

Converting Colors

HunterLab(40.7843, -23.7671,
0.3296)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(40.7843, -23.7671,
0.3296) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(40.8934,
-23.8537, 0.3800)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	008075
RGB	0, 128, 117
RGB Percent	0%, 50%, 46%
CMY	1.0000, 0.4980, 0.5412
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.09, 0.50
HSL	175°, 100%, 25%
HSV	175°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	10.9300, 16.7227, 19.4814
YIQ	88.4740, -72.7570, -30.5570

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

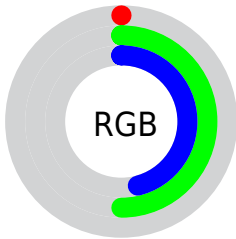
Format	Color
RYB	0, 67, 128
Decimal	32885
CIELab	47.91, -32.32, -2.51
CIELCh	48, 32.421, 184.440
Yxy	16.7233, 0.2319, 0.3548
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278222965 (0xFF008075)
YUV	88.4740, 14.0633, -77.5917
Hunter-Lab	40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800

Details

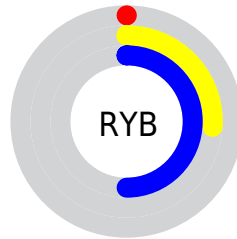
The HunterLab color **40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **21.4798, 36.8942, 13.0066**, and the grayscale version is **31.3842, -1.6746, 1.7052**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **61.3691, -28.6341, 1.0496**, and **24.2455, -14.4639, 0.9186** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **40.8940, -23.8544, 0.3808**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **41.0286, -23.2527, 0.0608**.

Distribution



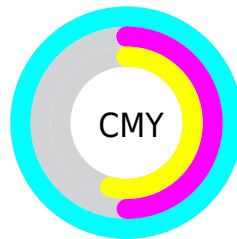
- Red (0%)
- Green (50%)
- Blue (46%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (26%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (9%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (50%)
- Yellow (54%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800 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 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

40.8934, -23.8537,
0.3800

40.8934, -23.8537,
0.3800

152.8309,
-44.2476, 5.4928

31.6819, -21.1479,
0.0225

61.5219, -28.8446,
1.2456

23.2890, -18.2275,
-0.2778

72.8413, -31.1951,
1.7440

15.8050, -14.9902,
-0.5110

84.7805, -33.4770,
2.2821

9.3575, -15.5520,
-0.6629

97.3090, -35.7043,
2.8573

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

110.4003,
-37.8875, 3.4677

0.0000, NaN, NaN

124.0310,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-40.0349, 4.1114

0.0000, NaN, NaN

138.1807,
-42.1532, 4.7869

■ 40.8934, -23.8537,
0.3800

■ 40.8934, -23.8537,
0.3800

■ 40.8940, -23.8544,
0.3808

■ 41.0286, -23.2527,
0.0608

■ 41.2191, -22.4300,
-0.1892

■ 41.4997, -21.2566,
-0.3243

■ 41.8791, -19.7060,
-0.3322

■ 42.3638, -17.7655,
-0.2044

■ 42.9582, -15.4336,
0.0638

■ 43.6650, -12.7190,
0.4738

■ 44.4850, -9.6383,
1.0238

■ 45.4181, -6.2145,
1.7097

Harmonies

Analogous

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



40.8942, -22.0203, 11.0579



40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800



40.8942, -20.4897, -13.2677

Triad

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



40.8942, -23.8538, 0.3805



40.8942, 12.6125, -22.0334



40.8942, 8.9309, 18.1621

Complementary

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



40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800



21.4798, 36.8942, 13.0066

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.



40.8942, 20.0432, 13.3336



40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800



40.8942, 22.3448, -9.1587

Square

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



40.8942, -23.8538, 0.3805



40.8942, -0.2704, -28.4892



40.8942, 25.2171, 3.9893



40.8942, -4.0635, 19.3102

Rectangle

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



40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800



40.8942, -15.4776, -21.6311



40.8942, 25.2171, 3.9893



40.8942, 13.0594, 17.0077

Sweetspot

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



40.8942, -23.8538, 0.3805



57.8674, -17.1447, 0.5844



39.3993, -33.2358, 23.6953



27.8326, -8.9358, 0.1813



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.



40.8942, -23.8538, 0.3805



54.2516, -31.7098, 0.6425



26.1521, -1.1488, -30.2062



22.0924, -2.8604, 0.8629



40.7208, -23.7525, 0.3775

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Inverse Universe

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



21.4798, 36.8942, 13.0066



28.4822, 48.8904, 17.5233



26.4107, 22.0122, 16.6587



20.8562, 0.6600, 1.5125



21.3883, 36.7406, 12.9483

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800 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 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

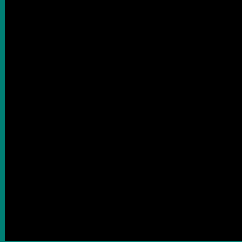
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800.



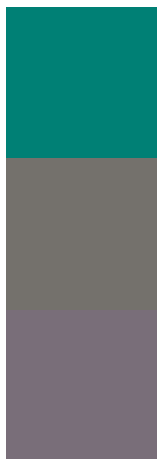
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 40.8934,

-23.8537, 0.3800.

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

40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800

Protanopia

40.7504, -2.0412, 4.4325

Deuteranopia

40.7398, 2.8060, -1.1730



Tritanopia

40.8752, -17.9409, -8.3752

Trichromacy



Original Color

40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800

Protanomaly

39.4467, -13.9535, 1.4585

Deuteranomaly

39.5682, -11.4468, -2.4446

Tritanomaly

40.7786, -20.3862, -4.9220

Monochromacy



Original Color

40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800

Achromatopsia

31.2390, -1.6668, 1.6973

Achromatomaly

33.8262, -13.1105, -0.0765

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800 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, 128, 117)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 128, 117)  
}
```

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, 128, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 128, 117) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800 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, 128, 117) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 128, 117) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 128, 117) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 128, 117); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128, 117);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 128,  
117) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 40.8934, -23.8537, 0.3800 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 128, 117) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 128,  
117) }
```

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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