

Converting Colors

HunterLab(31.4016, -21.0400,
-7.3241)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(31.4016, -21.0400,
-7.3241) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(32.5027,
-16.2115, -5.6296)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00666B
RGB	0, 102, 107
RGB Percent	0%, 40%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.6000, 0.5804
CMYK	1.00, 0.05, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	183°, 100%, 21%
HSV	183°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	7.4052, 10.5643, 15.5587
YIQ	72.0720, -62.3970, -20.0690

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 52, 107
Decimal	26219
CIELab	38.84, -22.81, -10.01
CIELCh	39, 24.914, 203.699
Yxy	10.5646, 0.2209, 0.3151
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278216299 (0xFF00666B)
YUV	72.0720, 17.2195, -63.2071
Hunter-Lab	32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296

Details

The HunterLab color **32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **17.9851, 29.2459, 11.5933**, and the grayscale version is **25.4402, -1.3574, 1.3822**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **51.6788, -20.0211, -5.6182**, and **17.2179, -8.0000, -4.2513** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **32.5030, -16.2117, -5.6295**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.7602, -15.9810, -5.2677**.

Distribution



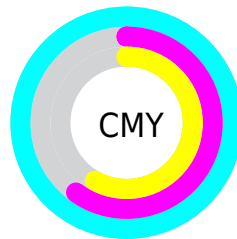
- Red (0%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (20%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (5%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296 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 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 32.5027, -16.2115,
-5.6296

■ 32.5027, -16.2115,
-5.6296

■ 139.5191,
-32.4643, -3.6815

■ 24.0310, -14.0842,
-5.5354

■ 51.8192, -20.1324,
-5.5882

■ 16.4581, -11.7699,
-5.3535

■ 62.5451, -21.9873,
-5.4690

■ 9.9076, -10.6186,
-5.0788

■ 73.9234, -23.7960,
-5.2921

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.9185, -25.5703,
-5.0620

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 98.5003, -27.3184,
-4.7829

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 111.6425,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-29.0470, -4.4579

0.0000, NaN, NaN

125.3223,
-30.7610, -4.0900

32.5027, -16.2115,
-5.6296

32.5027, -16.2115,
-5.6296

32.5030, -16.2117,
-5.6295

32.7602, -15.9810,
-5.2677

33.0549, -15.6049,
-4.8552

33.4230, -14.9465,
-4.3421

33.8703, -13.9886,
-3.7238

34.4009, -12.7238,
-2.9991

■ 35.0172, -11.1529,
-2.1699

■ 35.7203, -9.2839,
-1.2404

■ 36.5101, -7.1303,
-0.2165

■ 37.3858, -4.7099,
0.8945

Harmonies

Analogous

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



32.5033, -17.3158, 3.5375



32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296



32.5033, -11.4286, -14.6393

Triad

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



32.5033, -16.2115, -5.6291



32.5033, 13.5448, -9.6628



32.5033, 0.1999, 14.3155

Complementary

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



32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296



17.9851, 29.2459, 11.5933

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.



32.5033, 9.2449, 12.4996



32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296



32.5033, 17.4754, -0.1043

Square

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



32.5033, -16.2115, -5.6291



32.5033, 5.5739, -17.3793



32.5033, 15.8215, 7.7553



32.5033, -8.4521, 13.5880

Rectangle

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



32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296



32.5033, -6.4870, -18.5180



32.5033, 15.8215, 7.7553



32.5033, 3.3045, 14.0030

Sweetspot

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



32.5033, -16.2115, -5.6291



47.7135, -12.6529, -1.7716



32.4398, -27.7303, 19.3161



23.3220, -6.6326, -1.0718



75.5302, -4.0301, 4.1037



25.2436, -1.3469, 1.3715

Same Dimension

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



32.5033, -16.2115, -5.6291



43.4365, -21.6241, -7.6117



18.2692, 5.0789, -33.7967



18.6249, -2.2099, 0.5035



35.8328, -17.8602, -6.2328



80.6617, -40.0434, -14.3778

Inverse Universe

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



20.2124, 39.3575, -23.7305



27.0370, 52.6364, -31.6354



24.6155, 11.5284, 15.3690



17.7808, 1.1260, -0.3759



22.2902, 43.4028, -26.1390



50.2796, 97.8471, -58.5305

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296 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 × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

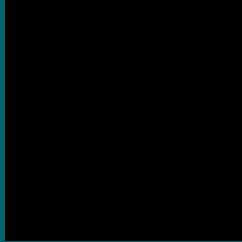
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296.

-16.2115, -5.6296.

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

32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296

Protanopia

32.5982, -0.3413, -1.8478

Deuteranopia

32.3955, 2.2719, -6.9970



Tritanopia

32.7211, -15.1616, -6.8329

Trichromacy



Original Color

32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296

Protanomaly

31.7226, -8.8939, -4.5915

Deuteranomaly

31.6371, -7.3622, -7.7482

Tritanomaly

32.6473, -15.5150, -6.4294

Monochromacy



Original Color

32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296

Achromatopsia

25.4565, -1.3583, 1.3831

Achromatomaly

27.2456, -9.2902, -2.0764

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296 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, 102, 107)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 102, 107)  
}
```

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, 102, 107) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 102, 107) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296 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, 102, 107) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 102, 107) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 102, 107)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 102, 107); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 102, 107);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 102,  
107) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 32.5027, -16.2115, -5.6296 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 102, 107) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 102,  
107) }
```

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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