

Converting Colors

HunterLab(31.3189, -17.7421,
-0.8458)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(31.3189, -17.7421,
-0.8458) contains.

HunterLab(31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(31.1959,
-17.5021, -1.2101)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00635E
RGB	0, 99, 94
RGB Percent	0%, 39%, 37%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6118, 0.6314
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.05, 0.61
HSL	177°, 100%, 19%
HSV	177°, 100%, 39%
XYZ	6.4822, 9.7318, 12.1265
YIQ	68.8290, -57.3990, -22.5430

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

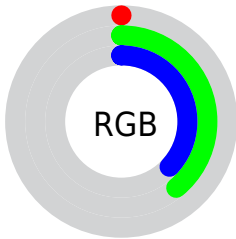
Format	Color
RYB	0, 51, 99
Decimal	25438
CIELab	37.36, -25.70, -4.23
CIELCh	37, 26.049, 189.346
Yxy	9.7322, 0.2287, 0.3434
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278215518 (0xFF00635E)
YUV	68.8290, 12.4093, -60.3630
Hunter-Lab	31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101

Details

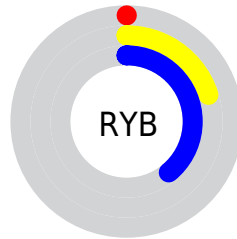
The HunterLab color **31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **16.3215, 28.0153, 10.0251**, and the grayscale version is **24.3081, -1.2970, 1.3207**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **50.1656, -21.8244, -0.6549**, and **16.3382, -9.3471, -0.2436** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.1964, -17.5026, -1.2096**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **31.3131, -17.0096, -1.2778**.

Distribution



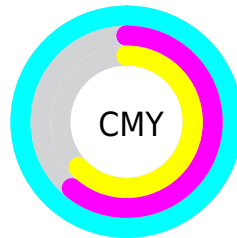
- Red (0%)
- Green (39%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (39%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (5%)
- Black (61%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (61%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101 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 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 31.1959, -17.5021,
-1.2101

■ 31.1959, -17.5021,
-1.2101

■ 137.3863,
-35.2315, 2.8463

■ 22.8512, -15.1175,
-1.4048

■ 50.2897, -21.8473,
-0.6302

■ 15.4206, -12.4956,
-1.5227

■ 60.9158, -23.8845,
-0.2598

■ 9.0251, -12.8920,
-1.5625

■ 72.1999, -25.8614,
0.1579

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 84.1058, -27.7923,
0.6190

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 96.6024, -29.6877,
1.1208

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 109.6632,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-31.5555, 1.6606

0.0000, NaN, NaN

123.2648,
-33.4018, 2.2364

31.1959, -17.5021,
-1.2101

31.1959, -17.5021,
-1.2101

31.1964, -17.5026,
-1.2096

31.3131, -17.0096,
-1.2778

31.4594, -16.4016,
-1.3066

31.6718, -15.5379,
-1.2477

31.9560, -14.4018,
-1.0936

32.3164, -12.9852,
-0.8400

■ 32.7559, -11.2875,
-0.4847

■ 33.2761, -9.3148,
-0.0280

■ 33.8779, -7.0786,
0.5278

■ 34.5610, -4.5948,
1.1788

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.1965, -16.7738, 7.1498



31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101



31.1965, -14.3913, -11.2117

Triad

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



31.1965, -17.5022, -1.2097



31.1965, 10.5739, -14.6402



31.1965, 4.9340, 13.8393

Complementary

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



31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101



16.3215, 28.0153, 10.0251

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.



31.1965, 13.4951, 10.7137



31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101



31.1965, 17.0082, -4.9590

Square

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



31.1965, -17.5022, -1.2097



31.1965, 1.3082, -20.3380



31.1965, 18.1360, 4.3504



31.1965, -4.5333, 14.3016

Rectangle

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



31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101



31.1965, -10.3162, -16.8948



31.1965, 18.1360, 4.3504



31.1965, 8.0427, 13.1213

Sweetspot

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



31.1965, -17.5022, -1.2097



43.5197, -12.4372, -0.0936



29.9444, -25.3110, 18.0079



21.1194, -6.4337, -0.1332



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.



31.1965, -17.5022, -1.2097



40.8536, -22.9559, -1.5082



19.3377, 0.0502, -24.2772



17.0081, -2.1098, 0.6179



35.6149, -19.9976, -1.3466



82.2936, -46.3655, -2.7702

Inverse Universe

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



16.3215, 28.0153, 10.0251



21.3650, 36.6543, 13.2934



20.9133, 14.6666, 13.1427



16.1002, 0.4075, 1.2074



18.6287, 31.9690, 11.5206



43.0112, 73.7203, 27.3096

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101 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 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

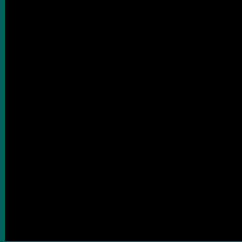
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.1959,

-17.5021, -1.2101.

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

31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101

Protanopia

31.1098, -0.8231, 1.9707

Deuteranopia

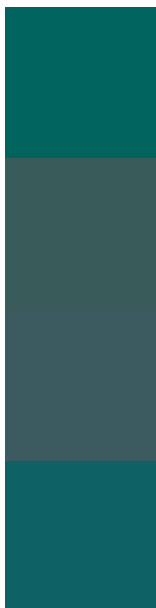
31.2953, 1.6950, -2.1121



Tritanopia

31.2088, -13.6899, -6.3988

Trichromacy



Original Color

31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101

Protanomaly

30.1500, -9.6981, -0.6132

Deuteranomaly

30.4245, -8.3251, -2.9639

Tritanomaly

31.2543, -15.3005, -4.3651

Monochromacy



Original Color

31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101

Achromatopsia

24.3949, -1.3017, 1.3254

Achromatomaly

26.1206, -9.6120, -0.4334

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101 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, 99, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 99, 94)  
}
```

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, 99, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 99, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101 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, 99, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 99, 94) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 99, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 99, 94); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 99, 94); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 99, 94) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 31.1959, -17.5021, -1.2101 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 99, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 99,  
94) }
```

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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