

Converting Colors

HunterLab(11.1248, 1.9772,
-18.1732)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(11.1248, 1.9772,
-18.1732) contains.

HunterLab(11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732)	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(11.1248, 1.9772,
-18.1732)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	001D3F
RGB	0, 29, 63
RGB Percent	0%, 11%, 25%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8863, 0.7529
CMYK	1.00, 0.54, 0.00, 0.75
HSL	212°, 100%, 12%
HSV	212°, 100%, 25%
XYZ	1.3366, 1.2376, 4.8711
YIQ	24.2050, -28.1980, 4.4260

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 20, 63
Decimal	7487
CIELab	10.83, 5.03, -24.74
CIELCh	11, 25.243, 281.496
Yxy	1.2376, 0.1795, 0.1662
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278197567 (0xFF001D3F)
YUV	24.2050, 19.1259, -21.2278
Hunter-Lab	11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732

Details

The HunterLab color **11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **14.8360, 5.5847, 9.2392**, and the grayscale version is **9.5697, -0.5106, 0.5199**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **25.6256, 1.8807, -18.9724**, and **2.6216, 4.1548, -12.2457** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **11.1244, 1.9781, -18.1746**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **12.0594, 1.1503, -15.6696**.

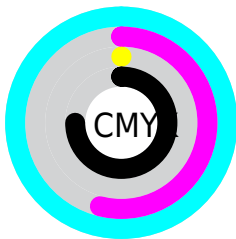
Distribution



- Red (0%)
- Green (11%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (8%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (54%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (75%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (89%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732 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 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 11.1248, 1.9772,
-18.1732

■ 11.1248, 1.9772,
-18.1732

■ 101.0781, -0.2076,
-21.6105

■ 3.0353, 7.0602,
-39.1767

■ 25.6525, 1.9656,
-18.9626

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 34.2930, 1.8271,
-19.4886

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 43.7313, 1.6198,
-19.9839

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.9049, 1.3524,
-20.4274

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.7641, 1.0315,
-20.8121

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.2681, 0.6621,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-21.1367

■ 88.3825, 0.2480,
-21.4021

■ 11.1248, 1.9772,
-18.1732

■ 11.1248, 1.9772,
-18.1732

■ 11.1244, 1.9781,
-18.1746

■ 12.0594, 1.1503,
-15.6696

■ 13.0046, 0.3328,
-13.4211

■ 14.0022, -0.3334,
-11.2903

■ 15.0567, -0.8297,
-9.2547

■ 16.1622, -1.1742,
-7.3129

■ 17.3136, -1.3847,
-5.4599

■ 18.5063, -1.4777,
-3.6887

■ 19.7365, -1.4678,
-1.9914

■ 21.0006, -1.3681,
-0.3603

Harmonies

Analogous

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



11.1250, -4.2510, -17.3067



11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732



11.1250, 8.8354, -12.2890

Triad

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



11.1250, 1.9776, -18.1729



11.1250, 10.2581, 7.0605



11.1250, -10.5568, 3.8137

Complementary

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



11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732



14.8360, 5.5847, 9.2392

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.



11.1250, -7.7316, 7.7875



11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732



11.1250, 3.6060, 7.7875

Square

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



11.1250, 1.9776, -18.1729



11.1250, 14.2913, 2.7032



11.1250, -2.9517, 7.7875



11.1250, -10.8696, -2.0015

Rectangle

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



11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732



11.1250, 12.4826, -6.5925



11.1250, -2.9517, 7.7875



11.1250, -9.8694, 5.3172

Sweetspot

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



11.1250, 1.9776, -18.1729



23.7862, -1.9078, -5.0759



19.1528, -14.3130, 6.9591



12.0849, -0.9728, -2.7730



62.6995, -3.3455, 3.4066



14.8260, -0.7911, 0.8055

Same Dimension

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



11.1250, 1.9776, -18.1729



14.0047, 3.3654, -24.7696



6.1036, 16.3288, -41.6342



11.0158, -0.6983, -0.0537



16.0421, 4.3687, -29.4820



38.4591, 15.9023, -82.3991

Inverse Universe

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



10.7031, 19.1561, 0.4914



13.8314, 24.6779, 1.2533



21.3166, -6.3558, 13.0236



10.8740, 0.3185, 0.3864



16.0493, 28.5913, 1.7941



40.5802, 71.8643, 7.8540

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

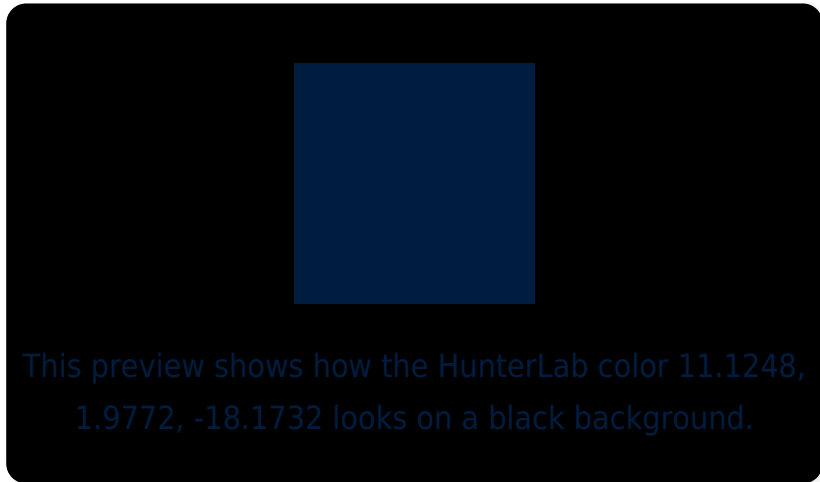
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

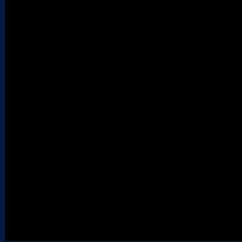
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732.

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

11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732

Protanopia

11.0749, 1.7147, -17.5441

Deuteranopia

11.1638, -1.0559, -11.6745



Tritanopia

11.2758, -5.6362, -1.9268

Trichromacy



Original Color

11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732

Protanomaly

11.0749, 1.7147, -17.5441

Deuteranomaly

11.0632, 0.0458, -13.9269

Tritanomaly

11.0918, -3.1623, -7.0372

Monochromacy



Original Color

11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732

Achromatopsia

9.5572, -0.5099, 0.5193

Achromatomaly

9.9009, -0.8080, -4.8941

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732 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, 29, 63)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
  color:rgb(0, 29, 63)  
}
```

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, 29, 63) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 29, 63) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732 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, 29, 63) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 29, 63) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 29, 63)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 29, 63); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 29, 63); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 29, 63) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 11.1248, 1.9772, -18.1732 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 29, 63) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 29,  
63) }
```

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