

Converting Colors

HunterLab(36.2778, -34.6803,
-11.1881)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(36.2778, -34.6803,
-11.1881) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(39.6210,
-20.1683, -5.9851)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	007B7F
RGB	0, 123, 127
RGB Percent	0%, 48%, 50%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5176, 0.5020
CMYK	1.00, 0.03, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	182°, 100%, 25%
HSV	182°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	10.9137, 15.6982, 22.5335
YIQ	86.6790, -74.5920, -24.8320

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

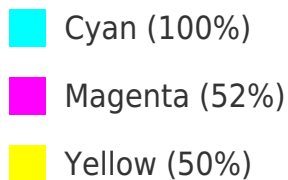
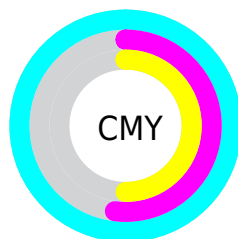
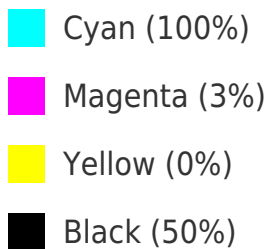
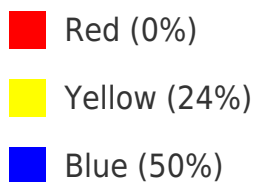
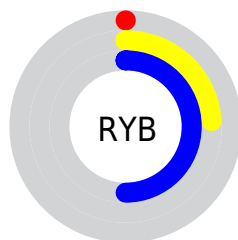
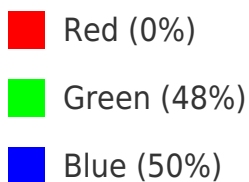
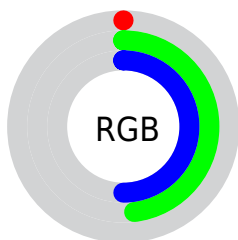
Format	Color
RYB	0, 62, 127
Decimal	31615
CIELab	46.58, -26.70, -10.41
CIELCh	47, 28.658, 201.300
Yxy	15.6988, 0.2221, 0.3194
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278221695 (0xFF007B7F)
YUV	86.6790, 19.8783, -76.0175
Hunter-Lab	39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851

Details

The HunterLab color **39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **21.4460, 35.6823, 13.8382**, and the grayscale version is **30.7057, -1.6384, 1.6683**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.0794, -24.4538, -6.0202**, and **23.3401, -11.6007, -4.1305** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **39.6214, -20.1687, -5.9850**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **39.8517, -19.9078, -5.6649**.


Distribution




Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851 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 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 39.6210, -20.1683,
-5.9851


 39.6210, -20.1683,
-5.9851


150.8502,
-37.9805, -3.8134


 30.5144, -17.8571,
-5.9348


 60.0621, -24.4631,
-5.8729


 22.2368, -15.3748,
-5.8038

 71.2962, -26.5007,
-5.7247

 14.8825, -12.6333,
-5.5832

 83.1547, -28.4880,
-5.5219

 8.5329, -14.0910,
-5.3833

 95.6063, -30.4360,
-5.2687

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 108.6240,
-32.3533, -4.9685

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 122.1840,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-34.2466, -4.6242

0.0000, NaN, NaN

136.2657,
-36.1210, -4.2384

■ 39.6210, -20.1683,
-5.9851

■ 39.6210, -20.1683,
-5.9851

■ 39.6214, -20.1687,
-5.9850

■ 39.8517, -19.9078,
-5.6649

■ 40.1373, -19.4309,
-5.2680

■ 40.5124, -18.6080,
-4.7478

■ 40.9854, -17.4140,
-4.0964

■ 41.5618, -15.8366,
-3.3107

■ 42.2456, -13.8747,
-2.3914

■ 43.0385, -11.5367,
-1.3427

■ 43.9410, -8.8385,
-0.1712

■ 44.9523, -5.8021,
1.1146

Harmonies

Analogous

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



39.6217, -21.1497, 5.1177



39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851



39.6217, -14.6429, -17.2757

Triad

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



39.6217, -20.1683, -5.9845



39.6217, 16.0306, -12.8211



39.6217, 1.1772, 17.4776

Complementary

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



39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851



21.4460, 35.6823, 13.8382

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.



39.6217, 12.1903, 14.9942



39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851



39.6217, 21.3661, -1.0520

Square

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



39.6217, -20.1683, -5.9845



39.6217, 5.9712, -21.9209



39.6217, 19.8881, 8.8692



39.6217, -9.6029, 16.8350

Rectangle

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



39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851



39.6217, -8.7546, -22.4147



39.6217, 19.8881, 8.8692



39.6217, 4.9902, 17.0131

Sweetspot

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



39.6217, -20.1683, -5.9845



57.5114, -15.6826, -1.9046



38.9663, -33.3700, 23.3334



27.6393, -8.1470, -1.1700



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207

Same Dimension

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



39.6217, -20.1683, -5.9845



52.9810, -26.9413, -8.0630



22.1631, 5.6790, -39.9584



22.0554, -2.7017, 0.6039



39.7893, -20.2538, -6.0111

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Inverse Universe

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



24.3774, 47.6094, -29.7229



32.6139, 63.6912, -39.6918



28.9222, 15.2941, 18.0885



21.0004, 1.4350, -0.5398



24.4801, 47.8142, -29.8497

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851 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 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

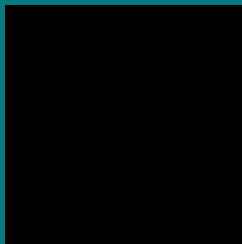
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 39.6210,

-20.1683, -5.9851.

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

39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851

Protanopia

39.4465, -0.3897, -1.4616

Deuteranopia

39.6438, 2.4278, -7.1142



Tritanopia

39.6404, -18.1545, -8.5423

Trichromacy



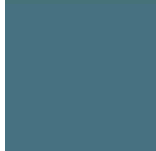
Original Color

39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851



Protanomaly

38.3630, -11.3268, -4.5160



Deuteranomaly

38.3860, -9.2063, -8.5870



Tritanomaly

39.4993, -18.8409, -7.6912

Monochromacy



Original Color

39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851



Achromatopsia

30.8719, -1.6472, 1.6773



Achromatomaly

32.9938, -11.5854, -2.4613

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851 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, 123, 127)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 123, 127)  
}
```

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, 123, 127) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 123, 127) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851 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, 123, 127) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 123, 127) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 123, 127)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 123, 127); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 123, 127);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 123,  
127) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 39.6210, -20.1683, -5.9851 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 123, 127) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 123,  
127) }
```

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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