

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.5221, -7.2356,
-23.7174)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.5221, -7.2356,
-23.7174) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.1379, -1.0332,
-19.1906)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003255
RGB	0, 50, 85
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 33%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8039, 0.6667
CMYK	1.00, 0.41, 0.00, 0.67
HSL	205°, 100%, 17%
HSV	205°, 100%, 33%
XYZ	2.7803, 2.9371, 9.0147
YIQ	39.0400, -41.0350, 0.2850

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

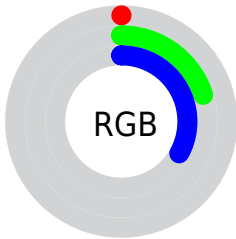
Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 85
Decimal	12885
CIELab	19.79, -0.21, -25.46
CIELCh	20, 25.462, 269.532
Yxy	2.9372, 0.1887, 0.1994
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202965 (0xFF003255)
YUV	39.0400, 22.6583, -34.2381
Hunter-Lab	17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **17.7024, 12.8591, 11.1327**, and the grayscale version is **14.1962, -0.7575, 0.7713**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.3754, -2.0221, -20.1891**, and **4.6725, 7.6985, -22.4591** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1374, -1.0322, -19.1920**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.1738, -1.9238, -16.8733**.

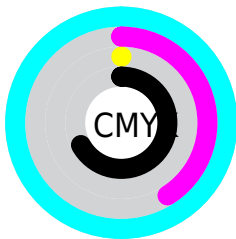
Distribution



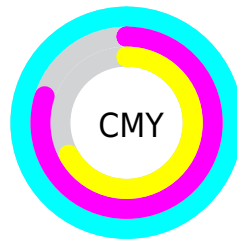
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (33%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (33%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (41%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (67%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (67%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906 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 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1379, -1.0332,
-19.1906

■ 17.1379, -1.0332,
-19.1906

■ 112.9236, -6.2518,
-22.6602

■ 10.4834, -0.6596,
-18.9821

■ 33.3544, -1.9283,
-20.2084

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 42.7128, -2.4407,
-20.7227

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.8123, -2.9919,
-21.1898

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.6021, -3.5791,
-21.6004

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0406, -4.2004,
-21.9518

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.0929, -4.8539,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-22.2444

■ 99.7292, -5.5382,
-22.4798

■ 17.1379, -1.0332,
-19.1906

■ 17.1379, -1.0332,
-19.1906

■ 17.1374, -1.0322,
-19.1920

■ 18.1738, -1.9238,
-16.8733

■ 19.2392, -2.7344,
-14.6784

■ 20.3802, -3.2988,
-12.5023

■ 21.5941, -3.6248,
-10.3546

■ 22.8760, -3.7296,
-8.2442

■ 24.2210, -3.6326,
-6.1767

■ 25.6245, -3.3536,
-4.1548

■ 27.0817, -2.9117,
-2.1790

■ 28.5886, -2.3244,
-0.2485

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1382, -7.6217, -15.5674



17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906



17.1382, 6.7741, -15.7736

Triad

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



17.1382, -1.0329, -19.1902



17.1382, 13.4964, 6.4036



17.1382, -11.6428, 6.5257

Complementary

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



17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906



17.7024, 12.8591, 11.1327

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.



17.1382, -7.4501, 9.1022



17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906



17.1382, 7.0128, 9.0519

Square

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



17.1382, -1.0329, -19.1902



17.1382, 15.9881, 0.8206



17.1382, -0.7976, 9.9021



17.1382, -13.0667, 1.0444

Rectangle

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



17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906



17.1382, 11.4703, -10.5489



17.1382, -0.7976, 9.9021



17.1382, -10.5505, 7.6537

Sweetspot

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



17.1382, -1.0329, -19.1902



33.2724, -4.4249, -5.6846



25.7150, -20.4465, 11.9975



16.6014, -2.2951, -3.2182



69.0652, -3.6851, 3.7524



19.9203, -1.0629, 1.0823

Same Dimension

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



17.1382, -1.0329, -19.1902



22.0029, -0.7248, -25.9370



9.1683, 17.6786, -49.6199



14.9461, -1.1665, -0.0112



21.4903, -0.7585, -25.2236



49.1428, 1.2662, -64.1576

Inverse Universe

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



14.7029, 26.7429, -2.6408



19.1532, 34.7627, -2.8349



26.7759, -4.4229, 16.4214



14.6194, 0.6326, 0.3005



18.6838, 33.9172, -2.8149



44.0783, 79.6478, -3.7842

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906 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 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906.

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

17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906

Protanopia

17.3137, 3.0792, -17.3019

Deuteranopia

17.2659, 0.6700, -18.8616



Tritanopia

17.1576, -8.3563, -3.4067

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906

Protanomaly

17.1014, 1.2613, -18.5194

Deuteranomaly

17.0987, 0.1012, -19.2631

Tritanomaly

17.2150, -6.1069, -8.3343

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

14.8995, -2.3701, -5.7487

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906 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, 50, 85)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 50, 85)  
}
```

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, 50, 85) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 50, 85) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906 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, 50, 85) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 50, 85) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 50, 85)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 50, 85); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 85); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 85) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1379, -1.0332, -19.1906 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 50, 85) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 50,  
85) }
```

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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