

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.0988, 1.7219,
-41.3311)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.0988, 1.7219,
-41.3311) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.6752, 6.6662,
-35.2330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002C67
RGB	0, 44, 103
RGB Percent	0%, 17%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8275, 0.5961
CMYK	1.00, 0.57, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	214°, 100%, 20%
HSV	214°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	3.3488, 2.7806, 13.1921
YIQ	37.5700, -45.1630, 9.0210

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

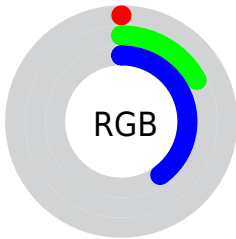
Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 103
Decimal	11367
CIELab	19.14, 12.44, -38.37
CIELCh	19, 40.339, 287.961
Yxy	2.7807, 0.1733, 0.1439
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201447 (0xFF002C67)
YUV	37.5700, 32.2570, -32.9489
Hunter-Lab	16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330

Details

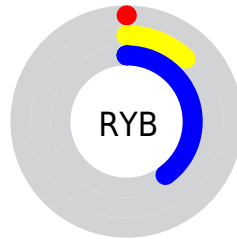
The HunterLab color **16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **24.5206, 9.1969, 15.2698**, and the grayscale version is **13.6953, -0.7307, 0.7441**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **32.8276, 7.4918, -35.6484**, and **5.2520, 14.2461, -37.3177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.6739, 6.6691, -35.2376**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.2168, 4.5089, -30.4602**.

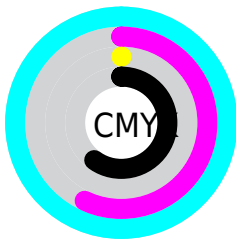
Distribution



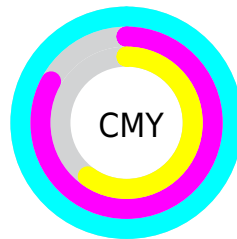
- Red (0%)
- Green (17%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (83%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330 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 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.6752, 6.6662,
-35.2330

■ 16.6752, 6.6662,
-35.2330

■ 112.0532, 7.4727,
-39.7672

■ 10.0913, 6.0587,
-36.5828

■ 32.7757, 7.4446,
-35.5677

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 42.0840, 7.6678,
-36.1529

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 52.1373, 7.8030,
-36.8022

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 62.8838, 7.8614,
-37.4592

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.2814, 7.8516,
-38.0957

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.2949, 7.7801,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-38.6970

■ 98.8942, 7.6523,
-39.2554

■ 16.6752, 6.6662,
-35.2330

■ 16.6752, 6.6662,
-35.2330

■ 16.6739, 6.6691,
-35.2376

■ 18.2168, 4.5089,
-30.4602

■ 19.8584, 2.5847,
-26.0297

■ 21.6381, 1.0455,
-21.8090

■ 23.5400, -0.1401,
-17.8170

■ 25.5496, -1.0120,
-14.0518

■ 27.6544, -1.6110,
-10.4991

■ 29.8433, -1.9750,
-7.1387

■ 32.1073, -2.1370,
-3.9489

■ 34.4386, -2.1256,
-0.9080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.6754, -5.3481, -36.7828



16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330



16.6754, 19.4342, -20.8626

Triad

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



16.6754, 6.6669, -35.2326



16.6754, 17.1040, 10.9155



16.6754, -17.7382, 4.7985

Complementary

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



16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330



24.5206, 9.1969, 15.2698

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.



16.6754, -14.5757, 10.1831



16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330



16.6754, 4.0905, 11.6728

Square

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



16.6754, 6.6669, -35.2326



16.6754, 26.5164, 6.2697



16.6754, -7.3036, 11.6728



16.6754, -17.4045, -7.1765

Rectangle

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



16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330



16.6754, 25.6566, -9.3437



16.6754, -7.3036, 11.6728



16.6754, -17.0951, 7.1280

Sweetspot

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



16.6754, 6.6669, -35.2326



39.6694, -2.6110, -9.9432



31.6384, -23.6395, 11.4869



19.1416, -1.2266, -5.5903



74.4461, -3.9723, 4.0448



24.3420, -1.2988, 1.3225

Same Dimension

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



16.6754, 6.6669, -35.2326



21.7992, 10.0237, -48.8855



10.1186, 27.0005, -68.4811



17.1402, -1.0449, -0.2905



18.5196, 7.8697, -40.1363



40.2745, 22.4244, -98.7474

Inverse Universe

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



17.5090, 31.0200, 3.2630



23.3796, 41.3330, 5.0710



34.9208, -11.5889, 21.3146



16.9235, 0.6916, 0.6139



19.6208, 34.7320, 3.9136



44.6209, 78.6306, 11.6561

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

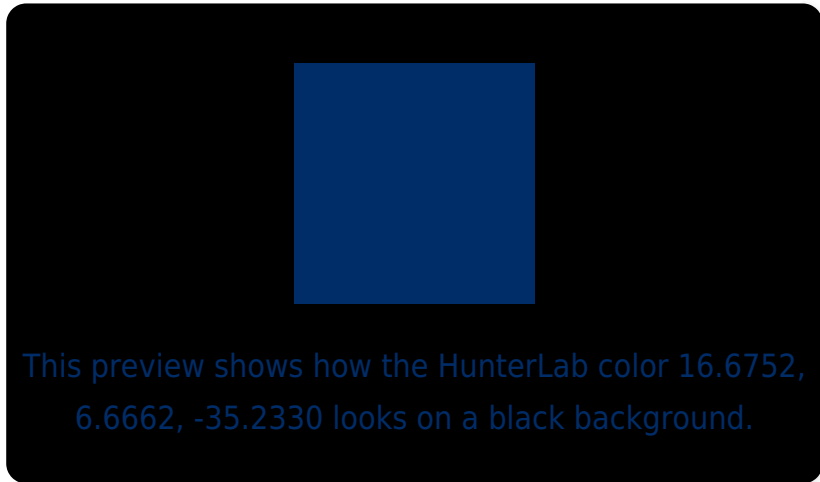
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

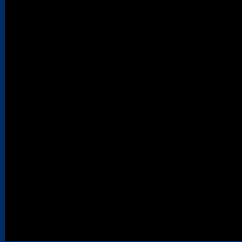
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330.

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

16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330

Protanopia

16.7841, 3.9652, -29.5384

Deuteranopia

16.7963, -1.1286, -18.5576



Tritanopia

16.8277, -8.3724, -2.9596

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330

Protanomaly

16.6662, 5.0055, -31.6368

Deuteranomaly

16.6470, 1.5559, -24.1659

Tritanomaly

16.6200, -3.9189, -12.3139

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330

Achromatopsia

13.9221, -0.7428, 0.7564

Achromatomaly

14.3512, -0.1767, -9.9883

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330 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, 44, 103)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 44, 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, 44, 103) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 44, 103) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330 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, 44, 103) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 44, 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, 44, 103)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 44, 103); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 44, 103);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 44, 103)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.6752, 6.6662, -35.2330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 44, 103) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 44,  
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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