

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(23.6064, -34.4621,  
-12.5603)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(23.6064, -34.4621,  
-12.5603) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(28.2009,  
-13.9517, -5.1309)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00595E
RGB	0, 89, 94
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 37%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6510, 0.6314
CMYK	1.00, 0.05, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	183°, 100%, 18%
HSV	183°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	5.5928, 7.9529, 11.8300
YIQ	62.9590, -54.6490, -17.3130

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

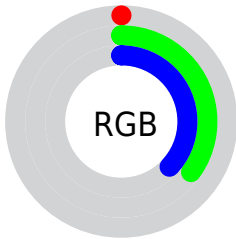
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 46, 94
Decimal	22878
CIELab	33.89, -20.54, -9.43
CIELCh	34, 22.603, 204.647
Yxy	7.9532, 0.2204, 0.3134
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212958 (0xFF00595E)
YUV	62.9590, 15.3032, -55.2150
Hunter-Lab	28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309

# Details

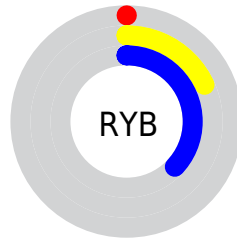
The HunterLab color **28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **15.7749, 25.2438, 10.1614**, and the grayscale version is **22.2441, -1.1869, 1.2086**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **46.6305, -17.5964, -5.1234**, and **13.9325, -6.4791, -3.4280** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **28.2012, -13.9519, -5.1308**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **28.4559, -13.7135, -4.7705**.

# Distribution



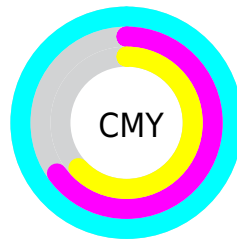
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (63%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309 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 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 28.2009, -13.9517,  
-5.1309

■ 28.2009, -13.9517,  
-5.1309

■ 132.4252,  
-29.2642, -3.2119

■ 20.1619, -11.9325,  
-5.0218

■ 46.7618, -17.6476,  
-5.1079

■ 13.0767, -9.7102,  
-4.8203

■ 57.1495, -19.3920,  
-4.9939

■ 6.5583, -11.4771,  
-5.6851

■ 68.2096, -21.0929,  
-4.8204

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 79.9033, -22.7621,  
-4.5925

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 92.1981, -24.4082,  
-4.3144

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 105.0658,

-26.0375, -3.9897

0.0000, NaN, NaN

118.4821,  
-27.6549, -3.6213

28.2009, -13.9517,  
-5.1309

28.2009, -13.9517,  
-5.1309

28.2012, -13.9519,  
-5.1308

28.4559, -13.7135,  
-4.7705

28.7354, -13.3791,  
-4.3777

29.0778, -12.8039,  
-3.8994

29.4877, -11.9744,  
-3.3321

29.9681, -10.8856,  
-2.6757

■ 30.5209, -9.5393,  
-1.9320

■ 31.1468, -7.9427,  
-1.1050

■ 31.8456, -6.1075,  
-0.2000

■ 32.6163, -4.0485,  
0.7769

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



28.2014, -15.0116, 2.8417



28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309



28.2014, -9.7165, -12.8599

# Triad

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



28.2014, -13.9517, -5.1305



28.2014, 11.8852, -8.0969



28.2014, -0.0847, 12.4128

# Complementary

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



28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309



15.7749, 25.2438, 10.1614

# 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.



28.2014, 7.7660, 10.9118



28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309



28.2014, 15.1436, 0.1628

# Square

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



28.2014, -13.9517, -5.1305



28.2014, 5.0658, -14.8747



28.2014, 13.5597, 6.8887



28.2014, -7.5267, 11.7128



# Rectangle

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



28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309



28.2014, -5.3911, -16.1099



28.2014, 13.5597, 6.8887



28.2014, 2.6010, 12.1649

# Sweetspot

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



28.2014, -13.9517, -5.1305



41.1328, -10.7228, -1.5697



28.3124, -24.1472, 16.7401



20.0209, -5.5425, -0.9183



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774



# Same Dimension

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



28.2014, -13.9517, -5.1305



37.2564, -18.3878, -6.8734



15.7667, 4.7800, -30.0236



16.1292, -1.8686, 0.4425



33.1393, -16.3712, -6.0806



77.2808, -37.9820, -14.6020



# Inverse Universe

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



17.6102, 34.2510, -20.3702



23.2921, 45.2909, -26.8282



21.9304, 9.0830, 13.6717



15.4288, 0.9081, -0.2736



20.7084, 40.2721, -23.8929



48.4162, 94.0898, -55.3458



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

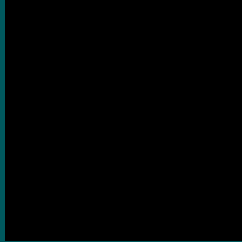
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309.

-13.9517, -5.1309.

# 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

28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309

### Protanopia

28.2114, -0.1321, -2.0220

### Deuteranopia

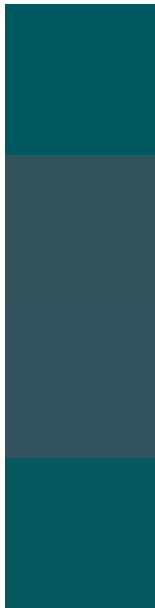
28.2056, 1.6491, -5.8531



## Tritanopia

28.3792, -13.1270, -5.8625

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309

## Protanomaly

27.5732, -7.7660, -3.9448

## Deuteranomaly

27.4571, -6.4546, -6.5724

## Tritanomaly

28.3014, -13.4947, -5.4780

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309

## Achromatopsia

22.2950, -1.1896, 1.2113

## Achromatomaly

23.6226, -7.8765, -1.8422

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309 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, 89, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 89, 94)  
}
```

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, 89, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 89, 94) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309 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, 89, 94) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 89, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 89, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 89, 94); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 89, 94); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 89, 94) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 28.2009, -13.9517, -5.1309 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 89, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 89,  
94) }
```

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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