

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.3174, 6.6755,
-36.0545)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.3174, 6.6755,
-36.0545) contains.

HunterLab(17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392)	3
<i>Conversions</i>	4
<i>Details</i>	6
<i>Harmonies</i>	12
<i>Previews</i>	24
<i>Color Blindness Simulation</i>	28
<i>CSS Examples</i>	31

Color

**HunterLab(17.3049, 6.6288,
-35.9392)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	002E6A
RGB	0, 46, 106
RGB Percent	0%, 18%, 42%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8196, 0.5843
CMYK	1.00, 0.57, 0.00, 0.58
HSL	214°, 100%, 21%
HSV	214°, 100%, 42%
XYZ	3.5785, 2.9946, 14.0251
YIQ	39.0860, -46.6760, 8.9080

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

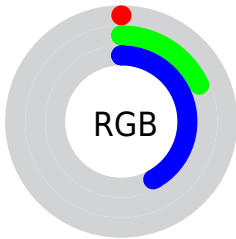
Format	Color
RYB	0, 32, 106
Decimal	11882
CIELab	20.02, 12.31, -38.90
CIELCh	20, 40.800, 287.566
Yxy	2.9947, 0.1737, 0.1454
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278201962 (0xFF002E6A)
YUV	39.0860, 32.9886, -34.2784
Hunter-Lab	17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392

Details

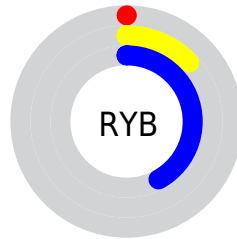
The HunterLab color **17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **25.0942, 9.8641, 15.6348**, and the grayscale version is **14.1804, -0.7566, 0.7705**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.5453, 7.4826, -36.3719**, and **5.5271, 14.9923, -39.2724** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.3034, 6.6320, -35.9443**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.8817, 4.4168, -31.1052**.

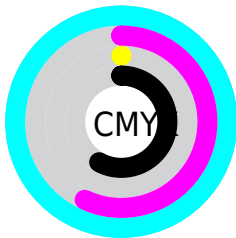
Distribution



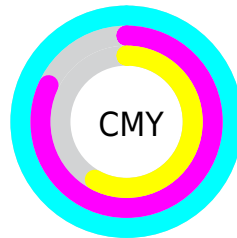
- Red (0%)
- Green (18%)
- Blue (42%)



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



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (57%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (58%)



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

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392 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 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.3049, 6.6288,
-35.9392

■ 17.3049, 6.6288,
-35.9392

■ 113.2362, 7.3155,
-40.5444

■ 10.6252, 6.0451,
-37.1989

■ 33.5627, 7.3702,
-36.3061

■ 0.4995, 107.3964,
-475.2413

■ 42.9389, 7.5783,
-36.8960

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.0550, 7.7000,
-37.5495

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 63.8604, 7.7460,
-38.2112

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.3135, 7.7246,
-38.8531

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.3797, 7.6425,

-39.4604

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.0291, 7.5047,
-40.0254

17.3049, 6.6288,
-35.9392

17.3049, 6.6288,
-35.9392

17.3034, 6.6320,
-35.9443

18.8817, 4.4168,
-31.1052

20.5636, 2.4542,
-26.6012

22.3868, 0.8886,
-22.3032

24.3356, -0.3116,
-18.2313

26.3954, -1.1870,
-14.3851

■ 28.5531, -1.7795,
-10.7512

■ 30.7979, -2.1277,
-7.3104

■ 33.1202, -2.2659,
-4.0411

■ 35.5121, -2.2235,
-0.9223

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.3051, -5.6310, -37.3010



17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392



17.3051, 19.6848, -21.4714

Triad

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



17.3051, 6.6295, -35.9388



17.3051, 17.6248, 11.0576



17.3051, -18.2224, 5.0436

Complementary

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



17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392



25.0942, 9.8641, 15.6348

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.



17.3051, -14.9076, 10.4388



17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392



17.3051, 4.3463, 12.1136

Square

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



17.3051, 6.6295, -35.9388



17.3051, 27.1305, 6.3564



17.3051, -7.3702, 12.1136



17.3051, -17.9235, -7.1074

Rectangle

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



17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392



17.3051, 26.0855, -9.7424



17.3051, -7.3702, 12.1136



17.3051, -17.5420, 7.4136

Sweetspot

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



17.3051, 6.6295, -35.9388



40.5462, -2.7912, -10.0584



32.5834, -24.5585, 12.2895



19.1830, -1.2948, -5.5285



74.4461, -3.9723, 4.0448



24.3420, -1.2988, 1.3225

Same Dimension

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



17.3051, 6.6295, -35.9388



22.4314, 9.8310, -49.2596



10.3689, 27.7865, -71.0946



17.9473, -1.1093, -0.3077



19.1051, 7.7492, -40.6078



41.1504, 21.8015, -98.4975

Inverse Universe

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



18.0602, 32.0172, 3.2035



23.8774, 42.2459, 4.9241



36.1353, -11.4309, 22.0657



17.7103, 0.7473, 0.6264



20.1018, 35.6094, 3.8076



45.1904, 79.7026, 11.2731

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392 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 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392 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 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392.

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

17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392

Protanopia

17.2413, 4.6708, -31.6330

Deuteranopia

17.2317, -0.5200, -20.4156



Tritanopia

17.4295, -8.6886, -3.0291

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392

Protanomaly

17.3560, 5.2602, -33.0487

Deuteranomaly

17.3343, 1.7797, -25.5083

Tritanomaly

17.2162, -4.2289, -12.3898

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392

Achromatopsia

14.2438, -0.7600, 0.7739

Achromatomaly

14.9046, -0.6210, -9.5335

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392 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, 46, 106)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 46, 106)  
}
```

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, 46, 106) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 46, 106) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392 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, 46, 106) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 46, 106) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(0, 46, 106)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 46, 106); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 106);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 46, 106)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.3049, 6.6288, -35.9392 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 46, 106) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 46,  
106) }
```

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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