

# Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.0834, -10.8537,  
-12.9252)

Have a look what the booklet for  
HunterLab(29.0834, -10.8537,  
-12.9252) contains.

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# Color

**HunterLab(29.0861,  
-10.8546, -12.9231)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	005A6F
RGB	0, 90, 111
RGB Percent	0%, 35%, 44%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6471, 0.5647
CMYK	1.00, 0.19, 0.00, 0.56
HSL	191°, 100%, 22%
HSV	191°, 100%, 44%
XYZ	6.5254, 8.4600, 16.3279
YIQ	65.4840, -60.3810, -12.5490

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

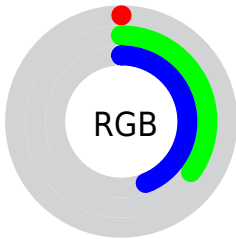
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>RYB</b>	0, 50, 111
Decimal	23151
CIELab	34.92, -14.76, -18.46
CIELCh	35, 23.633, 231.350
Yxy	8.4603, 0.2084, 0.2702
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278213231 (0xFF005A6F)
YUV	65.4840, 22.4394, -57.4295
Hunter-Lab	29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231

# Details

The HunterLab color **29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336666**. A complement of this color would be **19.7897, 26.9199, 12.6646**, and the grayscale version is **23.1013, -1.2326, 1.2551**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **47.7671, -13.5760, -13.8128**, and **14.6978, -3.8863, -9.9815** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **29.0858, -10.8540, -12.9239**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **29.8186, -11.2088, -11.7252**.

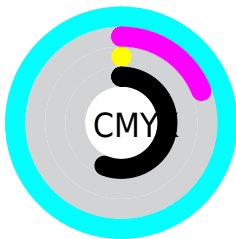
# Distribution



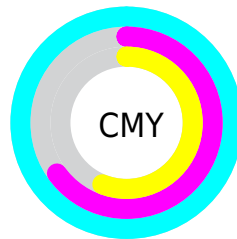
- Red (0%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (44%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (19%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (56%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231 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 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 29.0861, -10.8546,  
-12.9231

■ 29.0861, -10.8546,  
-12.9231

■ 133.9026,  
-23.3138, -13.9453

■ 20.9544, -9.3177,  
-12.4943

■ 47.8080, -13.7441,  
-13.5885

■ 13.7642, -7.6656,  
-12.0420

■ 58.2675, -15.1383,  
-13.8183

■ 7.3830, -9.1060,  
-12.5568

■ 69.3951, -16.5143,  
-13.9823

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 81.1527, -17.8793,  
-14.0845

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 93.5082, -19.2384,  
-14.1285

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 106.4340,

-20.5953, -14.1179

0.0000, NaN, NaN

119.9059,  
-21.9531, -14.0559

29.0861, -10.8546,  
-12.9231

29.0861, -10.8546,  
-12.9231

29.0858, -10.8540,  
-12.9239

29.8186, -11.2088,  
-11.7252

30.5974, -11.3931,  
-10.4874

31.4597, -11.2689,  
-9.1551

32.4085, -10.8284,  
-7.7330

33.4446, -10.0744,  
-6.2289

■ 34.5672, -9.0176,  
-4.6529

■ 35.7742, -7.6741,  
-3.0153

■ 37.0629, -6.0632,  
-1.3264

■ 38.4299, -4.2063,  
0.4043

# Harmonies

## Analogous

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



29.0866, -14.9604, -4.4958



29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231



29.0866, -3.9122, -17.7504

# Triad

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



29.0866, -10.8544, -12.9226



29.0866, 15.9418, -0.7908



29.0866, -7.1322, 12.4611

# Complementary

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



29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231



19.7897, 26.9199, 12.6646

# 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.



29.0866, 0.8828, 12.9386



29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231



29.0866, 14.8308, 6.5803

# Square

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



29.0866, -10.8544, -12.9226



29.0866, 11.9712, -9.5683



29.0866, 9.0862, 11.1103



29.0866, -12.9847, 9.5506



# Rectangle

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



29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231



29.0866, 1.6504, -17.5518



29.0866, 9.0862, 11.1103



29.0866, -4.6246, 12.8715

# Sweetspot

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



29.0866, -10.8544, -12.9226



47.7334, -10.4319, -4.2192



33.7948, -28.4312, 19.1356



23.1332, -5.4162, -2.4221



76.6170, -4.0881, 4.1627



26.1505, -1.3953, 1.4208



# Same Dimension

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



29.0866, -10.8544, -12.9226



38.6995, -14.2262, -17.6607



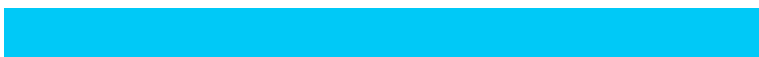
15.3597, 13.5062, -48.3513



19.2696, -2.0046, 0.2875



31.5182, -11.7082, -14.1203



69.4989, -24.9887, -32.9241



# Inverse Universe

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



20.2929, 38.3864, -15.0856



27.1220, 51.2565, -19.7555



29.2034, 4.6999, 18.0766



18.5558, 1.0870, -0.1114



22.0197, 41.6435, -16.2683



49.0242, 92.5141, -34.6665



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231 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 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231 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 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231.



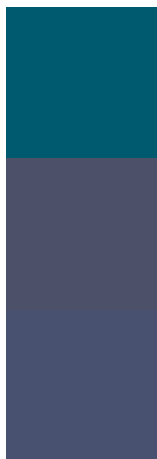
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231.

-10.8546, -12.9231.

# 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

29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231

### Protanopia

29.0539, 1.2101, -9.3490

### Deuteranopia

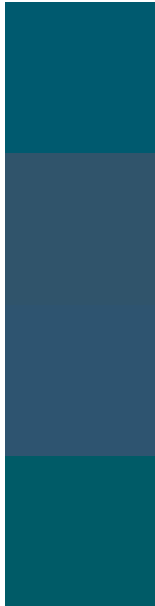
29.1437, 2.1050, -13.7879



## Tritanopia

28.9535, -13.7200, -6.5719

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231

## Protanomaly

28.3382, -5.2282, -11.7323

## Deuteranomaly

28.4453, -4.4618, -14.5018

## Tritanomaly

29.0886, -12.9250, -8.4569

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231

## Achromatopsia

22.9914, -1.2268, 1.2492

## Achromatomaly

24.4503, -7.1161, -4.4157

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231 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, 90, 111)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 90, 111)  
}
```

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, 90, 111) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 90, 111) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231 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, 90, 111) }
```



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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 90, 111) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 90, 111)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 90, 111); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 90, 111);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 90, 111)  
}
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.0861, -10.8546, -12.9231 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 90, 111) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 90,  
111) }
```

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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