

Converting Colors

HunterLab(32.1688, -49.1841,
19.7149)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(32.1688, -49.1841,
19.7149) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(35.9956,
-30.8663, 21.6400)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007600
RGB	0, 118, 0
RGB Percent	0%, 46%, 0%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5372, 1.0000
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 1.00, 0.54
HSL	120°, 100%, 23%
HSV	120°, 100%, 46%
XYZ	6.4784, 12.9568, 2.1594
YIQ	69.2660, -32.4500, -61.7140

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

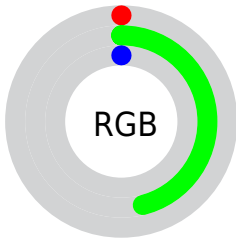
Format	Color
RYB	0, 118, 118
Decimal	30208
CIELab	42.70, -48.77, 47.07
CIELCh	43, 67.775, 136.017
Yxy	12.9574, 0.3000, 0.6000
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278220288 (0xFF007600)
YUV	69.2660, -34.1481, -60.7463
Hunter-Lab	35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400

Details

The HunterLab color **35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006600**. A complement of this color would be **22.7148, 44.6575, -29.9557**, and the grayscale version is **24.6144, -1.3134, 1.3373**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **55.7516, -38.1831, 28.9904**, and **20.3328, -17.4354, 12.2238** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **35.9964, -30.8667, 21.6401**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.1389, -30.1858, 21.1797**.

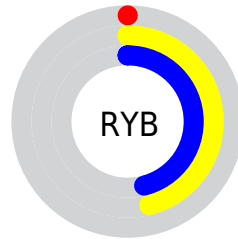
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (46%)

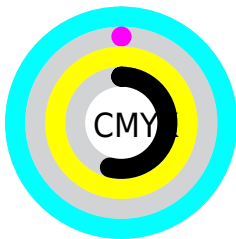
Blue (0%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (46%)

Blue (46%)

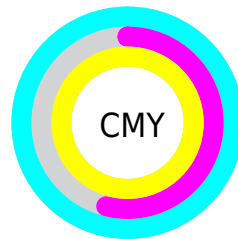


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (100%)

Black (54%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (54%)

Yellow (100%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400 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 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.9956, -30.8663,
21.6400

■ 35.9956, -30.8663,
21.6400

145.1359,
-59.7891, 50.6086

■ 27.2015, -26.7238,
17.6221

■ 55.8813, -38.2772,
29.0660

■ 19.2691, -22.1363,
13.4884

■ 66.8638, -41.6789,
32.4862

■ 12.3059, -19.4213,
8.6141

■ 78.4841, -44.9343,
35.7570

■ 5.4662, -9.5658,
3.8263

■ 90.7091, -48.0713,
38.9041

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 103.5102,
-51.1107, 41.9479

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 116.8626,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-54.0687, 44.9049


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 130.7443,
-56.9581, 47.7882


 35.9956, -30.8663,
21.6400


 35.9956, -30.8663,
21.6400


 35.9964, -30.8667,
21.6401

 36.1389, -30.1858,
21.1797

 36.3470, -29.1971,
20.5109

 36.6681, -27.6840,
19.4877

 37.1125, -25.6157,
18.0891

 37.6869, -22.9839,
16.3097

■ 38.3951, -19.8007,
14.1578

■ 39.2386, -16.0940,
11.6524

■ 40.2166, -11.9041,
8.8208

■ 41.3264, -7.2790,
5.6957

Harmonies

Analogous

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



35.9964, -14.4877, 24.2215



35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400



35.9964, -38.2394, 11.5135

Triad

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



35.9964, -30.8667, 21.6401



35.9964, -13.0306, -79.1590



35.9964, 58.4377, 12.6073

Complementary

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



35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400



22.7148, 44.6575, -29.9557

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.



35.9964, 59.1518, -11.2458



35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400



35.9964, 12.6442, -77.9961

Square

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



35.9964, -30.8667, 21.6401



35.9964, -30.0575, -50.4200



35.9964, 40.6344, -47.8766



35.9964, 38.8923, 21.9649

Rectangle

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



35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400



35.9964, -38.8823, -3.2857



35.9964, 40.6344, -47.8766



35.9964, 61.0410, 6.5174

Sweetspot

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



35.9964, -30.8667, 21.6401



51.9405, -21.7307, 15.7147



40.9989, -11.0120, 25.0705



24.7213, -11.2230, 8.0780



77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



27.0627, -1.4440, 1.4704

Same Dimension

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



35.9964, -30.8667, 21.6401



47.7310, -40.9292, 28.6948



36.4323, -28.1464, 15.2228



20.2440, -3.3261, 2.6272



37.4400, -32.1046, 22.5080



82.6493, -70.8717, 49.6871

Inverse Universe

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



22.7148, 44.6575, -29.9557



30.1197, 59.2157, -39.7210



20.4144, 36.5071, 1.2008



19.3854, 1.3111, -0.5417



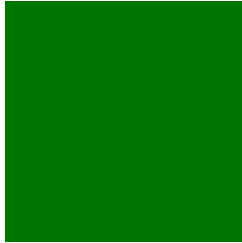
23.6257, 46.4485, -31.1571



52.1542, 102.5357, -68.7792

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400 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 × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400.

-30.8663, 21.6400.

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

35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400

Protanopia

35.8954, -5.1668, 22.0281

Deuteranopia

35.9894, 2.0997, 20.6032



Tritanopia

36.2793, -13.1994, -6.3984

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400

Protanomaly

34.5425, -19.0814, 20.9509

Deuteranomaly

34.1913, -15.7474, 19.8732

Tritanomaly

35.5516, -23.0258, 10.1006

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400

Achromatopsia

24.3949, -1.3017, 1.3254

Achromatomaly

27.4476, -16.1572, 11.4829

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400 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, 118, 0)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 118, 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, 118, 0) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 118, 0) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400 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, 118, 0) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 118, 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, 118, 0)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 118, 0); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 118, 0); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 118, 0) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 35.9956, -30.8663, 21.6400 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 118, 0) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 118,  
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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