

Converting Colors

HunterLab(50.8871, -27.8077,
-6.3630)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(50.8871, -27.8077,
-6.3630) contains.

HunterLab(51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648)	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(51.1969,
-26.9267, -5.8648)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	009C9D
RGB	0, 156, 157
RGB Percent	0%, 61%, 62%
CMY	0.9999, 0.3882, 0.3843
CMYK	1.00, 0.01, 0.00, 0.38
HSL	180°, 100%, 31%
HSV	180°, 100%, 62%
XYZ	17.9742, 26.2112, 36.0102
YIQ	109.4700, -93.2970, -32.7610

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

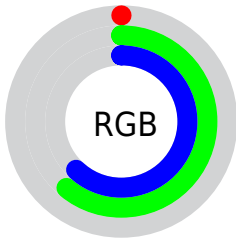
Format	Color
RYB	0, 78, 157
Decimal	40093
CIELab	58.24, -32.99, -10.31
CIELCh	58, 34.567, 197.360
Yxy	26.2122, 0.2241, 0.3268
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278230173 (0xFF009C9D)
YUV	109.4700, 23.4323, -96.0052
Hunter-Lab	51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648

Details

The HunterLab color **51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **009999**. A complement of this color would be **26.8150, 45.7090, 17.3220**, and the grayscale version is **39.2273, -2.0931, 2.1313**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **73.1895, -31.8295, -5.3824**, and **33.0775, -17.1329, -4.3590** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **51.1976, -26.9273, -5.8644**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **51.3355, -26.5516, -5.6737**.

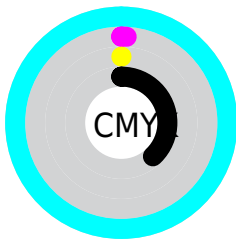
Distribution



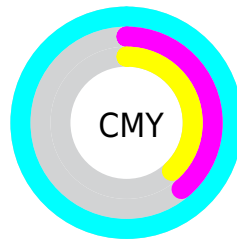
- Red (0%)
- Green (61%)
- Blue (62%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Blue (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (1%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (39%)
- Yellow (38%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648 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 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

51.1969, -26.9267,
-5.8648

51.1969, -26.9267,
-5.8648

168.4702,
-47.1265, -3.1518

41.2098, -24.3336,
-5.9027

73.2237, -31.7895,
-5.5997

31.9718, -21.5839,
-5.8699

85.1827, -34.1053,
-5.3845

23.5508, -18.6162,
-5.7574

97.7301, -36.3649,
-5.1196

16.0352, -15.3272,
-5.5564

110.8394,
-38.5791, -4.8084

9.5512, -15.5665,
-5.2649

124.4875,
-40.7563, -4.4536

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

138.6539,

-42.9031, -4.0579

0.0000, NaN, NaN

153.3203,
-45.0250, -3.6233

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 51.1969, -26.9267,
-5.8648

■ 51.1969, -26.9267,
-5.8648

■ 51.1976, -26.9273,
-5.8644

■ 51.3355, -26.5516,
-5.6737

■ 51.5530, -25.8637,
-5.3722

■ 51.8845, -24.7329,
-4.9137

■ 52.3425, -23.1199,
-4.2843

■ 52.9358, -21.0035,
-3.4767

■ 53.6705, -18.3778,
-2.4889

■ 54.5505, -15.2506,
-1.3234

■ 55.5772, -11.6407,
0.0129

■ 56.7505, -7.5761,
1.5105

Harmonies

Analogous

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



51.1978, -27.4082, 8.3069



51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648



51.1978, -20.4413, -21.0840

Triad

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



51.1978, -26.9267, -5.8641



51.1978, 19.6619, -18.8726



51.1978, 3.5719, 22.6351

Complementary

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



51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648



26.8150, 45.7090, 17.3220

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.



51.1978, 17.7628, 18.8310



51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648



51.1978, 27.7295, -3.4258

Square

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



51.1978, -26.9267, -5.8641



51.1978, 5.9382, -29.9248



51.1978, 26.9978, 10.1501



51.1978, -10.8658, 22.3230

Rectangle

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



51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648



51.1978, -13.1259, -28.5992



51.1978, 26.9978, 10.1501



51.1978, 8.5580, 21.8529

Sweetspot

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



51.1978, -26.9267, -5.8641



72.9262, -20.6753, -1.8700



49.1065, -42.1077, 29.5212



33.9847, -10.4935, -1.1729



88.7363, -4.7347, 4.8212



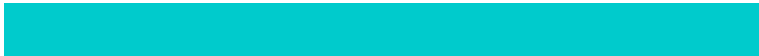
36.4511, -1.9449, 1.9805

Same Dimension

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



51.1978, -26.9267, -5.8641



68.5061, -36.0250, -7.8590



28.2071, 6.6241, -49.5528



27.3902, -3.4989, 0.7837



46.1420, -24.2698, -5.2819



6.1867, -3.2652, -0.6843

Inverse Universe

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



30.9340, 60.7305, -40.1612



41.3944, 81.2709, -53.7296



35.6232, 21.1685, 22.3203



25.9882, 1.9295, -0.8283



27.8775, 54.7348, -36.2004



3.7305, 7.3287, -4.8767

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648 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 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

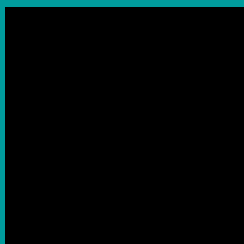
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

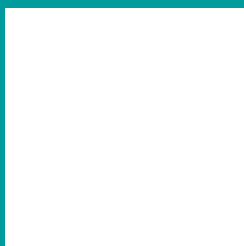
Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

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

HunterLab 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648.



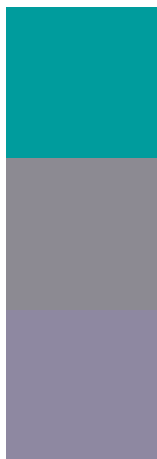
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 51.1969,

-26.9267, -5.8648.

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

51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648

Protanopia

50.8210, -0.8054, -0.4243

Deuteranopia

50.9238, 3.3954, -7.8193



Tritanopia

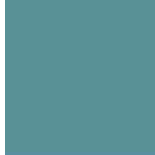
51.1217, -23.1817, -11.3057

Trichromacy



Original Color

51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648



Protanomaly

49.5748, -15.6429, -4.2348



Deuteranomaly

49.3525, -12.6408, -9.7650



Tritanomaly

51.1920, -24.8579, -9.0225

Monochromacy



Original Color

51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648



Achromatopsia

39.1058, -2.0866, 2.1247



Achromatomaly

42.0634, -15.5543, -2.1755

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648 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, 156, 157)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 156, 157)  
}
```

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, 156, 157) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 156, 157) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648 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, 156, 157) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 156, 157) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 156, 157)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 156, 157); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 156, 157);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 156,  
157) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 51.1969, -26.9267, -5.8648 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 156, 157) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 156,  
157) }
```

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](#).

Hey! You found this booklet interesting? Support Converting Colors with the new Membership Option!

The pro membership hides all ads, plus gives you double the colors in the color bucket, and more awesome pro features!

[Learn more, Memberships starting at \\$2.50/m!](#)

**Follow me
on Twitter!**

@ConvertingColor