

Converting Colors

HunterLab(32.0117, -19.6169,
3.3686)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(32.0117, -19.6169,
3.3686) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(31.9636,
-19.6163, 3.4106)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	096655
RGB	9, 102, 85
RGB Percent	4%, 40%, 33%
CMY	0.9647, 0.6000, 0.6667
CMYK	0.91, 0.00, 0.17, 0.60
HSL	169°, 84%, 22%
HSV	169°, 91%, 40%
XYZ	6.5037, 10.2167, 10.2236
YIQ	72.2550, -49.9710, -25.0030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

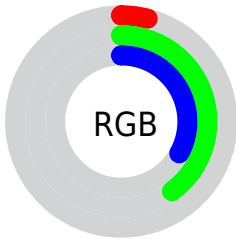
Format	Color
R_{YB}	9, 60, 102
Decimal	616021
CIE _{Lab}	38.23, -29.24, 2.60
CIE _{LCh}	38, 29.350, 174.927
Yxy	10.2171, 0.2414, 0.3792
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278806101 (0xFF096655)
YUV	72.2550, 6.2833, -55.4746
Hunter-Lab	31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106

Details

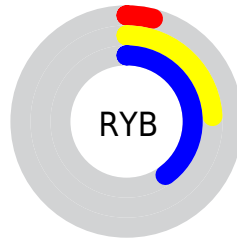
The HunterLab color **31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **17.5928, 27.6956, 8.0301**, and the grayscale version is **25.5394, -1.3627, 1.3876**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **51.2994, -24.5223, 4.6891**, and **16.7079, -11.0535, 2.9780** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **31.8325, -20.2308, 3.8846**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **32.1396, -18.8167, 2.8940**.

Distribution



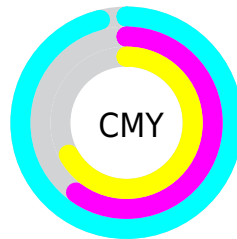
- Red (4%)
- Green (40%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (4%)
- Yellow (24%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (91%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (96%)
- Magenta (60%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106 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 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 31.9636, -19.6163,
3.4106

■ 31.9636, -19.6163,
3.4106

■ 138.6415,
-39.0533, 10.3198

■ 23.5439, -16.9600,
2.7812

■ 51.1889, -24.4315,
4.7562

■ 16.0291, -14.0305,
2.1785

■ 61.8739, -26.6769,
5.4714

■ 9.5461, -13.8592,
1.6482

■ 73.2136, -28.8486,
6.2143

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 85.1722, -30.9632,
6.9841

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 97.7191, -33.0327,
7.7803

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 110.8279,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-35.0663, 8.6020

0.0000, NaN, NaN

124.4755,
-37.0713, 9.4487

31.9636, -19.6163,
3.4106

31.9636, -19.6163,
3.4106

31.8325, -20.2308,
3.8846

32.1396, -18.8167,
2.8940

32.3837, -17.7470,
2.4487

32.7029, -16.3893,
2.0858

33.1016, -14.7367,
1.8138

33.5828, -12.7902,
1.6385

■ 34.1482, -10.5582,
1.5636

■ 34.7984, -8.0545,
1.5907

■ 35.5330, -5.2975,
1.7193

■ 36.3509, -2.3084,
1.9475

Harmonies

Analogous

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



31.9642, -16.7668, 11.0132



31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106



31.9642, -18.2030, -7.5817

Triad

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



31.9642, -19.6165, 3.4109



31.9642, 7.3662, -21.3751



31.9642, 10.8984, 13.9080

Complementary

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



31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106



17.5928, 27.6956, 8.0301

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.



31.9642, 19.0074, 8.8943



31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106



31.9642, 16.7885, -11.5618

Square

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



31.9642, -19.6165, 3.4109



31.9642, -3.4936, -24.3000



31.9642, 21.2920, -0.0265



31.9642, 0.1192, 15.6749

Rectangle

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



31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106



31.9642, -14.9228, -15.2507



31.9642, 21.2920, -0.0265



31.9642, 14.0799, 12.6459

Sweetspot

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



31.9642, -19.6165, 3.4109



45.5014, -12.8959, 2.0677



31.2141, -24.7259, 18.3098



22.0087, -6.6185, 1.0044



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.



31.9642, -19.6165, 3.4109



42.1380, -26.8956, 5.3912



23.9252, -5.5765, -16.5074



17.8243, -2.3186, 0.8795



36.0674, -22.9691, 4.5026



82.2974, -52.8909, 11.3117

Inverse Universe

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



17.5928, 27.6956, 8.0301



22.4076, 38.6725, 12.1629



20.6402, 17.8166, 12.2873



16.8934, 0.5297, 1.0424



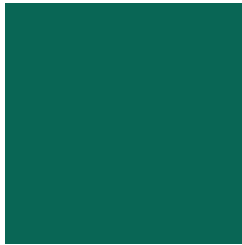
19.1885, 33.1426, 10.2151



43.7099, 75.2755, 24.9808

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106 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 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

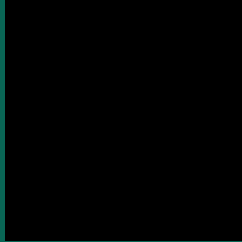
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 31.9636,

-19.6163, 3.4106.

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

31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106

Protanopia

32.0032, -2.1967, 6.3286

Deuteranopia

31.8961, 1.9089, 2.5258



Tritanopia

32.0332, -13.4234, -6.2421

Trichromacy



Original Color

31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106

Protanomaly

31.0745, -11.0813, 4.1010

Deuteranomaly

30.8231, -8.8034, 1.4946

Tritanomaly

31.9152, -15.9168, -2.5421

Monochromacy



Original Color

31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106

Achromatopsia

25.4565, -1.3583, 1.3831

Achromatomaly

27.1575, -10.0646, 1.2296

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106 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(9, 102, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(9, 102, 85)  
}
```

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(9, 102, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(9, 102, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106 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(9, 102, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(9, 102, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(9, 102, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(9, 102, 85); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 102, 85);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(9, 102, 85)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 31.9636, -19.6163, 3.4106 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(9, 102, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(9, 102,  
85) }
```

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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