

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.2866, 6.1038,
-38.3413)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.2866, 6.1038,
-38.3413) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.6515, 6.7616,
-36.6592)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002F6C
RGB	0, 47, 108
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8157, 0.5765
CMYK	1.00, 0.56, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	214°, 100%, 21%
HSV	214°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	3.7233, 3.1158, 14.5926
YIQ	39.9010, -47.5930, 9.0070

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

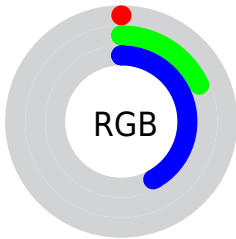
Format	Color
RYB	0, 33, 108
Decimal	12140
CIELab	20.50, 12.48, -39.42
CIELCh	21, 41.344, 287.566
Yxy	3.1158, 0.1737, 0.1454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202220 (0xFF002F6C)
YUV	39.9010, 33.5728, -34.9932
Hunter-Lab	17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592

Details

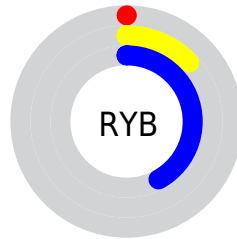
The HunterLab color **17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **25.5479, 10.1650, 15.9197**, and the grayscale version is **14.4418, -0.7706, 0.7847**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.9035, 7.5238, -37.1378**, and **5.7118, 15.4932, -40.5846** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.6501, 6.7648, -36.6642**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **19.2561, 4.4935, -31.7393**.

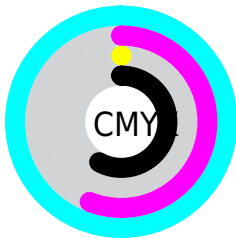
Distribution



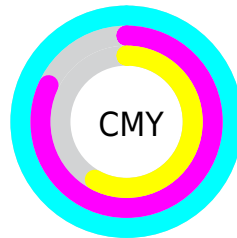
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (42%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (42%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (82%)
- Yellow (58%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592 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 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.6515, 6.7616,
-36.6592

■ 17.6515, 6.7616,
-36.6592

■ 113.8830, 7.4875,
-41.2966

■ 10.9202, 6.1752,
-37.9116

■ 33.9945, 7.5110,
-37.0193

■ 2.3573, 22.9394,
-105.3588

■ 43.4075, 7.7236,
-37.6097

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.5577, 7.8497,
-38.2662

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.3949, 7.9003,
-38.9328

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.8782, 7.8835,
-39.5810

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.9730, 7.8057,

-40.1957

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.6498, 7.6723,
-40.7689

17.6515, 6.7616,
-36.6592

17.6515, 6.7616,
-36.6592

17.6501, 6.7648,
-36.6642

19.2561, 4.4935,
-31.7393

20.9704, 2.4868,
-27.1470

22.8294, 0.8867,
-22.7633

24.8169, -0.3390,
-18.6092

26.9180, -1.2317,
-14.6843

■ 29.1196, -1.8342,
-10.9757

■ 31.4102, -2.1862,
-7.4638

■ 33.7802, -2.3228,
-4.1268

■ 36.2216, -2.2742,
-0.9432

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.6517, -5.7438, -38.0483



17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592



17.6517, 20.0792, -21.9016

Triad

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



17.6517, 6.7623, -36.6587



17.6517, 17.9779, 11.2210



17.6517, -18.5874, 5.1446

Complementary

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



17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592



25.5479, 10.1650, 15.9197

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.



17.6517, -15.2062, 10.6062



17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592



17.6517, 4.4334, 12.3562

Square

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



17.6517, 6.7623, -36.6587



17.6517, 27.6740, 6.4838



17.6517, -7.5178, 12.3562



17.6517, -18.2825, -7.2498

Rectangle

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



17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592



17.6517, 26.6081, -9.9376



17.6517, -7.5178, 12.3562



17.6517, -17.8934, 7.5621

Sweetspot

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



17.6517, 6.7623, -36.6587



41.3638, -2.8696, -10.2642



33.2344, -25.0607, 12.5599



19.8704, -1.3512, -5.7684



75.5302, -4.0301, 4.1037



25.2436, -1.3469, 1.3715

Same Dimension

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



17.6517, 6.7623, -36.6587



22.8935, 10.0103, -50.2243



10.5730, 28.3407, -72.5477



17.9489, -1.1119, -0.3058



19.1379, 7.6796, -40.4988



41.2258, 21.6324, -98.2268

Inverse Universe

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



18.4219, 32.6586, 3.2677



24.3606, 43.1025, 5.0113



36.8582, -11.6634, 22.5071



17.7105, 0.7482, 0.6241



20.1050, 35.6209, 3.7623



45.1973, 79.7280, 11.1728

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592 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 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

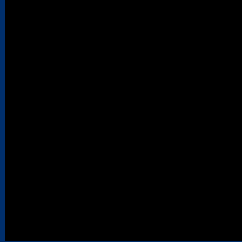
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.6515, 6.7616,

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

17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592

Protanopia

17.5874, 4.7966, -32.3373

Deuteranopia

17.7780, -1.0959, -19.8552



Tritanopia

17.7316, -8.8474, -3.0640

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592

Protanomaly

17.7026, 5.3883, -33.7584

Deuteranomaly

17.6279, 1.6167, -25.5234

Tritanomaly

17.5557, -4.1579, -12.9673

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592

Achromatopsia

14.5667, -0.7772, 0.7914

Achromatomaly

15.2187, -0.6070, -10.1163

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592 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, 47, 108)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 47, 108)  
}
```

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, 47, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 47, 108) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592 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, 47, 108) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 47, 108) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 47, 108) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 47, 108); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 108);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 47, 108)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.6515, 6.7616, -36.6592 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 47, 108) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 47,  
108) }
```

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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