

Converting Colors

HunterLab(15.8680, -7.7681,
-18.0877)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(15.8680, -7.7681,
-18.0877) contains.

HunterLab(17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	22
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	26
<i>CSS Examples</i>	29

Color

**HunterLab(17.1236, -2.9142,
-15.1120)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00334F
RGB	0, 51, 79
RGB Percent	0%, 20%, 31%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8000, 0.6902
CMYK	1.00, 0.35, 0.00, 0.69
HSL	201°, 100%, 15%
HSV	201°, 100%, 31%
XYZ	2.5951, 2.9322, 7.8263
YIQ	38.9430, -39.3840, -2.1040

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

Format	Color
RYB	0, 31, 79
Decimal	13135
CIELab	19.77, -3.62, -21.48
CIELCh	20, 21.786, 260.432
Yxy	2.9323, 0.1943, 0.2196
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278203215 (0xFF00334F)
YUV	38.9430, 19.7481, -34.1530
Hunter-Lab	17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120

Details

The HunterLab color **17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **15.7896, 13.5174, 9.9654**, and the grayscale version is **14.1737, -0.7563, 0.7701**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.2694, -4.3838, -15.9708**, and **4.0591, 7.1919, -20.5989** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.1232, -2.9135, -15.1131**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **17.9871, -3.4907, -13.3606**.

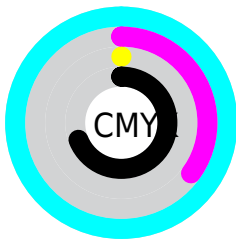
Distribution



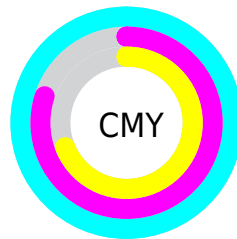
- Red (0%)
- Green (20%)
- Blue (31%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (12%)
- Blue (31%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (35%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (69%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (69%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120 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 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.1236, -2.9142,
-15.1120

■ 17.1236, -2.9142,
-15.1120

■ 112.8968, -9.8428,
-17.7336

■ 10.4713, -2.2408,
-14.7407

■ 33.3366, -4.2983,
-16.0730

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 42.6934, -5.0207,
-16.4959

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 52.7915, -5.7660,
-16.8564

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.5800, -6.5347,
-17.1524

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.0173, -7.3270,
-17.3853

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.0684, -8.1426,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-17.5578

■ 99.7035, -8.9813,
-17.6728

■ 17.1236, -2.9142,
-15.1120

■ 17.1236, -2.9142,
-15.1120

■ 17.1232, -2.9135,
-15.1131

■ 17.9871, -3.4907,
-13.3606

■ 18.8678, -4.0204,
-11.6891

■ 19.8103, -4.3413,
-10.0081

■ 20.8147, -4.4522,
-8.3227

■ 21.8783, -4.3652,
-6.6415

■ 22.9976, -4.0951,
-4.9714

■ 24.1691, -3.6573,
-3.3175

■ 25.3894, -3.0677,
-1.6830

■ 26.6552, -2.3410,
-0.0701

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.1239, -8.0745, -10.7813



17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120



17.1239, 3.6002, -14.0813

Triad

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



17.1239, -2.9139, -15.1116



17.1239, 12.2216, 4.5382



17.1239, -9.4116, 6.8414

Complementary

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



17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120



15.7896, 13.5174, 9.9654

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.



17.1239, -5.0053, 8.6773



17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120



17.1239, 7.6575, 7.7270

Square

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



17.1239, -2.9139, -15.1116



17.1239, 13.0002, -1.1318



17.1239, 1.1809, 8.9357



17.1239, -11.4452, 2.7673

Rectangle

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



17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120



17.1239, 7.8268, -10.5980



17.1239, 1.1809, 8.9357



17.1239, -8.1921, 7.6666

Sweetspot

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



17.1239, -2.9139, -15.1116



31.3410, -4.8381, -4.5529



23.8207, -19.1940, 11.6614



15.4748, -2.4839, -2.5078



66.9319, -3.5713, 3.6365



18.1947, -0.9708, 0.9886

Same Dimension

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



17.1239, -2.9139, -15.1116



21.9948, -3.2899, -20.3896



9.0775, 14.4186, -42.4691



13.4368, -1.1173, 0.0752



51.8776, -5.3625, -53.2665

Inverse Universe

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



13.7893, 25.3453, -4.5263



17.9341, 32.8957, -5.3344



23.8634, -2.5603, 14.6592



13.1082, 0.5521, 0.2096



43.4550, 79.3493, -10.1470

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

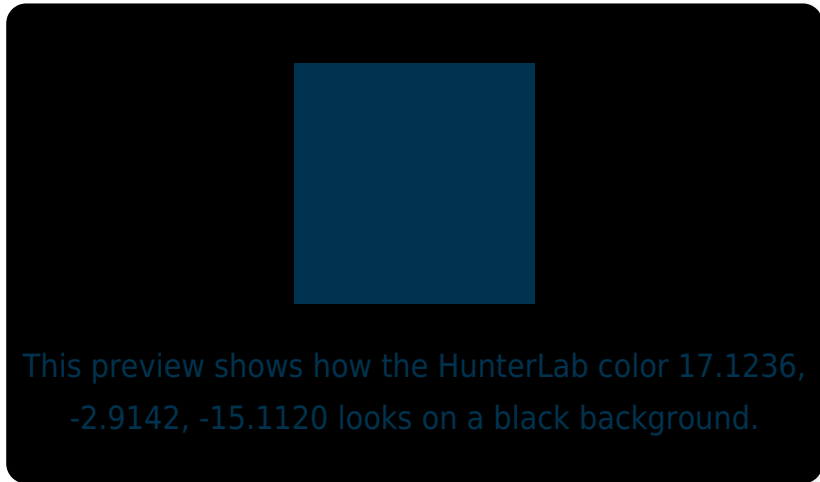
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

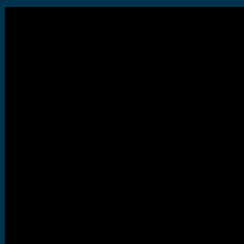
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120.

-15.1120.

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

17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120

Protanopia

17.4579, 1.7665, -12.4329

Deuteranopia

17.4271, 0.7733, -15.0686



Tritanopia

17.1576, -8.3563, -3.4067

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120

Protanomaly

17.1074, -0.5707, -13.8021

Deuteranomaly

17.2887, -0.9536, -15.3907

Tritanomaly

17.1451, -6.5116, -7.3733

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

14.8350, -2.7311, -4.8549

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120 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, 51, 79)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 51, 79)  
}
```

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, 51, 79) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 51, 79) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120 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, 51, 79) }
```

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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 51, 79) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 51, 79)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 51, 79); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 51, 79); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 51, 79) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.1236, -2.9142, -15.1120 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 51, 79) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 51,  
79) }
```

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