

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.3068, -1.8232,
-31.5081)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.3068, -1.8232,
-31.5081) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.4920, 2.6153,
-27.5091)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003161
RGB	0, 49, 97
RGB Percent	0%, 19%, 38%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8078, 0.6196
CMYK	1.00, 0.49, 0.00, 0.62
HSL	210°, 100%, 19%
HSV	210°, 100%, 38%
XYZ	3.2560, 3.0597, 11.7283
YIQ	39.8210, -44.6120, 4.5400

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

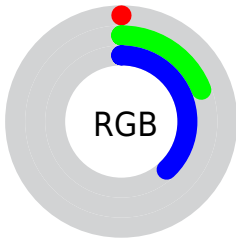
Format	Color
RYB	0, 33, 97
Decimal	12641
CIELab	20.28, 6.00, -32.61
CIELCh	20, 33.153, 280.431
Yxy	3.0598, 0.1805, 0.1696
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202721 (0xFF003161)
YUV	39.8210, 28.1892, -34.9230
Hunter-Lab	17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091

Details

The HunterLab color **17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **21.5780, 11.7664, 13.5015**, and the grayscale version is **14.4319, -0.7701, 0.7841**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.8833, 2.2579, -28.1066**, and **4.7988, 13.0169, -34.0978** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.4910, 2.6173, -27.5122**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8296, 1.0722, -23.9889**.

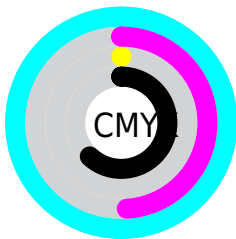
Distribution



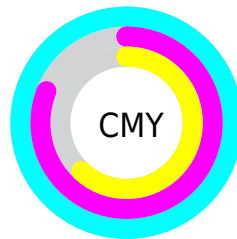
- Red (0%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (38%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (38%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (62%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (62%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091 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 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.4920, 2.6153,
-27.5091

■ 17.4920, 2.6153,
-27.5091

■ 113.5858, 0.3792,
-31.9399

■ 10.7844, 2.4893,
-27.8494

■ 33.7959, 2.5573,
-28.3705

■ 1.7661, 14.7154,
-100.8363

■ 43.1921, 2.4096,
-28.9727

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.3266, 2.1978,
-29.5731

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.1492, 1.9290,
-30.1429

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6187, 1.6088,
-30.6688

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.7003, 1.2416,

-31.1448

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.3646, 0.8307,
-31.5686

17.4920, 2.6153,
-27.5091

17.4920, 2.6153,
-27.5091

17.4910, 2.6173,
-27.5122

18.8296, 1.0722,
-23.9889

20.2306, -0.3059,
-20.6838

21.7384, -1.3596,
-17.4743

23.3441, -2.1106,
-14.3763

25.0387, -2.5873,
-11.3964

■ 26.8137, -2.8195,
-8.5339

■ 28.6615, -2.8363,
-5.7835

■ 30.5751, -2.6642,
-3.1371

■ 32.5485, -2.3267,
-0.5855

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.4922, -6.8178, -25.8199



17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091



17.4922, 13.0664, -18.9695

Triad

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



17.4922, 2.6158, -27.5087



17.4922, 15.8756, 9.0532



17.4922, -15.4025, 5.9615

Complementary

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



17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091



21.5780, 11.7664, 13.5015

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.



17.4922, -11.5691, 9.9382



17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091



17.4922, 5.8470, 11.3606

Square

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



17.4922, 2.6158, -27.5087



17.4922, 21.7672, 3.9009



17.4922, -4.2221, 11.6846



17.4922, -15.8955, -2.6205

Rectangle

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



17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091



17.4922, 18.6949, -10.4271



17.4922, -4.2221, 11.6846



17.4922, -14.5096, 7.6970

Sweetspot

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



17.4922, 2.6158, -27.5087



37.3076, -3.7219, -7.8839



29.5869, -22.9047, 12.4648



18.2367, -1.8616, -4.4438



72.2857, -3.8570, 3.9274



22.5557, -1.2035, 1.2255

Same Dimension

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



17.4922, 2.6158, -27.5087



22.4654, 4.2450, -37.2436



9.4786, 24.3806, -64.4745



16.4377, -1.1435, -0.1539



20.1701, 3.4888, -32.7422



44.6836, 11.8056, -81.3355

Inverse Universe

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



16.6234, 29.7988, 0.4010



21.7172, 38.8496, 1.1782



32.8560, -8.2947, 20.1000



16.1528, 0.6907, 0.4579



19.3650, 34.6718, 0.8186



44.5591, 79.4108, 4.7462

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

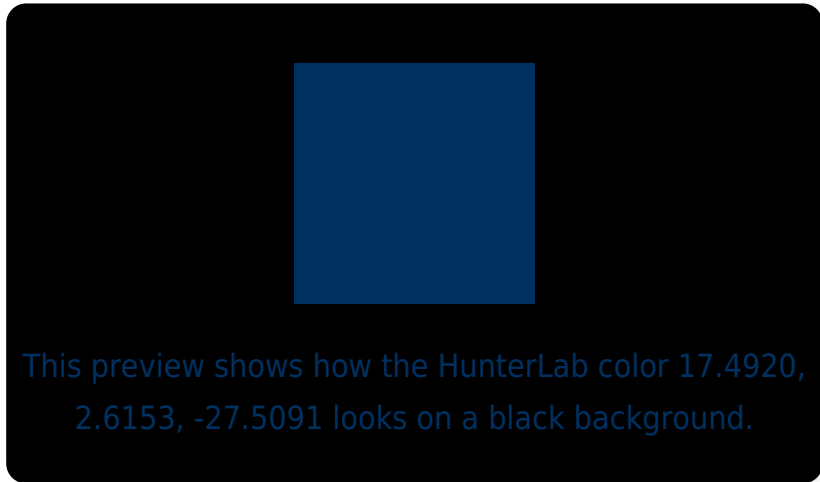
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

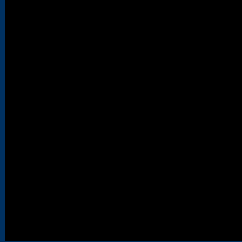
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091.

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

17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091

Protanopia

17.6890, 4.3542, -26.1160

Deuteranopia

17.5753, -0.4200, -21.0609



Tritanopia

17.4589, -8.5142, -3.4424

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091

Protanomaly

17.4694, 3.6521, -26.7299

Deuteranomaly

17.4754, 0.8002, -23.5701

Tritanomaly

17.3990, -5.0494, -10.8469

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091

Achromatopsia

14.5667, -0.7772, 0.7914

Achromatomaly

15.0710, -1.4181, -8.1065

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091 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, 49, 97)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 49, 97)  
}
```

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, 49, 97) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 49, 97) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091 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, 49, 97) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 49, 97) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 49, 97)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 49, 97); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 49, 97); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 49, 97) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.4920, 2.6153, -27.5091 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 49, 97) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 49,  
97) }
```

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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