

Converting Colors

HunterLab(17.4389, 4.6847,
-31.9100)

Have a look what the booklet for
HunterLab(17.4389, 4.6847,
-31.9100) contains.

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Color

**HunterLab(17.5306, 4.5033,
-31.6330)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	003066
RGB	0, 48, 102
RGB Percent	0%, 19%, 40%
CMY	1.0000, 0.8118, 0.6000
CMYK	1.00, 0.53, 0.00, 0.60
HSL	212°, 100%, 20%
HSV	212°, 100%, 40%
XYZ	3.4552, 3.0732, 12.9815
YIQ	39.8040, -45.9420, 6.6180

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

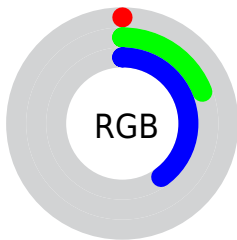
Format	Color
R_{YB}	0, 33, 102
Decimal	12390
CIE _{Lab}	20.34, 9.02, -35.79
CIE _{LCh}	20, 36.908, 284.145
Yxy	3.0733, 0.1771, 0.1575
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4278202470 (0xFF003066)
YUV	39.8040, 30.6626, -34.9081
Hunter-Lab	17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330

Details

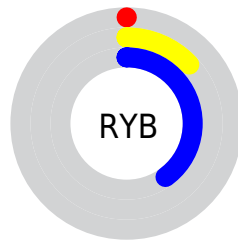
The HunterLab color **17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **003366**. A complement of this color would be **23.3755, 11.0132, 14.5959**, and the grayscale version is **14.4191, -0.7694, 0.7834**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **33.7502, 5.0963, -32.8206**, and **5.2520, 14.2461, -37.3177** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **17.5294, 4.5059, -31.6370**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **18.9950, 2.6330, -27.4861**.

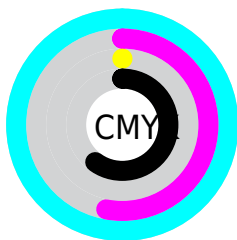
Distribution



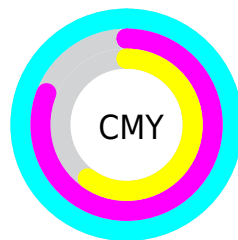
- Red (0%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (40%)



- Red (0%)
- Yellow (13%)
- Blue (40%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (53%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (60%)



- Cyan (100%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (60%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the HunterLab color 17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330 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 17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 17.5306, 4.5033,
-31.6330

■ 17.5306, 4.5033,
-31.6330

■ 113.6577, 3.6708,
-36.2483

■ 10.8172, 4.1538,
-32.3590

■ 33.8440, 4.8314,
-32.3010

■ 1.9261, 20.3028,
-108.2388

■ 43.2442, 4.8548,
-32.9097

0.0000, NaN, -NF

0.0000, NaN, -NF

■ 53.3826, 4.8030,
-33.5454

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 64.2087, 4.6851,
-34.1677

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 75.6815, 4.5080,
-34.7567

0.0000, NaN, NaN

0.0000, NaN, NaN

■ 87.7663, 4.2771,

-35.3024

0.0000, NaN, NaN

100.4336, 3.9969,
-35.8002

17.5306, 4.5033,
-31.6330

17.5306, 4.5033,
-31.6330

17.5294, 4.5059,
-31.6370

18.9950, 2.6330,
-27.4861

20.5424, 0.9714,
-23.6059

22.2131, -0.3291,
-19.8706

23.9950, -1.2953,
-16.2979

25.8766, -1.9613,
-12.8916

■ 27.8473, -2.3628,
-9.6459

■ 29.8979, -2.5335,
-6.5497

■ 32.0203, -2.5037,
-3.5891

■ 34.2075, -2.2998,
-0.7495

Harmonies

Analogous

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



17.5308, -6.3191, -31.2523



17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330



17.5308, 16.2439, -20.3222

Triad

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



17.5308, 4.5039, -31.6325



17.5308, 16.8476, 10.0596



17.5308, -16.9247, 5.5866

Complementary

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



17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330



23.3755, 11.0132, 14.5959

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.



17.5308, -13.3092, 10.2437



17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330



17.5308, 5.1861, 12.2716

Square

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



17.5308, 4.5039, -31.6325



17.5308, 24.4675, 5.1725



17.5308, -5.7847, 12.2716



17.5308, -17.0216, -4.6716

Rectangle

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



17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330



17.5308, 22.2826, -10.2018



17.5308, -5.7847, 12.2716



17.5308, -16.1296, 7.6280

Sweetspot

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



17.5308, 4.5039, -31.6325



39.3533, -3.3465, -9.0235



31.2365, -23.8780, 12.5040



18.7226, -1.6040, -4.9609



73.3645, -3.9145, 3.9860



23.4461, -1.2510, 1.2739

Same Dimension

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



17.5308, 4.5039, -31.6325



22.7388, 6.9154, -43.3500



9.8518, 26.6028, -69.1151



17.1931, -1.1324, -0.2260



19.6718, 5.4905, -36.4404



42.9622, 16.5562, -89.4392

Inverse Universe

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



17.4311, 31.0722, 1.7735



23.0351, 40.9770, 3.0352



34.9705, -9.9495, 21.3739



16.9289, 0.7208, 0.5367



19.7337, 35.1439, 2.2916



44.8733, 79.5535, 8.0144

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the HunterLab color 17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

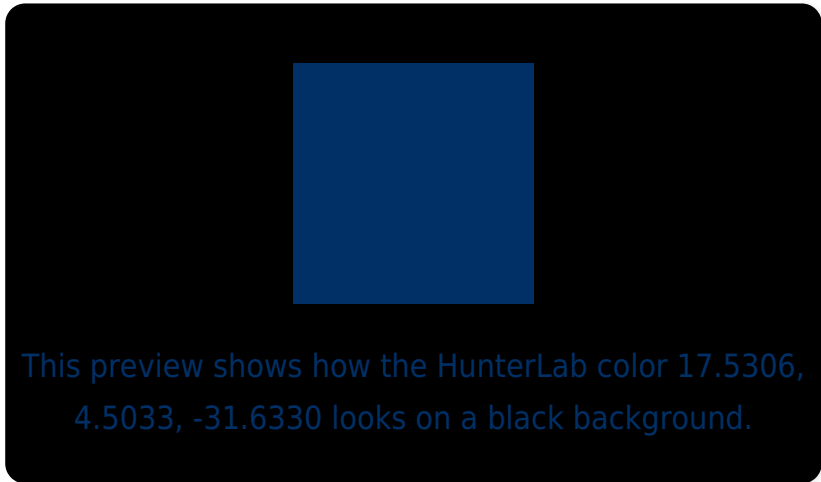
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

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

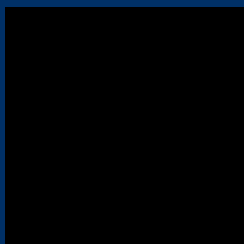
Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

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 17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the HunterLab color 17.5306, 4.5033,

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

17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330

Protanopia

17.6224, 4.7934, -31.3499

Deuteranopia

17.5278, -0.6794, -20.4415



Tritanopia

17.4589, -8.5142, -3.4424

Trichromacy



Original Color

17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330

Protanomaly

17.5857, 4.6777, -31.4627

Deuteranomaly

17.5257, 1.0704, -24.2163

Tritanomaly

17.2162, -4.2289, -12.3898

Monochromacy



Original Color

17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330

Achromatopsia

14.5667, -0.7772, 0.7914

Achromatomaly

15.1437, -1.0179, -9.0979

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to HunterLab 17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330 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, 48, 102)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(0, 48, 102)  
}
```

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, 48, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(0, 48, 102) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to HunterLab 17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330 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, 48, 102) }
```


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

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(0, 48, 102) }
```

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

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(0, 48, 102) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(0, 48, 102); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 48, 102);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(0, 48, 102)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to HunterLab 17.5306, 4.5033, -31.6330 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(0, 48, 102) }
```

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

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(0, 48,  
102) }
```

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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