

Converting Colors

HunterLab(29.8620, -16.3924,
0.5162)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(29.8620, -16.3924,
0.5162) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(29.9748,
-16.5987, 0.7653)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	125F56
RGB	18, 95, 86
RGB Percent	7%, 37%, 34%
CMY	0.9294, 0.6274, 0.6627
CMYK	0.81, 0.00, 0.09, 0.63
HSL	173°, 68%, 22%
HSV	173°, 81%, 37%
XYZ	6.0214, 8.9849, 10.2210
YIQ	70.9510, -43.0030, -19.1230

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

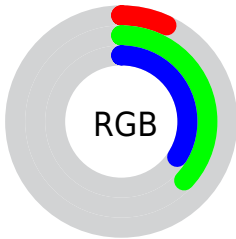
Format	Color
R_{YB}	18, 59, 95
Decimal	1204054
CIE _{Lab}	35.96, -24.62, -1.32
CIE _{LCh}	36, 24.658, 183.061
Yxy	8.9852, 0.2387, 0.3562
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4279394134 (0xFF125F56)
YUV	70.9510, 7.4192, -46.4380
Hunter-Lab	29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653

Details

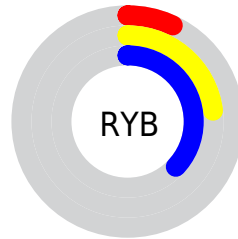
The HunterLab color $[29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653]$ is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex 006666 . A complement of this color would be $[17.1606, 23.3685, 7.3999]$, and the grayscale version is $[25.0707, -1.3377, 1.3621]$.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is $[48.8588, -20.8260, 1.4766]$, and $[15.0798, -9.1408, 0.8840]$ is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get $[29.8223, -17.2692, 1.0330]$, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is $[30.1904, -15.6871, 0.5738]$.

Distribution



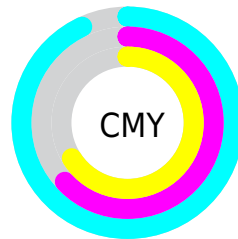
- Red (7%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (7%)
- Yellow (23%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (81%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (93%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (66%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653 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 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 29.9748, -16.5987,
0.7653

■ 29.9748, -16.5987,
0.7653

■ 135.3764,
-33.8573, 5.9507

■ 21.7521, -14.2766,
0.4031

■ 48.8553, -20.8246,
1.6444

■ 14.4590, -11.7163,
0.1017

■ 59.3858, -22.8055,
2.1507

■ 8.1200, -13.6471,
-0.2302

■ 70.5801, -24.7285,
2.6971

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.4008, -26.6076,
3.2809

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 94.8163, -28.4531,
3.8999

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 107.7995,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-30.2728, 4.5522

0.0000, NaN, NaN

121.3266,
-32.0726, 5.2363

29.9748, -16.5987,
0.7653

29.9748, -16.5987,
0.7653

29.8223, -17.2692,
1.0330

30.1904, -15.6871,
0.5738

29.7038, -17.7975,
1.2925

30.4735, -14.5159,
0.4666

30.8289, -13.0782,
0.4501

31.2591, -11.3742,
0.5278

31.7659, -9.4105,
0.7014

■ 32.3498, -7.1986,
0.9704

■ 33.0106, -4.7541,
1.3329

■ 33.7473, -2.0955,
1.7855

■ 34.5582, 0.7573,
2.3236

Harmonies

Analogous

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



29.9754, -15.1549, 8.0059



29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653



29.9754, -14.4205, -8.4606

Triad

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



29.9754, -16.5988, 0.7657



29.9754, 8.1246, -15.0882



29.9754, 6.3953, 12.6677

Complementary

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



29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653



17.1606, 23.3685, 7.3999

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.



29.9754, 13.8168, 9.1057



29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653



29.9754, 14.8928, -6.5482

Square

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



29.9754, -16.5988, 0.7657



29.9754, -0.6987, -19.1136



29.9754, 17.0855, 2.4725



29.9754, -2.4928, 13.6045

Rectangle

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



29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653



29.9754, -11.0430, -14.1570



29.9754, 17.0855, 2.4725



29.9754, 9.1770, 11.8001

Sweetspot

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



29.9754, -16.5988, 0.7657



42.0440, -10.5174, 1.1266



29.1189, -22.2211, 16.3883



20.4924, -5.4841, 0.5105



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.



29.9754, -16.5988, 0.7657



38.9038, -23.1659, 1.7228



22.2301, -4.3062, -15.2535



17.0003, -2.1532, 0.7293



35.4048, -21.2597, 1.6408



81.7808, -49.4471, 4.5232

Inverse Universe

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



17.1606, 23.3685, 7.3999



20.7093, 34.6800, 11.7843



21.0931, 12.2961, 11.6037



16.1077, 0.4480, 1.1001



18.6741, 32.1373, 10.8481



43.0775, 73.9664, 26.3252

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653 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 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

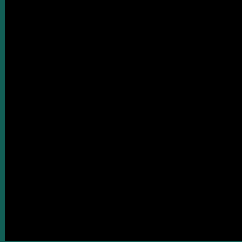
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 29.9748,

-16.5987, 0.7653.

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

29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653

Protanopia

29.9100, -1.3242, 3.3629

Deuteranopia

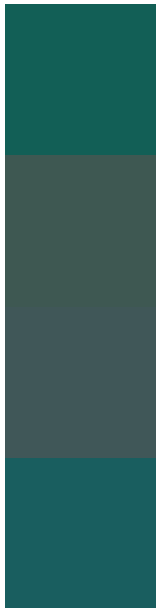
29.8823, 1.6874, -0.3094



Tritanopia

30.0167, -12.5597, -5.5383

Trichromacy



Original Color

29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653

Protanomaly

29.3475, -8.7863, 1.8029

Deuteranomaly

29.3444, -7.0447, -0.6956

Tritanomaly

30.0638, -14.2017, -3.0748

Monochromacy



Original Color

29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653

Achromatopsia

25.1018, -1.3394, 1.3638

Achromatomaly

26.4371, -8.5263, 0.8068

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653 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(18, 95, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(18, 95, 86)  
}
```

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(18, 95, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(18, 95, 86) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653 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(18, 95, 86) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(18, 95, 86) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(18, 95, 86)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(18, 95, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 95, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(18, 95, 86)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 29.9748, -16.5987, 0.7653 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(18, 95, 86) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(18, 95,  
86) }
```

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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