

Converting Colors

HunterLab(47.8246, -30.7221,
-6.3134)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(47.8246, -30.7221,
-6.3134) contains.

HunterLab(48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(48.9721,
-26.1751, -4.7064)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1	
Format	Color
Hex	009695
RGB	0, 150, 149
RGB Percent	0%, 59%, 58%
CMY	0.9999, 0.4118, 0.4157
CMYK	1.00, 0.00, 0.01, 0.41
HSL	180°, 100%, 29%
HSV	180°, 100%, 59%
XYZ	16.3312, 23.9827, 32.2022
YIQ	105.0360, -89.0790, -32.1110

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

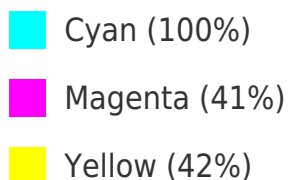
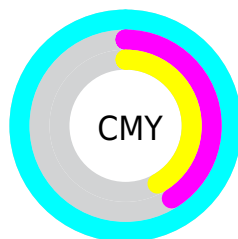
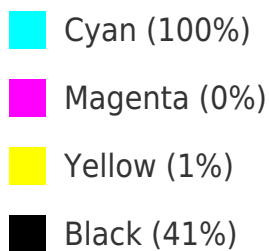
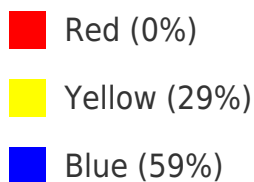
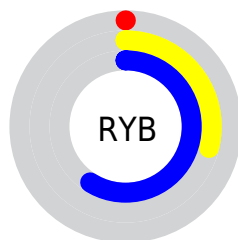
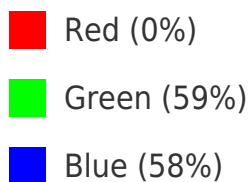
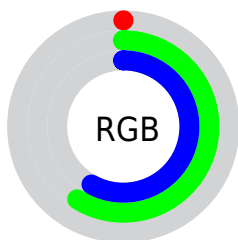
Format	Color
RYB	0, 75, 150
Decimal	38549
CIELab	56.07, -32.68, -8.99
CIELCh	56, 33.893, 195.384
Yxy	23.9836, 0.2252, 0.3307
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278228629 (0xFF009695)
YUV	105.0360, 21.6743, -92.1166
Hunter-Lab	48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064

Details

The HunterLab color **48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **25.4695, 43.6213, 16.3895**, and the grayscale version is **37.5464, -2.0034, 2.0400**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **70.8153, -31.0985, -4.2128**, and **31.0116, -16.4409, -3.2707** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **48.9729, -26.1758, -4.7059**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **49.0799, -25.7459, -4.6081**.


Distribution




Brightness & Saturation Gradients


These gradients show how the HunterLab color 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064 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 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 48.9721, -26.1751,
-4.7064


 48.9721, -26.1751,
-4.7064


165.1476,
-46.3308, -1.6368


 39.1426, -23.5735,
-4.7885


 70.7131, -31.0402,
-4.3555


 30.0754, -20.8066,
-4.8001


 82.5408, -33.3529,
-4.0988


 21.8420, -17.8070,
-4.7314

 94.9631, -35.6076,
-3.7933

 14.5375, -14.4589,
-4.5716

 107.9527,
-37.8156, -3.4425

 8.1984, -14.3472,
-4.5099

 121.4859,
-39.9856, -3.0492

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

 135.5416,

-42.1245, -2.6158

0.0000, NaN, NaN

150.1011,
-44.2381, -2.1443

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 48.9721, -26.1751,
-4.7064

■ 48.9721, -26.1751,
-4.7064

■ 48.9729, -26.1758,
-4.7059

■ 49.0799, -25.7459,
-4.6081

■ 49.2607, -25.0268,
-4.4083

■ 49.5494, -23.8886,
-4.0608

■ 49.9576, -22.2946,
-3.5520

■ 50.4938, -20.2247,
-2.8743

■ 51.1639, -17.6733,
-2.0249

■ 51.9717, -14.6473,
-1.0056

■ 52.9187, -11.1646,
0.1781

■ 54.0048, -7.2514,
1.5178

Harmonies

Analogous

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



48.9730, -26.2506, 8.7549



48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064



48.9730, -20.2903, -19.5562

Triad

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



48.9730, -26.1751, -4.7057



48.9730, 18.2851, -19.2076



48.9730, 4.4376, 21.6730

Complementary

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



48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064



25.4695, 43.6213, 16.3895

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.



48.9730, 17.9863, 17.7368



48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064



48.9730, 26.5756, -4.3221

Square

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



48.9730, -26.1751, -4.7057



48.9730, 4.8096, -29.4125



48.9730, 26.4604, 9.0440



48.9730, -9.6234, 21.6243

Rectangle

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



48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064



48.9730, -13.4367, -27.1675



48.9730, 26.4604, 9.0440



48.9730, 9.2349, 20.8348

Sweetspot

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



48.9730, -26.1751, -4.7057



68.9703, -19.7190, -1.4243



46.7223, -39.9745, 28.0895



32.2683, -10.0292, -0.9225



86.5109, -4.6160, 4.7003



34.5370, -1.8428, 1.8765

Same Dimension

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



48.9730, -26.1751, -4.7057



65.0560, -34.7777, -6.2393



27.5353, 4.9403, -45.0785



25.6156, -3.2783, 0.7721



44.5992, -23.8366, -4.2888



4.9359, -2.6266, -0.4994

Inverse Universe

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



25.4695, 43.6213, 16.3895



33.8315, 57.9459, 21.7962



33.4449, 21.1490, 20.9777



24.1163, 0.7427, 1.9707



23.1943, 39.7295, 14.9202



2.5685, 4.4044, 1.6146

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064 looks on a white 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

Black Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064 looks on a black 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

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

HunterLab 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064.



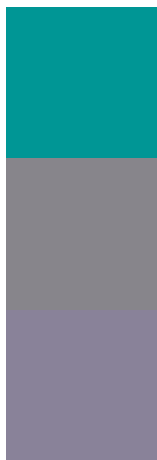
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064.

-26.1751, -4.7064.

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

48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064

Protanopia

48.7750, -1.0399, 0.3448

Deuteranopia

48.5629, 3.4103, -6.8101



Tritanopia

48.9538, -22.1727, -10.5029

Trichromacy



Original Color
48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064

Protanomaly
47.3570, -14.9217, -3.6148

Deuteranomaly
47.1005, -12.1497, -8.5832

Tritanomaly
49.0141, -23.8724, -8.2623

Monochromacy



Original Color
48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064

Achromatopsia
37.5850, -2.0054, 2.0421

Achromatomaly
40.3094, -14.7310, -2.0262

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064 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, 150, 149)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 150, 149)  
}
```

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, 150, 149) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 150, 149) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064 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, 150, 149) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 150, 149) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 150, 149)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 150, 149); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150, 149);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 150,  
149) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 48.9721, -26.1751, -4.7064 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 150, 149) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 150,  
149) }
```

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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