

Converting Colors

HunterLab(34.9410, -29.9189,
20.9131)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(34.9410, -29.9189,
20.9131) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(35.0226,
-29.9872, 20.9586)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007302
RGB	0, 115, 2
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 1%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5490, 0.9921
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.98, 0.55
HSL	121°, 100%, 23%
HSV	121°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	6.1417, 12.2658, 2.1012
YIQ	67.7330, -32.2670, -59.5230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

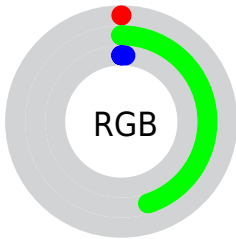
Format	Color
RYB	0, 113, 115
Decimal	29442
CIELab	41.64, -47.79, 45.72
CIELCh	42, 66.140, 136.264
Yxy	12.2663, 0.2995, 0.5981
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219522 (0xFF007302)
YUV	67.7330, -32.4064, -59.4018
Hunter-Lab	35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586

Details

The HunterLab color $[35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006600 . A complement of this color would be $[21.9936, 43.0849, -27.8065]$, and the grayscale version is $[24.0681, -1.2842, 1.3077]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[54.6991, -37.2924, 28.2671]$, and $[19.4437, -16.6730, 11.6893]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[35.0233, -29.9877, 20.9587]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[35.1659, -29.3064, 20.4965]$.

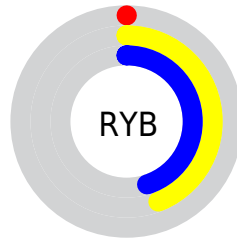
Distribution



Red (0%)

Green (45%)

Blue (1%)



Red (0%)

Yellow (44%)

Blue (45%)

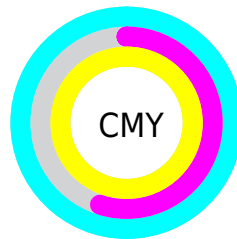


Cyan (100%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (98%)

Black (55%)



Cyan (100%)

Magenta (55%)

Yellow (99%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586 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 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 35.0226, -29.9872,
20.9586

■ 35.0226, -29.9872,
20.9586

143.5829,
-58.5312, 49.3318

■ 26.3160, -25.8869,
17.0318

■ 54.7533, -37.3090,
28.2388

■ 18.4809, -21.3353,
12.9366

■ 65.6658, -40.6664,
31.5883

■ 11.6288, -19.4629,
8.1401

■ 77.2201, -43.8784,
34.7904

■ 4.2562, -7.4483,
2.9793

■ 89.3823, -46.9728,
37.8711

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 102.1234,
-49.9708, 40.8508

0.0000, NaN, NaN


■ 115.4182,


0.0000, NaN, NaN


-52.8885, 43.7459


0.0000, NaN, NaN


 129.2447,
-55.7385, 46.5693


 35.0226, -29.9872,
20.9586


 35.0226, -29.9872,
20.9586


 35.0233, -29.9877,
20.9587

 35.1659, -29.3064,
20.4965

 35.3732, -28.3177,
19.7966

 35.6895, -26.8247,
18.7619

 36.1244, -24.7995,
17.3760

 36.6841, -22.2357,
15.6363

■ 37.3724, -19.1453,
13.5524

■ 38.1903, -15.5556,
11.1432

■ 39.1371, -11.5050,
8.4353

■ 40.2104, -7.0396,
5.4597

Harmonies

Analogous

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



35.0233, -14.1956, 23.5347



35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586



35.0233, -37.0769, 11.0212

Triad

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



35.0233, -29.9877, 20.9587



35.0233, -12.4420, -76.4122



35.0233, 56.3239, 12.3398

Complementary

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



35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586



21.9936, 43.0849, -27.8065

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.



35.0233, 57.1804, -10.5966



35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586



35.0233, 12.4364, -75.0209

Square

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



35.0233, -29.9877, 20.9587



35.0233, -29.0119, -48.9140



35.0233, 39.4385, -45.8681



35.0233, 37.3480, 21.3537

Rectangle

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



35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586



35.0233, -37.6624, -3.3859



35.0233, 39.4385, -45.8681



35.0233, 58.8897, 6.4833

Sweetspot

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



35.0233, -29.9877, 20.9587



51.0115, -21.2177, 15.1806



39.7219, -11.3104, 24.2784



24.7296, -11.1748, 7.9587



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.



35.0233, -29.9877, 20.9587



46.8640, -40.1421, 28.0793



35.4712, -27.1947, 14.3696



20.2463, -3.3132, 2.5940



37.4462, -32.0655, 22.4158



82.6551, -70.8355, 49.6018

Inverse Universe

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



21.9936, 43.0849, -27.8065



29.4269, 57.6415, -37.1624



19.8153, 35.3546, 1.7931



19.3827, 1.2966, -0.5032



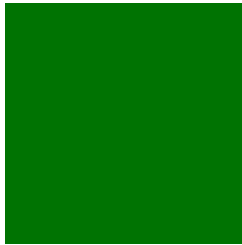
23.5146, 46.0637, -29.7211



51.8953, 101.6395, -65.4351

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

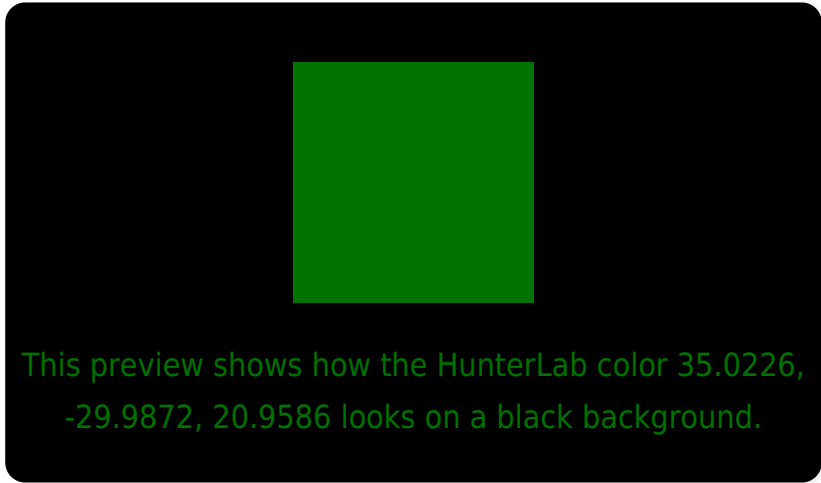
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586.

-29.9872, 20.9586.

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

35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586

Protanopia

34.8064, -4.8930, 21.3619

Deuteranopia

34.7992, 1.9789, 19.9108



Tritanopia

35.2203, -12.8349, -6.3369

Trichromacy



Original Color

35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586

Protanomaly

33.5297, -18.4605, 20.2869

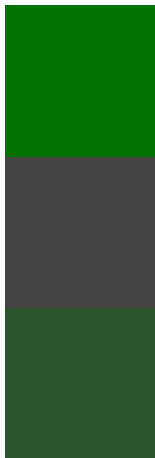
Deuteranomaly

33.1173, -15.3923, 19.1878

Tritanomaly

34.5705, -22.2326, 9.4965

Monochromacy



Original Color

35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586

Achromatopsia

24.0428, -1.2829, 1.3063

Achromatomaly

26.8187, -15.6546, 10.9835

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586 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, 115, 2)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 115, 2)  
}
```

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, 115, 2) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 115, 2) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586 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, 115, 2) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 115, 2) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 115, 2)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 115, 2); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115, 2); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115, 2) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 35.0226, -29.9872, 20.9586 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 115, 2) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 115,  
2) }
```

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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