

Converting Colors

HunterLab(27.1138, -15.5652,
-0.2890)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(27.1138, -15.5652,
-0.2890) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(27.1948,
-15.7163, -0.0642)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005750
RGB	0, 87, 80
RGB Percent	0%, 34%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6588, 0.6863
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.08, 0.66
HSL	175°, 100%, 17%
HSV	175°, 100%, 34%
XYZ	4.8562, 7.3956, 8.7609
YIQ	60.1890, -49.6050, -20.6210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

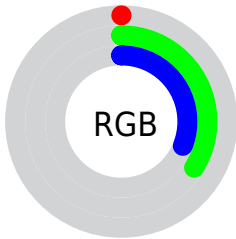
Format	Color
RYB	0, 45, 87
Decimal	22352
CIELab	32.69, -24.34, -2.39
CIELCh	33, 24.459, 185.613
Yxy	7.3959, 0.2311, 0.3520
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278212432 (0xFF005750)
YUV	60.1890, 9.7668, -52.7858
Hunter-Lab	27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642

Details

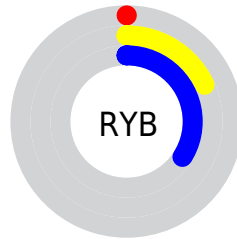
The HunterLab color $[27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006666 . A complement of this color would be $[14.2891, 24.5757, 8.4003]$, and the grayscale version is $[21.3028, -1.1367, 1.1574]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[45.4638, -19.7938, 0.5831]$, and $[13.0891, -7.7498, 0.3694]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[27.1952, -15.7167, -0.0638]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[27.3174, -15.1909, -0.2014]$.

Distribution



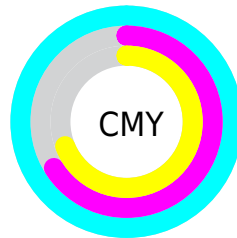
- Red (0%)
- Green (34%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (18%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Black (66%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (66%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642 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 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

27.1948, -15.7163,
-0.0642

27.1948, -15.7163,
-0.0642

130.7339,
-32.9885, 4.5575

19.2636, -13.3524,
-0.3380

45.5689, -19.9771,
0.6614

12.3011, -10.7712,
-0.5392

55.8735, -21.9633,
1.0993

5.4587, -9.5528,
-1.5196

66.8554, -23.8872,
1.5815

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

78.4754, -25.7641,
2.1045

0.0000, NaN, NaN

90.6999, -27.6052,
2.6657

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.5006,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-29.4190, 3.2628

0.0000, NaN, NaN

116.8526,
-31.2118, 3.8940

27.1948, -15.7163,
-0.0642

27.1948, -15.7163,
-0.0642

27.1952, -15.7167,
-0.0638

27.3174, -15.1909,
-0.2014

27.4585, -14.5925,
-0.3153

27.6557, -13.7771,
-0.3568

27.9142, -12.7297,
-0.3189

28.2374, -11.4448,
-0.1975

■ 28.6277, -9.9231,
0.0096

■ 29.0862, -8.1705,
0.3027

■ 29.6135, -6.1972,
0.6804

■ 30.2094, -4.0169,
1.1400

Harmonies

Analogous

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



27.1953, -14.6402, 7.0846



27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642



27.1953, -13.3634, -9.0571

Triad

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



27.1953, -15.7164, -0.0639



27.1953, 8.5927, -14.1828



27.1953, 5.5335, 12.0758

Complementary

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



27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642



14.2891, 24.5757, 8.4003

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.



27.1953, 12.9432, 8.9857



27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642



27.1953, 14.8540, -5.6483

Square

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



27.1953, -15.7164, -0.0639



27.1953, 0.1434, -18.6472



27.1953, 16.5352, 2.9389



27.1953, -3.0125, 12.7518

Rectangle

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



27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642



27.1953, -9.9765, -14.4719



27.1953, 16.5352, 2.9389



27.1953, 8.2707, 11.3431

Sweetspot

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



27.1953, -15.7164, -0.0639



37.9340, -10.9088, 0.3533



26.1982, -22.0055, 15.7576



18.6607, -5.6785, 0.1238



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



27.1953, -15.7164, -0.0639



35.5179, -20.5792, 0.0302



17.4193, -0.8334, -19.9724



15.3602, -1.8955, 0.6093



33.8042, -19.5778, 0.0105



80.0820, -46.6328, 0.5713

Inverse Universe

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



14.2891, 24.5757, 8.4003



18.6485, 32.0422, 11.2277



18.1755, 13.0668, 11.4279



14.5675, 0.3525, 1.0411



17.7507, 30.5051, 10.6453



42.0009, 72.0388, 26.2798

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642 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 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

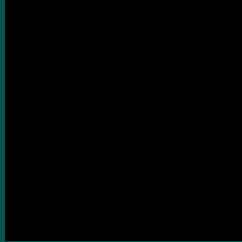
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 27.1948,

-15.7163, -0.0642.

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

27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642

Protanopia

27.3211, -1.3309, 2.7526

Deuteranopia

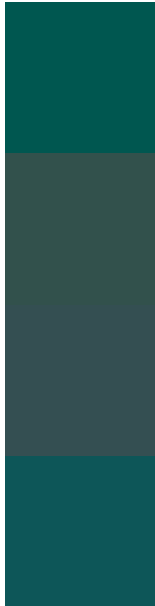
27.2957, 1.6522, -0.9276



Tritanopia

27.2564, -11.7483, -5.4354

Trichromacy



Original Color

27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642

Protanomaly

26.6172, -9.2782, 1.0085

Deuteranomaly

26.3272, -7.1880, -1.8804

Tritanomaly

27.2869, -13.3744, -3.4809

Monochromacy



Original Color

27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642

Achromatopsia

21.2570, -1.1342, 1.1549

Achromatomaly

22.7983, -8.5586, 0.0885

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642 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, 87, 80)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 87, 80)  
}
```

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, 87, 80) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 87, 80) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642 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, 87, 80) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 87, 80) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 87, 80)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 87, 80); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 87, 80); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 87, 80) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 27.1948, -15.7163, -0.0642 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 87, 80) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 87,  
80) }
```

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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