

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.5336, -0.6381,
-27.6996)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.5336, -0.6381,
-27.6996) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.3343, 1.7797,
-25.5083)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	00315E
RGB	0, 49, 94
RGB Percent	0%, 19%, 37%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8078, 0.6314
CMYK	1.00, 0.48, 0.00, 0.63
HSL	209°, 100%, 18%
HSV	209°, 100%, 37%
XYZ	3.1187, 3.0048, 11.0053
YIQ	39.4790, -43.6490, 3.6070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

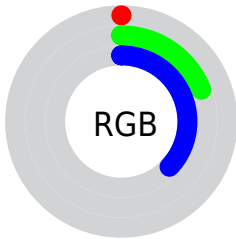
Format	Color
RYB	0, 32, 94
Decimal	12638
CIELab	20.06, 4.63, -30.99
CIELCh	20, 31.329, 278.496
Yxy	3.0049, 0.1821, 0.1754
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202718 (0xFF00315E)
YUV	39.4790, 26.8789, -34.6231
Hunter-Lab	17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083

Details

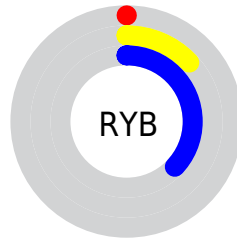
The HunterLab color **17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **20.6328, 11.9494, 12.9223**, and the grayscale version is **14.3253, -0.7644, 0.7783**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.6936, 1.3406, -26.3532**, and **4.6195, 12.5305, -32.8237** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.3334, 1.7814, -25.5108**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.6037, 0.3944, -22.2792**.

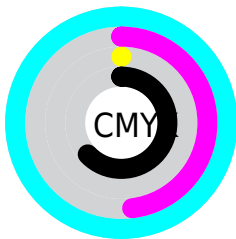
Distribution



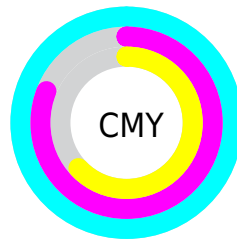
- Red (0%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (37%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (37%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (48%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (63%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083 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 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3343, 1.7797,
-25.5083

■ 17.3343, 1.7797,
-25.5083

■ 113.2913, -1.0974,
-29.7830

■ 10.6502, 1.7577,
-25.7033

■ 33.5994, 1.5440,
-26.4311

■ 0.8376, 24.0343,
-194.0850

■ 42.9788, 1.3182,
-27.0219

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 53.0978, 1.0333,
-27.5988

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.9058, 0.6959,
-28.1381

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3615, 0.3105,
-28.6290

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.4301, -0.1187,

-29.0674

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 100.0820, -0.5889,
-29.4519

■ 17.3343, 1.7797,
-25.5083

■ 17.3343, 1.7797,
-25.5083

■ 17.3334, 1.7814,
-25.5108

■ 18.6037, 0.3944,
-22.2792

■ 19.9271, -0.8484,
-19.2439

■ 21.3495, -1.7861,
-16.2847

■ 22.8634, -2.4377,
-13.4160

■ 24.4608, -2.8286,
-10.6451

■ 26.1342, -2.9863,
-7.9732

■ 27.8766, -2.9375,
-5.3971

■ 29.6816, -2.7067,
-2.9111

■ 31.5437, -2.3160,
-0.5080

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3345, -6.9744, -23.3248



17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083



17.3345, 11.5892, -18.2022

Triad

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



17.3345, 1.7802, -25.5079



17.3345, 15.3018, 8.5157



17.3345, -14.5616, 6.0695

Complementary

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



17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083



20.6328, 11.9494, 12.9223

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.



17.3345, -10.6638, 9.7256



17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083



17.3345, 6.0858, 10.8324

Square

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



17.3345, 1.7802, -25.5079



17.3345, 20.3993, 3.2612



17.3345, -3.4755, 11.2717



17.3345, -15.2399, -1.7461

Rectangle

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



17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083



17.3345, 16.9893, -10.4273



17.3345, -3.4755, 11.2717



17.3345, -13.6307, 7.6598

Sweetspot

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



17.3345, 1.7802, -25.5079



36.6672, -3.9039, -7.4571



28.6119, -22.2773, 12.3289



17.6382, -1.9288, -4.1008



71.2094, -3.7996, 3.8689



21.6712, -1.1563, 1.1774

Same Dimension

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



17.3345, 1.7802, -25.5079



22.4929, 3.1721, -34.9617



9.3616, 22.7924, -60.9004



15.6638, -1.1142, -0.1122



20.1486, 2.5349, -30.6561



45.2120, 9.5802, -77.1921

Inverse Universe

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



16.1296, 28.9943, -0.2346



21.2949, 38.1957, 0.3688



31.3675, -7.3999, 19.1985



15.3803, 0.6476, 0.4155



18.9461, 34.0130, 0.0933



44.1314, 78.8515, 3.1281

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

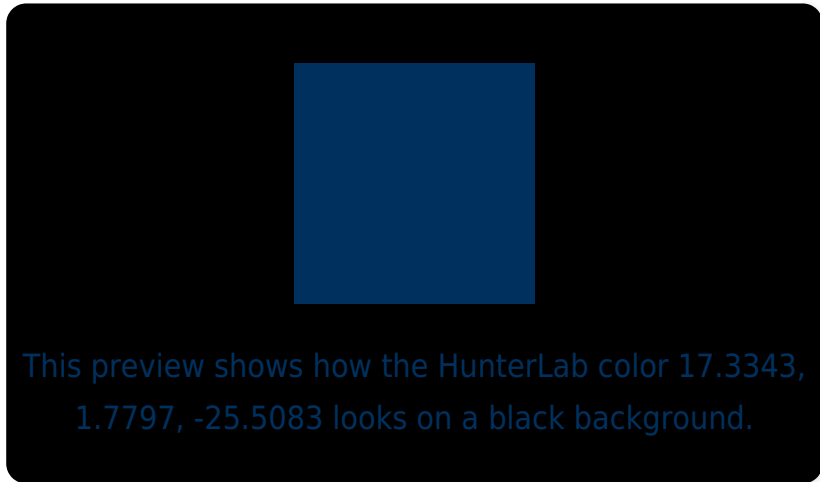
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

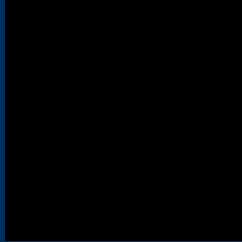
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083.

-25.5083.

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

17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083

Protanopia

17.6377, 3.8836, -23.8756

Deuteranopia

17.2794, -0.2602, -21.0361



Tritanopia

17.4295, -8.6886, -3.0291

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083

Protanomaly

17.3620, 2.9933, -24.6141

Deuteranomaly

17.3764, 0.2658, -22.2929

Tritanomaly

17.3238, -5.4801, -9.8232

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

15.0006, -1.8072, -7.1424

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083 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, 94)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 49, 94)  
}
```

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, 94) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 49, 94) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083 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, 94) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 49, 94) }
```

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, 94)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 49, 94); -webkit-box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 49, 94); box-shadow:4px  
4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 49, 94) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083 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, 94) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 49,  
94) }
```

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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