

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.7383, -4.4914,
-40.7646)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.7383, -4.4914,
-40.7646) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(18.1690, 4.4604,
-32.3383)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003269
RGB	0, 50, 105
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 41%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8039, 0.5882
CMYK	1.00, 0.52, 0.00, 0.59
HSL	211°, 100%, 21%
HSV	211°, 100%, 41%
XYZ	3.6904, 3.3011, 13.8073
YIQ	41.3200, -47.4550, 6.5050

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

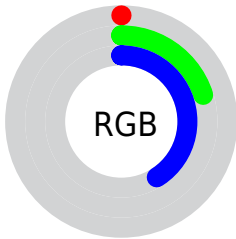
Format	Color
RYB	0, 34, 105
Decimal	12905
CIELab	21.21, 8.92, -36.32
CIELCh	21, 37.400, 283.792
Yxy	3.3012, 0.1774, 0.1587
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202985 (0xFF003269)
YUV	41.3200, 31.3942, -36.2376
Hunter-Lab	18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383

Details

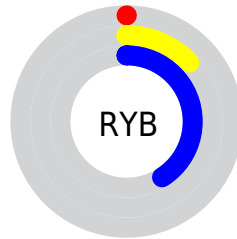
The HunterLab color **18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **23.9515, 11.6874, 14.9626**, and the grayscale version is **14.9083, -0.7955, 0.8100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **34.7351, 4.5953, -32.9637**, and **6.0044, 12.4150, -34.3054** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **18.1677, 4.4631, -32.3426**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.6672, 2.5360, -28.1269**.

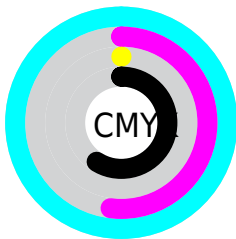
Distribution



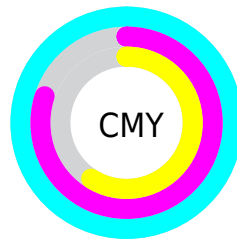
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (41%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (41%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (52%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (59%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (59%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383 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 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 18.1690, 4.4604,
-32.3383

■ 18.1690, 4.4604,
-32.3383

■ 114.8431, 3.5259,
-37.0177

■ 11.3619, 4.1316,
-33.0081

■ 34.6372, 4.7571,
-33.0272

■ 3.6629, 10.4107,
-60.7649

■ 44.1045, 4.7676,
-33.6402

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 54.3050, 4.7042,
-34.2806

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 65.1894, 4.5758,
-34.9084

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 76.7172, 4.3889,
-35.5036

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 88.8542, 4.1489,

-36.0563

0.0000, NaN, NaN

101.5713, 3.8601,
-36.5616

18.1690, 4.4604,
-32.3383

18.1690, 4.4604,
-32.3383

18.1677, 4.4631,
-32.3426

19.6672, 2.5360,
-28.1269

21.2535, 0.8365,
-24.1720

22.9664, -0.4902,
-20.3589

24.7941, -1.4706,
-16.7067

26.7247, -2.1397,
-13.2201

■ 28.7474, -2.5341,
-9.8942

■ 30.8529, -2.6885,
-6.7186

■ 33.0327, -2.6341,
-3.6797

■ 35.2796, -2.3984,
-0.7632

Harmonies

Analogous

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



18.1692, -6.6061, -31.7908



18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383



18.1692, 16.4895, -20.9227

Triad

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



18.1692, 4.4610, -32.3378



18.1692, 17.3620, 10.2796



18.1692, -17.3863, 5.8335

Complementary

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



18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383



23.9515, 11.6874, 14.9626

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.



18.1692, -13.6145, 10.5341



18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383



18.1692, 5.4487, 12.5681

Square

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



18.1692, 4.4610, -32.3378



18.1692, 25.0710, 5.2309



18.1692, -5.8304, 12.6613



18.1692, -17.5276, -4.6120

Rectangle

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



18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383



18.1692, 22.7053, -10.6023



18.1692, -5.8304, 12.6613



18.1692, -16.5517, 7.9160

Sweetspot

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



18.1692, 4.4610, -32.3378



41.0350, -3.5912, -9.3544



32.2056, -24.6367, 12.9305



19.4423, -1.7192, -5.1451



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.



18.1692, 4.4610, -32.3378



23.8158, 6.9542, -44.7799



10.1565, 27.4289, -71.2800



18.0019, -1.1993, -0.2413



20.2615, 5.3801, -36.9392



43.8179, 16.0387, -89.3915

Inverse Universe

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



17.9828, 32.0732, 1.6932



24.0124, 42.7386, 2.9838



36.0578, -10.2609, 22.0385



17.7159, 0.7774, 0.5468



20.2158, 36.0253, 2.1708



45.4428, 80.6256, 7.6328

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383 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

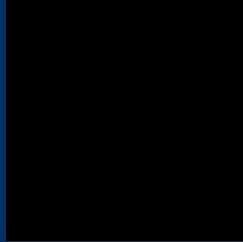
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383.

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

18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383

Protanopia

18.3637, 5.0766, -31.7450

Deuteranopia

18.2179, -0.4798, -21.7351

Trichromacy



Original Color

18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383

Protanomaly

18.2929, 4.8530, -31.9597

Deuteranomaly

18.2183, 1.2903, -25.5566

Monochromacy



Original Color

18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383

Achromatopsia

14.8909, -0.7945, 0.8091

Achromatomaly

15.4633, -1.0638, -9.0881

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383 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, 105)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 50, 105)  
}
```

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, 105) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 50, 105) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383 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, 105) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 50, 105) }
```

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, 105)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 50, 105); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 105);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 50, 105)  
}
```


Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 18.1690, 4.4604, -32.3383 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, 105) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 50,  
105) }
```

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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