -35.0518



17.5929, 31.6627, -0.5346



16.9895, 1.0615, -0.4425



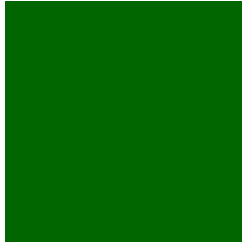
21.7026, 42.8432, -29.9821



49.5161, 97.7747, -68.5984

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

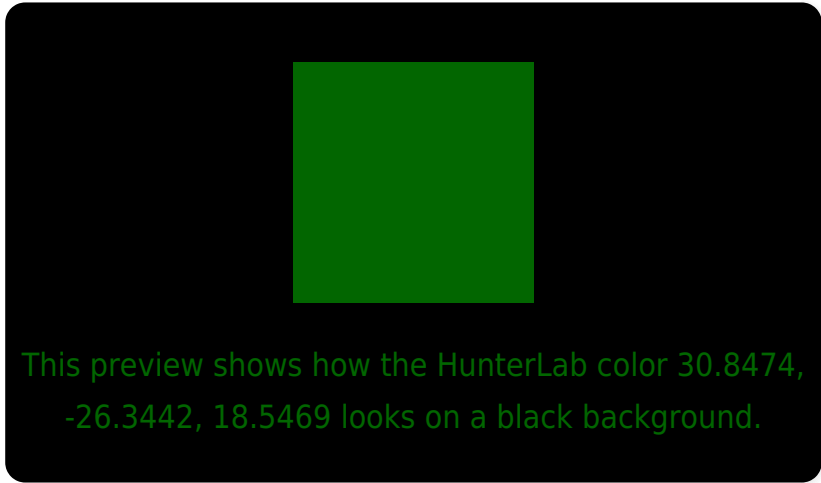
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.8474,

-26.3442, 18.5469.

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

30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469

Protanopia

30.6807, -4.5572, 18.8255

Deuteranopia

30.8150, 1.3629, 17.5515



Tritanopia

31.0762, -11.3800, -5.0331

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469

Protanomaly

29.5145, -16.1067, 17.9047

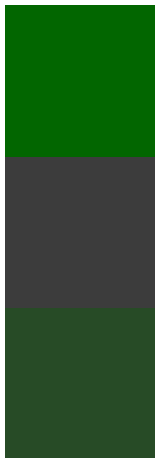
Deuteranomaly

29.4043, -13.4485, 17.0456

Tritanomaly

30.6005, -19.7139, 8.8210

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469

Achromatopsia

21.2570, -1.1342, 1.1549

Achromatomaly

23.6716, -13.5048, 9.7570

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469 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, 102, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 102, 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(2, 102, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 102, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469 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, 102, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 102, 0) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 102, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 102, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 102, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 102, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.8474, -26.3442, 18.5469 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 102, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 102,  
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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