

Converting Colors

HunterLab(37.8127, -32.7041,
-2.8198)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(37.8127, -32.7041,
-2.8198) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(40.1989,
-23.4778, 0.4367)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007E73
RGB	0, 126, 115
RGB Percent	0%, 49%, 45%
CMY	0.9999, 0.5059, 0.5490
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.09, 0.51
HSL	175°, 100%, 25%
HSV	175°, 100%, 49%
XYZ	10.5554, 16.1595, 18.7824
YIQ	87.0720, -71.5650, -30.1330

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

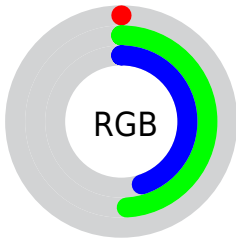
Format	Color
RYB	0, 66, 126
Decimal	32371
CIELab	47.18, -32.01, -2.40
CIELCh	47, 32.096, 184.283
Yxy	16.1601, 0.2320, 0.3552
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222451 (0xFF007E73)
YUV	87.0720, 13.7685, -76.3621
Hunter-Lab	40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367

Details

The HunterLab color **40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **006666**. A complement of this color would be **21.1193, 36.2786, 12.7587**, and the grayscale version is **30.8701, -1.6472, 1.6772**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.6100, -28.3078, 1.0890**, and **23.6096, -14.1175, 0.9657** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1995, -23.4785, 0.4375**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.3338, -22.8779, 0.1191**.

Distribution



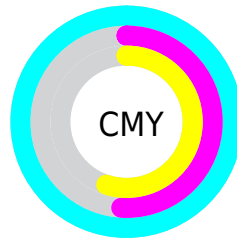
- Red (0%)
- Green (49%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (49%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (51%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (51%)
- Yellow (55%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367 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 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.1989, -23.4778,
0.4367

■ 40.1989, -23.4778,
0.4367

151.7514,
-43.7606, 5.5687

■ 31.0444, -20.7826,
0.0768

■ 60.7256, -28.4444,
1.3069

■ 22.7141, -17.8702,
-0.2259

■ 71.9986, -30.7822,
1.8076

■ 15.3004, -14.6349,
-0.4613

■ 83.8940, -33.0514,
2.3478

■ 8.9180, -15.6064,
-0.6398

■ 96.3806, -35.2660,
2.9253

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 109.4319,
-37.4368, 3.5377

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 123.0242,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-39.5719, 4.1834

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.1369,
-41.6781, 4.8609

■ 40.1989, -23.4778,
0.4367

■ 40.1989, -23.4778,
0.4367

■ 40.1995, -23.4785,
0.4375

■ 40.3338, -22.8779,
0.1191

■ 40.5225, -22.0631,
-0.1315

■ 40.7994, -20.9040,
-0.2696

■ 41.1734, -19.3751,
-0.2831

■ 41.6506, -17.4638,
-0.1636

■ 42.2354, -15.1691,
0.0934

■ 42.9302, -12.4993,
0.4893

■ 43.7361, -9.4710,
1.0226

■ 44.6528, -6.1066,
1.6890

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.1997, -21.6469, 10.9235



40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367



40.1997, -20.1941, -12.9955

Triad

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



40.1997, -23.4779, 0.4372



40.1997, 12.3571, -21.7536



40.1997, 8.8606, 17.8541

Complementary

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



40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367



21.1193, 36.2786, 12.7587

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.



40.1997, 19.7802, 13.0832



40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367



40.1997, 21.9662, -9.0923

Square

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



40.1997, -23.4779, 0.4372



40.1997, -0.3304, -28.0651



40.1997, 24.8357, 3.8638



40.1997, -3.9321, 19.0001

Rectangle

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



40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367



40.1997, -15.2779, -21.2460



40.1997, 24.8357, 3.8638



40.1997, 12.9207, 16.7122

Sweetspot

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



40.1997, -23.4779, 0.4372



56.8855, -16.8509, 0.6058



38.7361, -32.6676, 23.2966



26.9731, -8.6382, 0.1950



79.8926, -4.2629, 4.3407



28.9024, -1.5422, 1.5703

Same Dimension

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



40.1997, -23.4779, 0.4372



53.3233, -31.2078, 0.7192



25.7319, -1.1646, -29.6468



22.0921, -2.8617, 0.8661



40.7158, -23.7825, 0.4485

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Inverse Universe

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



21.1193, 36.2786, 12.7587



28.0001, 48.0667, 17.1963



25.9848, 21.5905, 16.3888



20.8564, 0.6611, 1.5095



21.3892, 36.7441, 12.9344

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367 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 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

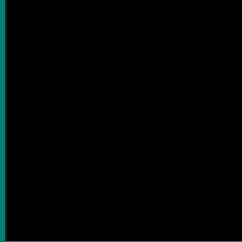
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367.



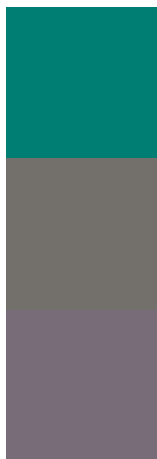
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1989,

-23.4778, 0.4367.

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

40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367

Protanopia

40.0940, -1.5651, 4.1086

Deuteranopia

39.9737, 2.8330, -1.2052



Tritanopia

40.1879, -17.5548, -8.2815

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367

Protanomaly

38.7725, -13.4926, 1.0970

Deuteranomaly

38.8664, -11.1534, -2.3920

Tritanomaly

40.0879, -20.0071, -4.8418

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367

Achromatopsia

30.8719, -1.6472, 1.6773

Achromatomaly

33.1401, -12.8214, -0.0368

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367 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, 126, 115)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 126, 115)  
}
```

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, 126, 115) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 126, 115) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367 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, 126, 115) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 126, 115) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 126, 115)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 126, 115); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 126, 115);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 126,  
115) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.1989, -23.4778, 0.4367 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 126, 115) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 126,  
115) }
```

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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