

Converting Colors

HunterLab(28.5653, -26.1027,
-3.2480)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(28.5653, -26.1027,
-3.2480) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.5036,
-17.3168, -0.7448)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00615B
RGB	0, 97, 91
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 36%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6196, 0.6431
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.62
HSL	176°, 100%, 19%
HSV	176°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	6.1630, 9.3047, 11.3687
YIQ	67.3130, -55.8860, -22.4300

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

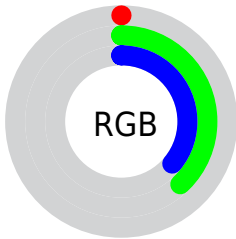
Format	Color
RYB	0, 50, 97
Decimal	24923
CIELab	36.57, -25.70, -3.55
CIELCh	37, 25.942, 187.862
Yxy	9.3050, 0.2297, 0.3467
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215003 (0xFF00615B)
YUV	67.3130, 11.6777, -59.0335
Hunter-Lab	30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448

Details

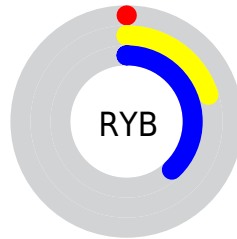
The HunterLab color **30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **15.9838, 27.4522, 9.6896**, and the grayscale version is **23.7769, -1.2687, 1.2918**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **49.4393, -21.5440, -0.1331**, and **15.7184, -9.1754, 0.1604** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.5041, -17.3173, -0.7443**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.6236, -16.8072, -0.8507**.

Distribution



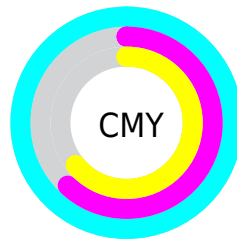
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (36%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (6%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (64%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448 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 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.5036, -17.3168,
-0.7448

■ 30.5036, -17.3168,
-0.7448

■ 136.2489,
-35.0815, 3.5518

■ 22.2276, -14.9174,
-0.9738

■ 49.4772, -21.6792,
-0.1024

■ 14.8745, -12.2721,
-1.1285

■ 60.0493, -23.7216,
0.2968

■ 8.5252, -13.5902,
-1.2749

■ 71.2827, -25.7023,
0.7419

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 83.1405, -27.6362,
1.2292

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 95.5914, -29.5338,
1.7561

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 108.6084,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-31.4033, 2.3201

0.0000, NaN, NaN

122.1678,
-33.2509, 2.9193

30.5036, -17.3168,
-0.7448

30.5036, -17.3168,
-0.7448

30.5041, -17.3173,
-0.7443

30.6236, -16.8072,
-0.8507

30.7709, -16.1894,
-0.9209

30.9826, -15.3218,
-0.9062

31.2645, -14.1885,
-0.7994

31.6206, -12.7819,
-0.5959

■ 32.0538, -11.1018,
-0.2934

■ 32.5657, -9.1545,
0.1080

■ 33.1569, -6.9512,
0.6065

■ 33.8272, -4.5077,
1.1985

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.5042, -16.4106, 7.3702



30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448



30.5042, -14.4332, -10.6486

Triad

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



30.5042, -17.3169, -0.7444



30.5042, 10.0659, -14.9343



30.5042, 5.3628, 13.5381

Complementary

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



30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448



15.9838, 27.4522, 9.6896

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.



30.5042, 13.7119, 10.3227



30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448



30.5042, 16.6447, -5.4241

Square

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



30.5042, -17.3169, -0.7444



30.5042, 0.8406, -20.2896



30.5042, 18.0528, 3.8841



30.5042, -4.0230, 14.1108

Rectangle

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



30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448



30.5042, -10.5214, -16.4096



30.5042, 18.0528, 3.8841



30.5042, 8.4148, 12.7893

Sweetspot

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



30.5042, -17.3169, -0.7444



42.5724, -12.2235, 0.0899



29.3112, -24.7678, 17.6273



21.1126, -6.4729, -0.0362



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

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



30.5042, -17.3169, -0.7444



39.9301, -22.7109, -0.8829



18.9546, 0.0030, -23.6966



17.0068, -2.1172, 0.6370



35.5778, -20.2203, -0.8193



82.2027, -46.9104, -1.4801

Inverse Universe

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



15.9838, 27.4522, 9.6896



20.9121, 35.8936, 12.8849



20.4943, 14.2970, 12.8781



16.1015, 0.4144, 1.1891



18.6362, 31.9967, 11.4095



43.0195, 73.7513, 27.1854

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448 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 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448 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 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.5036,

-17.3168, -0.7448.

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

30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448

Protanopia

30.6111, -1.3652, 2.5929

Deuteranopia

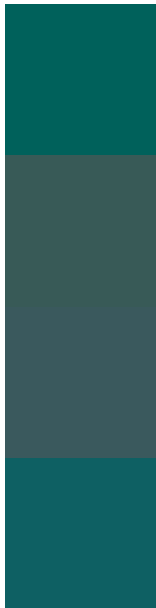
30.6153, 1.8420, -1.6109



Tritanopia

30.5520, -13.3207, -6.3092

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448

Protanomaly

29.7342, -9.9683, 0.1680

Deuteranomaly

29.7231, -8.2172, -2.4861

Tritanomaly

30.5940, -14.9381, -4.2860

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448

Achromatopsia

23.6915, -1.2641, 1.2872

Achromatomaly

25.4640, -9.3363, -0.3929

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448 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, 97, 91)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 97, 91)  
}
```

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, 97, 91) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 97, 91) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448 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, 97, 91) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 97, 91) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 97, 91)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 97, 91); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 97, 91); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 97, 91) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.5036, -17.3168, -0.7448 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 97, 91) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 97,  
91) }
```

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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