

Converting Colors

HunterLab(30.1235, -14.7839,
-5.5203)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(30.1235, -14.7839,
-5.5203) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.1951,
-14.9040, -5.3288)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	025F64
RGB	2, 95, 100
RGB Percent	1%, 37%, 39%
CMY	0.9921, 0.6274, 0.6078
CMYK	0.98, 0.05, 0.00, 0.61
HSL	183°, 96%, 20%
HSV	183°, 98%, 39%
XYZ	6.4175, 9.1174, 13.4782
YIQ	67.7630, -57.0330, -18.1610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

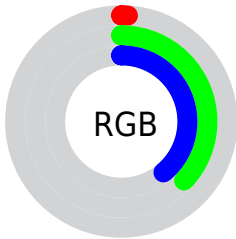
Format	Color
R_YB	2, 50, 100
Decimal	155492
CIE _{Lab}	36.21, -21.44, -9.66
CIE _{LCh}	36, 23.515, 204.251
Yxy	9.1178, 0.2212, 0.3143
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278345572 (0xFF025F64)
YUV	67.7630, 15.8928, -57.6742
Hunter-Lab	30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288

Details

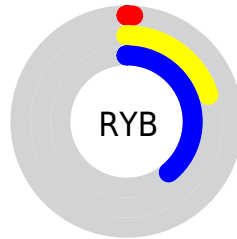
The HunterLab color **30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **16.9290, 26.7078, 10.6971**, and the grayscale version is **23.9210, -1.2764, 1.2997**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **49.1628, -18.7300, -5.3432**, and **15.3979, -7.2442, -3.6079** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1436, -14.9509, -5.4022**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.4553, -14.6696, -4.9624**.

Distribution



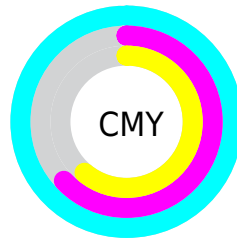
- Red (1%)
- Green (37%)
- Blue (39%)



- Red (1%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (98%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (99%)
- Magenta (63%)
- Yellow (61%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288 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 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

30.1951, -14.9040,
-5.3288

30.1951, -14.9040,
-5.3288

135.7402,
-30.5795, -3.3803

21.9501, -12.8471,
-5.2289

49.1145, -18.6837,
-5.2931

14.6319, -10.5974,
-5.0388

59.6624, -20.4704,
-5.1748

8.2915, -11.7102,
-4.9267

70.8730, -22.2130,
-4.9978

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

82.7091, -23.9232,
-4.7672

0.0000, NaN, NaN

95.1395, -25.6092,
-4.4869

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

108.1368,

-27.2775, -4.1605

0.0000, NaN, NaN

121.6774,
-28.9330, -3.7908

30.1951, -14.9040,
-5.3288

30.1951, -14.9040,
-5.3288

30.1436, -14.9509,
-5.4022

30.4553, -14.6696,
-4.9624

30.7580, -14.2693,
-4.5379

31.1296, -13.6051,
-4.0199

31.5749, -12.6640,
-3.4051

32.0972, -11.4416,
-2.6936

■ 32.6981, -9.9407,
-1.8877

■ 33.3784, -8.1699,
-0.9919

■ 34.1377, -6.1427,
-0.0122

■ 34.9749, -3.8758,
1.0446

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.1957, -15.9874, 3.1341



30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288



30.1957, -10.4338, -13.5688

Triad

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



30.1957, -14.9040, -5.3284



30.1957, 12.5570, -8.7127



30.1957, 0.0127, 13.2350

Complementary

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



30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288



16.9290, 26.7078, 10.6971

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.



30.1957, 8.3538, 11.5991



30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288



30.1957, 16.0842, 0.0731

Square

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



30.1957, -14.9040, -5.3284



30.1957, 5.2704, -15.8655



30.1957, 14.4683, 7.2691



30.1957, -7.9298, 12.5180

Rectangle

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



30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288



30.1957, -5.8490, -17.0658



30.1957, 14.4683, 7.2691



30.1957, 2.8707, 12.9598

Sweetspot

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



30.1957, -14.9040, -5.3284



44.0192, -11.2791, -1.5423



30.2367, -25.6390, 17.7939



21.6944, -5.9631, -0.9498



73.3645, -3.9145, 3.9860



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739

Same Dimension

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



30.1957, -14.9040, -5.3284



39.8525, -19.7237, -7.2342



17.0156, 4.9096, -31.4403



17.7835, -2.0904, 0.4795



34.8527, -17.2661, -6.2903



79.3466, -39.1283, -14.7097

Inverse Universe

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



18.9189, 36.1739, -21.6393



24.8802, 48.3977, -28.8021



23.5221, 9.4993, 14.5151



16.9904, 1.0509, -0.3370



21.7481, 42.3107, -25.2209



49.6272, 96.4875, -57.0743

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288 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 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

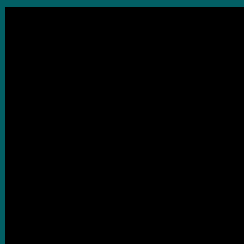
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1951,

-14.9040, -5.3288.

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

30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288

Protanopia

30.2855, -0.6592, -1.6235

Deuteranopia

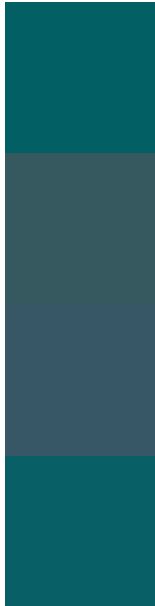
30.1614, 2.1841, -6.6010



Tritanopia

30.3560, -14.1460, -6.0943

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288

Protanomaly

29.6202, -8.4157, -4.0467

Deuteranomaly

29.3052, -6.3196, -7.4852

Tritanomaly

30.2913, -14.4632, -5.6863

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288

Achromatopsia

24.0428, -1.2829, 1.3063

Achromatomaly

25.6192, -8.5259, -1.9269

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288 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(2, 95, 100)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(2, 95, 100)  
}
```

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(2, 95, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(2, 95, 100) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288 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(2, 95, 100) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(2, 95, 100) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(2, 95, 100) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(2, 95, 100); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 95, 100);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(2, 95, 100)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.1951, -14.9040, -5.3288 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(2, 95, 100) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(2, 95,  
100) }
```

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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