

Converting Colors

HunterLab(30.1727, -17.1390,
-0.7151)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(30.1727, -17.1390,
-0.7151) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(30.1727,
-17.1390, -0.7151)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00605A
RGB	0, 96, 90
RGB Percent	0%, 38%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6235, 0.6471
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.06, 0.62
HSL	176°, 100%, 19%
HSV	176°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	6.0283, 9.1039, 11.1123
YIQ	66.6120, -55.2900, -22.2180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

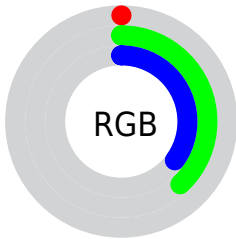
Format	Color
RYB	0, 50, 96
Decimal	24666
CIELab	36.18, -25.53, -3.49
CIELCh	36, 25.768, 187.788
Yxy	9.1043, 0.2297, 0.3469
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278214746 (0xFF00605A)
YUV	66.6120, 11.5303, -58.4187
Hunter-Lab	30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151

Details

The HunterLab color **30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **15.8120, 27.1592, 9.5718**, and the grayscale version is **23.5313, -1.2556, 1.2785**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **49.0540, -21.4620, -0.1370**, and **15.4470, -8.8671, -0.1659** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **30.1732, -17.1395, -0.7146**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **30.2927, -16.6294, -0.8205**.

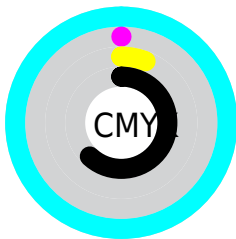
Distribution



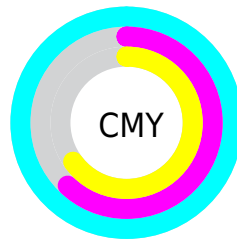
- Red (0%)
- Green (38%)
- Blue (35%)



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



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (62%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151 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 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 30.1727, -17.1390,
-0.7151

■ 30.1727, -17.1390,
-0.7151

■ 135.7033,
-34.8388, 3.5895

■ 21.9300, -14.7460,
-0.9449

■ 49.0882, -21.4867,
-0.0709

■ 14.6143, -12.1050,
-1.1000

■ 59.6343, -23.5215,
0.3292

■ 8.2743, -13.8870,
-1.3005

■ 70.8432, -25.4948,
0.7751

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 82.6778, -27.4213,
1.2634

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 95.1067, -29.3118,
1.7912

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 108.1025,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-31.1742, 2.3561

0.0000, NaN, NaN

121.6417,
-33.0149, 2.9561

30.1727, -17.1390,
-0.7151

30.1727, -17.1390,
-0.7151

30.1732, -17.1395,
-0.7146

30.2927, -16.6294,
-0.8205

30.4391, -16.0153,
-0.8913

30.6491, -15.1547,
-0.8784

30.9283, -14.0317,
-0.7746

31.2809, -12.6391,
-0.5754

■ 31.7094, -10.9767,
-0.2786

■ 32.2156, -9.0506,
0.1159

■ 32.8001, -6.8723,
0.6062

■ 33.4626, -4.4569,
1.1887

Harmonies

Analogous

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



30.1733, -16.2330, 7.3089



30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151



30.1733, -14.2945, -10.5175

Triad

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



30.1733, -17.1391, -0.7147



30.1733, 9.9431, -14.8032



30.1733, 5.3314, 13.3915

Complementary

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



30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151



15.8120, 27.1592, 9.5718

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.



30.1733, 13.5889, 10.2030



30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151



30.1733, 16.4648, -5.3940

Square

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



30.1733, -17.1391, -0.7147



30.1733, 0.8098, -20.0895



30.1733, 17.8728, 3.8235



30.1733, -3.9589, 13.9640

Rectangle

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



30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151



30.1733, -10.4287, -16.2261



30.1733, 17.8728, 3.8235



30.1733, 8.3509, 12.6485

Sweetspot

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



30.1733, -17.1391, -0.7147



42.5717, -12.2276, 0.1000



28.9955, -24.4970, 17.4376



21.1122, -6.4751, -0.0307



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.



30.1733, -17.1391, -0.7147



39.9277, -22.7251, -0.8492



18.7636, -0.0204, -23.4074



17.0067, -2.1177, 0.6381



35.5757, -20.2328, -0.7896



82.1976, -46.9411, -1.4074

Inverse Universe

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



15.8120, 27.1592, 9.5718



20.9125, 35.8952, 12.8787



20.2853, 14.1129, 12.7461



16.1016, 0.4148, 1.1880



18.6367, 31.9983, 11.4032



43.0200, 73.7532, 27.1779

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151 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 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151 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 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151.

-17.1390, -0.7151.

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

30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151

Protanopia

30.2453, -1.3461, 2.5710

Deuteranopia

30.2498, 1.8554, -1.6255



Tritanopia

30.2246, -13.1363, -6.2643

Trichromacy



Original Color

30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151

Protanomaly

29.3749, -9.9172, 0.1570

Deuteranomaly

29.3633, -8.1709, -2.4943

Tritanomaly

30.2649, -14.7572, -4.2465

Monochromacy



Original Color

30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151

Achromatopsia

23.6915, -1.2641, 1.2872

Achromatomaly

25.4369, -9.4934, -0.0077

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151 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, 96, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 96, 90)  
}
```

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, 96, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 96, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151 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, 96, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 96, 90) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 96, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 96, 90); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 96, 90); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 96, 90) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 30.1727, -17.1390, -0.7151 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 96, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 96,  
90) }
```

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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