

Converting Colors

HunterLab(16.7759, 18.5012,
-60.9072)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(16.7759, 18.5012,
-60.9072) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(16.7936, 18.7304,
-61.4241)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002480
RGB	0, 36, 128
RGB Percent	0%, 14%, 50%
CMY	0.9999, 0.8588, 0.4980
CMYK	1.00, 0.72, 0.00, 0.50
HSL	223°, 100%, 25%
HSV	223°, 100%, 50%
XYZ	4.5271, 2.8203, 20.7278
YIQ	35.7240, -50.9880, 20.9800

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

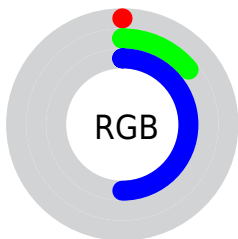
Format	Color
RYB	0, 28, 128
Decimal	9344
CIELab	19.31, 29.05, -54.17
CIELCh	19, 61.472, 298.203
Yxy	2.8203, 0.1613, 0.1005
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278199424 (0xFF002480)
YUV	35.7240, 45.4921, -31.3299
Hunter-Lab	16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241

Details

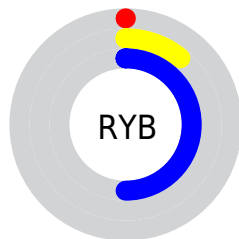
The HunterLab color **16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003399**. A complement of this color would be **34.9952, 3.6949, 21.6278**, and the grayscale version is **13.0673, -0.6972, 0.7100**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.0523, 21.0624, -58.6521**, and **7.4166, 20.1175, -52.6980** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **16.7913, 18.7371, -61.4357**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8010, 14.6225, -52.5613**.

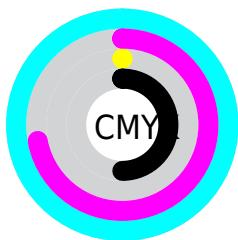
Distribution



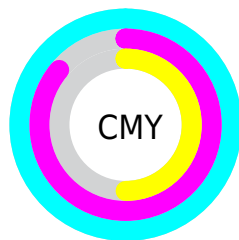
- Red (0%)
- Green (14%)
- Blue (50%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Blue (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (72%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (86%)
- Yellow (50%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241 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 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 16.7936, 18.7304,
-61.4241

■ 16.7936, 18.7304,
-61.4241

■ 112.2763, 26.4233,
-63.2268

■ 10.1914, 17.2747,
-66.9592

■ 32.9238, 21.2518,
-58.9071

0.0000, INF, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 42.2450, 22.3026,
-59.0377

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 52.3102, 23.2308,
-59.5096

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 63.0678, 24.0492,
-60.1587

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 74.4760, 24.7690,
-60.8965

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 86.4994, 25.3996,

0.0000, NaN, NaN

-61.6721

99.1082, 25.9488,
-62.4551

16.7936, 18.7304,
-61.4241

16.7936, 18.7304,
-61.4241

16.7913, 18.7371,
-61.4357

18.8010, 14.6225,
-52.5613

21.0925, 10.9064,
-44.2174

23.6657, 7.7784,
-36.4448

26.4713, 5.2072,
-29.3383

29.4694, 3.1209,
-22.8741

■ 32.6285, 1.4408,
-16.9786

■ 35.9246, 0.0954,
-11.5664

■ 39.3388, -0.9756,
-6.5561

■ 42.8563, -1.8210,
-1.8772

Harmonies

Analogous

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



16.7937, -1.9658, -76.1868



16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241



16.7937, 39.6715, -27.2302

Triad

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



16.7937, 18.7318, -61.4238



16.7937, 21.4401, 11.7556



16.7937, -23.7357, 1.9116

Complementary

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



16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241



34.9952, 3.6949, 21.6278

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.



16.7937, -21.3498, 11.5330



16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241



16.7937, 0.1993, 11.7556

Square

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



16.7937, 18.7318, -61.4238



16.7937, 41.6432, 10.7090



16.7937, -14.2968, 11.7556



16.7937, -21.8499, -23.1920

Rectangle

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



16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241



16.7937, 48.0205, -7.2815



16.7937, -14.2968, 11.7556



16.7937, -23.4067, 6.3377

Sweetspot

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



16.7937, 18.7318, -61.4238



47.3554, 0.2393, -15.8337



40.2574, -27.7083, 9.4975



22.1556, 0.4048, -8.8688



80.9895, -4.3214, 4.4003



29.8298, -1.5916, 1.6207

Same Dimension

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



16.7937, 18.7318, -61.4238



21.7835, 26.2909, -83.9821



13.4246, 34.5922, -81.3172



20.9604, -0.9160, -0.7154



16.7267, 18.6399, -61.1451

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Inverse Universe

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



21.7185, 37.7758, 9.4880



28.7785, 49.9860, 13.1544



42.6183, -20.1136, 25.9084



20.8868, 0.8253, 1.0748



21.6263, 37.6203, 9.4424

0.0000, NaN, NaN

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241 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



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

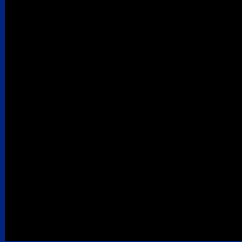
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241.

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

16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241

Protanopia

16.8399, 4.2545, -30.2326

Deuteranopia

16.7963, -1.1286, -18.5576



Tritanopia

16.8277, -8.3724, -2.9596

Trichromacy



Original Color

16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241

Protanomaly

16.6134, 9.4802, -41.2304

Deuteranomaly

16.4384, 5.4682, -32.3510

Tritanomaly

16.2549, -0.5591, -19.1103

Monochromacy



Original Color

16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241

Achromatopsia

13.2823, -0.7087, 0.7217

Achromatomaly

13.6879, 2.8893, -15.9027

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241 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, 36, 128)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 36, 128)  
}
```

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, 36, 128) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 36, 128) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241 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, 36, 128) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 36, 128) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 36, 128)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 36, 128); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 128);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 36, 128)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 16.7936, 18.7304, -61.4241 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 36, 128) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 36,  
128) }
```

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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