

Converting Colors

HunterLab(35.9662, -23.5837,
5.9557)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(35.9662, -23.5837,
5.9557) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(36.0550,
-23.6080, 5.8973)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00735A
RGB	0, 115, 90
RGB Percent	0%, 45%, 35%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5490, 0.6471
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.22, 0.55
HSL	167°, 100%, 23%
HSV	167°, 100%, 45%
XYZ	7.9762, 12.9996, 11.7616
YIQ	77.7650, -60.5150, -32.1550

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

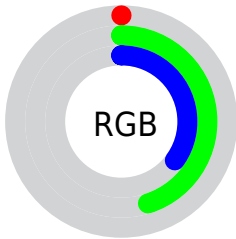
Format	Color
RYB	0, 65, 115
Decimal	29530
CIELab	42.76, -34.38, 6.07
CIELCh	43, 34.913, 169.996
Yxy	13.0001, 0.2436, 0.3971
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278219610 (0xFF00735A)
YUV	77.7650, 6.0319, -68.1999
Hunter-Lab	36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973

Details

The HunterLab color **36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **19.2753, 33.3715, 9.6310**, and the grayscale version is **27.5130, -1.4680, 1.4948**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **56.0309, -29.1212, 7.7620**, and **20.1947, -14.1023, 5.2011** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **36.0556, -23.6088, 5.8982**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **36.2188, -22.8248, 5.1547**.

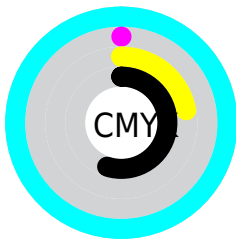
Distribution



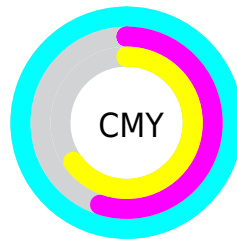
- Red (0%)
- Green (45%)
- Blue (35%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (25%)
- Blue (45%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (22%)
- Black (55%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (55%)
- Yellow (65%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973 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 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

36.0550, -23.6080,
5.8973

36.0550, -23.6080,
5.8973

145.2303,
-45.3051, 14.4005

27.2555, -20.6387,
5.0235

55.9500, -29.0064,
7.6723

19.3173, -17.3863,
4.1479

66.9367, -31.5226,
8.5804

12.3474, -14.3266,
3.2536

78.5611, -33.9528,
9.5050

5.5311, -9.6794,
3.8718

90.7899, -36.3149,
10.4471

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

103.5946,
-38.6220, 11.4075

0.0000, NaN, NaN

116.9505,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-40.8843, 12.3864

0.0000, NaN, NaN

130.8355,
-43.1099, 13.3841

36.0550, -23.6080,
5.8973

36.0550, -23.6080,
5.8973

36.0556, -23.6088,
5.8982

36.2188, -22.8248,
5.1547

36.4285, -21.8544,
4.4431

36.7194, -20.5633,
3.8068

37.0986, -18.9323,
3.2592

37.5714, -16.9542,
2.8109

■ 38.1410, -14.6315,
2.4700

■ 38.8095, -11.9753,
2.2416

■ 39.5772, -9.0034,
2.1288

■ 40.4435, -5.7386,
2.1321

Harmonies

Analogous

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



36.0557, -19.3282, 14.2577



36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973



36.0557, -22.7504, -7.2733

Triad

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



36.0557, -23.6082, 5.8977



36.0557, 7.1381, -28.7627



36.0557, 15.8188, 15.9575

Complementary

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



36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973



19.2753, 33.3715, 9.6310

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.



36.0557, 25.0569, 9.2594



36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973



36.0557, 19.5683, -17.1859

Square

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



36.0557, -23.6082, 5.8977



36.0557, -6.2158, -30.6859



36.0557, 26.5196, -2.4730



36.0557, 2.5747, 18.5276

Rectangle

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



36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973



36.0557, -19.3302, -17.1817



36.0557, 26.5196, -2.4730



36.0557, 19.5714, 14.2560

Sweetspot

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



36.0557, -23.6082, 5.8977



51.8568, -16.3233, 3.0183



35.3451, -28.6298, 21.2779



25.1768, -8.5714, 1.5178



77.7063, -4.1462, 4.2219



27.0627, -1.4440, 1.4704

Same Dimension

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



36.0557, -23.6082, 5.8977



48.2270, -31.7178, 8.1900



27.6242, -7.6900, -17.9263



20.3526, -2.7207, 1.0738



38.5463, -25.2677, 6.3663



85.0147, -56.2461, 15.1582

Inverse Universe

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



19.2753, 33.3715, 9.6310



25.7585, 44.5322, 13.3889



21.4662, 25.2323, 13.6684



19.2684, 0.6822, 1.1232



20.6014, 35.6560, 10.4020



45.3597, 78.2738, 24.7054

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973 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 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

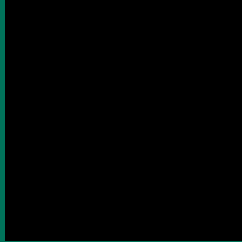
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 36.0550,

-23.6080, 5.8973.

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

36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973

Protanopia

36.1354, -2.5847, 8.7938

Deuteranopia

35.8723, 2.4342, 4.6443



Tritanopia

36.1694, -15.0916, -7.1047

Trichromacy



Original Color

36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973

Protanomaly

34.9412, -14.0581, 6.3453

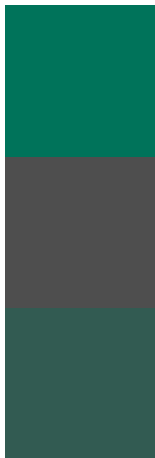
Deuteranomaly

34.7400, -11.4758, 3.5315

Tritanomaly

35.8651, -18.5416, -2.1423

Monochromacy



Original Color

36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973

Achromatopsia

27.6017, -1.4728, 1.4997

Achromatomaly

29.6133, -12.1642, 2.0522

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973 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, 115, 90)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 115, 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, 115, 90) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 115, 90) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973 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, 115, 90) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 115, 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, 115, 90)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 115, 90); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115, 90);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 115, 90)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 36.0550, -23.6080, 5.8973 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 115, 90) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 115,  
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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