

Converting Colors

HunterLab(39.1407, -30.2396,
4.0140)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(39.1407, -30.2396,
4.0140) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(40.1970,
-25.7718, 5.3911)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	007F67
RGB	0, 127, 103
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.5020, 0.5961
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.19, 0.50
HSL	169°, 100%, 25%
HSV	169°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	10.0375, 16.1580, 15.4217
YIQ	86.2910, -67.9880, -34.3880

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

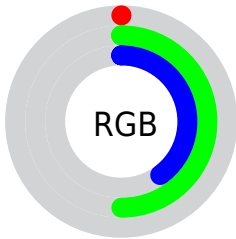
Format	Color
RYB	0, 70, 127
Decimal	32615
CIELab	47.18, -35.99, 4.68
CIELCh	47, 36.298, 172.591
Yxy	16.1586, 0.2412, 0.3883
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222695 (0xFF007F67)
YUV	86.2910, 8.2375, -75.6772
Hunter-Lab	40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911

Details

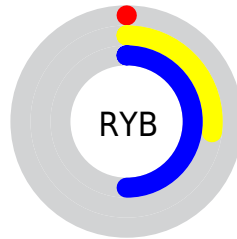
The HunterLab color **40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **339966**. A complement of this color would be **21.3971, 36.9492, 11.4356**, and the grayscale version is **30.6023, -1.6329, 1.6627**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **60.8630, -31.4858, 7.1706**, and **23.6501, -15.9700, 4.9140** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.1977, -25.7726, 5.3921**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **40.3619, -24.9851, 4.6421**.

Distribution



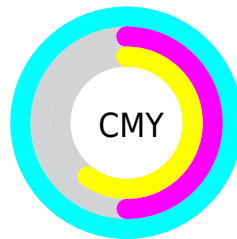
- Red (0%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (19%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911 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 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 40.1970, -25.7718,
5.3911

■ 40.1970, -25.7718,
5.3911

151.7484,
-47.9570, 13.3769

■ 31.0426, -22.7758,
4.6047

■ 60.7234, -31.2604,
7.0197

■ 22.7125, -19.5242,
3.8315

■ 71.9963, -33.8302,
7.8641

■ 15.2991, -15.8959,
3.0640

■ 83.8916, -36.3166,
8.7298

■ 8.9167, -15.6043,
2.6613

■ 96.3781, -38.7360,
9.6168

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 109.4292,
-41.1010, 10.5251

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 123.0214,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-43.4212, 11.4547

0.0000, NaN, NaN

137.1340,
-45.7045, 12.4054

■ 40.1970, -25.7718,
5.3911

■ 40.1970, -25.7718,
5.3911

■ 40.1977, -25.7726,
5.3921

■ 40.3619, -24.9851,
4.6421

■ 40.5828, -23.9704,
3.9409

■ 40.8945, -22.5979,
3.3321

■ 41.3055, -20.8437,
2.8306

■ 41.8220, -18.6980,
2.4479

■ 42.4479, -16.1622,
2.1924

■ 43.1856, -13.2480,
2.0692

■ 44.0358, -9.9745,
2.0806

■ 44.9979, -6.3672,
2.2262

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.1978, -21.5953, 14.9723



40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911



40.1978, -24.3529, -9.1069

Triad

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



40.1978, -25.7720, 5.3915



40.1978, 8.8740, -29.8857



40.1978, 15.7967, 17.8207

Complementary

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



40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911



21.3971, 36.9492, 11.4356

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.



40.1978, 26.2552, 10.9320



40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911



40.1978, 21.8876, -16.9761

Square

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



40.1978, -25.7720, 5.3915



40.1978, -5.6034, -32.9719



40.1978, 28.6262, -1.3028



40.1978, 1.4302, 20.3484

Rectangle

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



40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911



40.1978, -20.3173, -19.6238



40.1978, 28.6262, -1.3028



40.1978, 19.9631, 16.0824

Sweetspot

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



40.1978, -25.7720, 5.3915



57.7136, -18.0260, 2.7748



39.2316, -32.2528, 23.6093



27.7496, -9.4135, 1.3633



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.



40.1978, -25.7720, 5.3915



53.7724, -34.6037, 7.4887



29.4300, -6.6475, -22.4338



22.0758, -2.9526, 1.0995



40.3678, -25.8833, 5.4183

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Inverse Universe

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



21.3971, 36.9492, 11.4356



28.6018, 49.3334, 15.7538



24.3008, 26.8827, 15.4440



20.8723, 0.7468, 1.2826



21.4869, 37.1058, 11.4906

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911 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 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

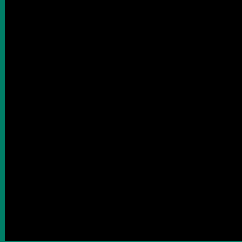
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.1970,

-25.7718, 5.3911.

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

40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911

Protanopia

39.9713, -2.5795, 8.5259

Deuteranopia

40.0896, 2.5467, 4.1757



Tritanopia

40.3379, -16.9768, -8.0573

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911

Protanomaly

38.8076, -15.5239, 5.9872

Deuteranomaly

38.6838, -12.5243, 2.7183

Tritanomaly

40.0183, -20.5334, -2.9796

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911

Achromatopsia

30.5056, -1.6277, 1.6574

Achromatomaly

33.0035, -13.6172, 1.9085

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911 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, 127, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 127, 103)  
}
```

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, 127, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 127, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911 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, 127, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 127, 103) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 127, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 127, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 127, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 127,  
103) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.1970, -25.7718, 5.3911 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 127, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 127,  
103) }
```

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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